HISTORY OF THE FIRST DIVISION

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF HAS NOTED IN THIS DIVISION A SPECIAL PRIDE OF SERVICE AND A HIGH STATE OF MORALE NEVER BROKEN BY HARDSHIP NOR BATTLE. G.O. 201

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HISTORY OF THE FIRST DIVISION

DURING THE WORLD WAR, 1917-1919

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HISTORY OF THE FIRST DIVISION DURING *the* WORLD WAR

1917 - 1919

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED BY
THE SOCIETY OF THE FIRST DIVISION

"The Commander-in-Chief has noted in this Division a special pride of service and a high state of morale, never broken by hardship nor battle."—G. O. No. 201, A. E. F., November 19, 1918

First Edition

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THE
GOLD
STAR

To The

Deathless Memory

of

Our Dead

who, coming from every
part of our land, answered
their country's call; who did not
shrink when death awaited, but, with
sublime courage, advanced with unfaltering
steps against the enemy's most withering fire, or
stood with unshaken valor against his murderous
onslaughts; who marked with their bodies in a last
bivouac the battle-lines of the Division
they loved, or who perished on beds
of pain from wounds and disease;
and who sleep in shrines of
everlasting honor
and inspiration;
this book is
dedicated
by
their comrades

FOREWORD

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

To the First Division:

It is peculiarly gratifying to me to have the opportunity of writing a foreword for the History of this splendid Division.

Your organization landed in France as the advance guard of America's fighting men. You were the first to confront the enemy and the first to attack him. You established the reputation of the American Soldier in Europe, and you have maintained our ideals by the dignity and self-restraint of your bearing on German soil. The

record of your achievements and your sacrifices will be a model for our armies in the future.

John J. Pershing.

G. H. Q. June 15. 1919

INTRODUCTION

In the following pages, it is intended to record briefly some of the accomplishments of the First Division in the World War. History cannot be written until the perspective of time unfolds to our vision the true relationship of events. It is proper, however, that those who participated in the stirring deeds of the Division, and those who were interested in its fortunes, should have the story of its life and progress. Our people should know something of the heroic self-sacrifice, of the spiritual exaltation and of the sublime courage that lived in and enriched the souls of the men whom they sent to battle. Thousands laid down their lives, thousands suffered wounds, all endured pain, hardship and privation. Their victories were bought with a price that can never be repaid. Their deeds portray the great heart of America and they will inspire generations yet to come in whatever hours of trial may await our beloved land.

As if shaped by destiny, the Division grew from strength to strength and became a great instrumentality for victory and for the triumph of the ideals that lived in the soul of our country. It never complained; it never criticized others; it never asked to be relieved; it was never shot to pieces; it was never held up by machine gun fire; it was never tired. Our readers will be constantly in the presence of strong men whose selfless devotion to their missions was manifest in their every act. Neither the writers nor their words can adequately depict the adventure, the tense days and nights of battle, the fortitude and courage of those who bore the strife, or the modest demeanor in the hour of triumph of the officers and men who made the History of the First Division.

The Society of the First Division

Camp Dix, New Jersey
June 30, 1921

PRESENTATION OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS

TO

THE MEN OF THE FIRST DIVISION

BOTH

THE LIVING AND THE DEAD

WHO ARE THE JUSTIFICATION FOR

HERO-WORSHIP

AND WHO HAVE MADE THE IDEALS OF

FRATERNITY

A LIVING STANDARD

THESE ILLUSTRATIONS ARE PRESENTED

BY

THEIR COMRADE-IN-ARMS

If, when you see these pictures, you find there,
Beyond defects and crudities, the flare
Of infinite desire, know this truth:
The one who made them has seen glowing youth
And flaming manhood of a nobler race
Than dreamers dream of, hail him face to face
As comrade!—those who sowed the seed
Of fearless valor, grown now to a creed
By which we live, aspiring souls, still led
By living heroes and our Hero-Dead.

Sleep, Hearts of Gold, beneath French skies of blue—
Brave hearts we knew of old, trench-tried and true.
God grant I serve you still, with brush or pen—
God bless and keep you till we meet again!

—SERG'T GLIDDEN

TRIBUTE

It is at once a duty and a deep pleasure for the First Division to place upon the opening pages of its History a tribute to those comrades of the French Army whose co-operation was so powerful a factor in its successful training and subsequent combat record. As, in the past, they served with us throughout our training and campaigns, giving, in full measure, the fruits of their own instruction and experience, and the loyal efforts of head, heart and hand, so it is fitting that, in the future, this History should guard forever, in Honor and Affection, the memory of these worthy representatives of the heroic Army of France.

It is also proper that acknowledgment should here be made of the assistance received from the British Forces. They afforded an inspiring example of the finest fighting spirit, and they will ever be remembered with sentiments of goodwill. The ties that were bound in the training areas and on the field of battle will not fail to foster the spirit of brotherhood that should exist between our peoples.

While our associations were the most intimate with the Armies of France and Great Britain, our sympathies were unalterably bound to all their Allies, who, in their own spheres of action, contributed to the triumph of civilization.

To our sister American Divisions, Organizations and Services we offer a tribute of appreciation and admiration. Gallantly and faithfully they bore their hardships and losses. We were honored to share their battles and proud to herald

their victories, and we shall ever meet and greet them as comrades and brothers.

Conspicuous in its merits was the great Service of Supply, which achieved victories no less signal than those of the combat divisions and which deserves to occupy in history a page no less glorious than that of the battle-line.

Nor can we withhold an expression of gratitude to the High Commands and Staffs, who encouraged us by their approval and who guided us in the way to victory by their wisdom and by their strength.

The unparalleled feat of the Navy of our Country in transporting our Army in defiance of the enemy's ruthless submarines, challenges our praise and admiration as well as our gratitude.

Lastly, we yield to the God of Battles the glory and the praise for the triumph of our arms and the blessing of peace to our land.

PART I

THE HISTORY

CHAPTER I

ORGANIZATION AND MOBILIZATION OF THE DIVISION

The Call to Arms.—The United States declared war on Germany on April 6, 1917. A short time afterward a French Mission headed by Marshal Joffre arrived in America and urged that a military force be sent to France without delay. Accordingly, the units composing an Infantry Division under the Provisional Tables of Organization, 1917, were selected by General Pershing, as far as they could be provided from the Regular Army, and prepared for shipment overseas. The force was designated as the First Expeditionary Division, with Headquarters in New York City. As eventually constituted, the First Division was composed of the following units:

Division Headquarters.
Headquarters Troop.
1st Infantry Brigade:
  16th Infantry; 18th Infantry; 2d Machine Gun Battalion.
2d Infantry Brigade:
  26th Infantry; 28th Infantry; 3d Machine Gun Battalion.
1st Field Artillery Brigade:
  5th Field Artillery (155 mm. howitzers); 6th Field Artillery (75 mm. guns); 7th Field Artillery (75 mm. guns); 1st Trench Mortar Battery.
1st Regiment Engineers.
1st Machine Gun Battalion.
2d Field Signal Battalion.
Trains:
  Headquarters Trains, First Division.
  1st Company Military Police, 2d Company Military Police.
  1st Ammunition Train.
  1st Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop.
  1st Supply Train.
  1st Engineer Train.
  1st Sanitary Train.
  2d, 3d, 12th and 13th Ambulance Companies.
  2d, 3d, 12th and 13th Field Hospitals.
Permanently attached units:
  Machine Shop Truck Units Nos. 2 and 301.

Mobile Surgical Unit No. 2.
Sales Commissary Unit No. 309.
Bakery Unit No. 314.
Clothing and Bath Unit No. 319.
Pack Train No. 10.

The troops assigned to the first contingent consisted of the 16th Infantry from Fort Bliss, Texas; the 18th Infantry from Douglas, Arizona; the 26th Infantry from San Benito, Texas; the 28th Infantry from Fort Ringgold, Texas; Field Hospital No. 13 and Ambulance Company No. 13 (then No. 6) from Fort Sam Houston, Texas; and Company C, 2d Field Signal Battalion, from Brownsville, Texas. All had seen much field service during the Mexican disturbances and were in a high state of efficiency. They were filled to war strength by recruits who had voluntarily enlisted shortly after the declaration of war. On June 3d, the journey commenced to Hoboken, the port of embarkation. Every effort was made to keep the movement secret, but the people along the route guessed the destination and cheered the soldiers as they passed. The men were in a state of high enthusiasm and were proud of the distinction that came to their regiments by being selected in recognition of their efficiency. Already there existed a fine morale that was a great asset to the Division. Their thoughts were of crossing the sea and doing their part in the war. In their imagination, adventure and great deeds lay before them and the present was relatively unimportant. Partings were not sad for them because all expected to return, and they were most concerned in consoling those dear ones who were left behind, and who were less optimistic, though no less brave, than the men whom they were giving to their country.

The following tribute to the First Division from the *Chicago Tribune* of June 9, 1917, was so prophetic as to deserve a place in the annals of the command:

HAIL AND FAREWELL

Pershing is in England and the American flag is drawing nearer the hot pit of hell in France. Events have made beggary of the imagination and have filled American prospects with promises and threats which could not have entered the comprehension even a year ago. This is the greatest

GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING

Commander-in-Chief and the real inspiration of the American Expeditionary Forces

flight the American eagle ever made, flying over the heads of American soldiers—greater than the flight to the Philippines and to China—greater in its significance and in its certainty of sacrifice.

The men who will follow Pershing over sea and into battle will carry the severest test it ever has had, a severer test than even it met at Gettysburg, but, we trust—we know—to the triumph it had at Appomattox. These soldiers are the first offerings of the American nation to a cause which we have made ours, in a struggle which we might have avoided by compromise of self-respect, honor, and highest interest. They are the first of this generation's sacrifices for the next, the first pledges of honor. They are the videttes of a great army. When they take their stand in France and look towards Germany it will be as if a few horsemen had come up on the crest of a hill, visible to the enemy as the forerunners of great hosts far in the distance, there unseen and unheard, but coming. Pershing's men to the Germans are these forerunners of a new enemy. They appear at the top of the hill, few in numbers, not tangibly menacing, but terribly suggestive. It is not what they can do which will be significant. It is what they mean, what they promise, and what they threaten. In numbers they are less than Gen. French's "miserable little army." But Germany has met the great armies which followed those British troops. The miserable little army was sacrificed, but the ground where the men died will, we think, see other British soldiers, and the German mind may comprehend that millions, if needed, carrying the same flag that Pershing takes to France, will see the ground where his men die. It is with an unashamed emotion that we think of Pershing's men. They are our first sacrifices. The regular soldier—the confession now humiliates the nation—has never been close to the affections of the American people. He has been respected for efficiency and used. He has done his work well, and, we believe, cheerfully. But there has been no fondness in the nation for him.

Now it would be a dull and crabbed nature which could contemplate without emotion the picture of this expedition. It is the last expedition for most of them. The duty which they undertake will take them. It is in a real sense a sacrifice which should be close to the heart of the American people. It is to stimulate them to comprehension and realization and to nerve them to action. Pershing's casualty lists will be the first rap of the hand of fate on the American door, and fate will come later with equal foot to the door of the rich and the door of the poor.

These soldiers are the consecration of America to a cause, its pledge of duty, its token of good faith and determination, of fortitude, resolve, and courage. There are Englishmen who cannot control themselves to speak of the lost expeditionary force. There will be Americans who will not be ashamed to demonstrate their emotion over the first sacrifice. Pershing's men will go silently and the nation will have no opportunity for demonstration. But there are roses in their rifles just the same.

When the troops approached Hoboken June 8th and 9th, they were stopped outside the city to wait for night. Under cover of darkness they were marched through unfrequented streets to the piers. By daylight, June 10th, all were aboard the transports, which promptly cast off and dropped down to the anchorage in the lower bay. They were destined, however, to wait for several days in New York Harbor. In the meantime they accustomed themselves to the routine of life on board ship and learned the precautions for safety and the drill for abandoning the ship in case of disaster. At last, on the morning of June 14th, anchors were weighed and the ships steamed for the open sea amid cheers from all on board.

The Voyage.—The convoys consisted of twelve ships organized into groups of four each. The cruiser "Seattle" led the first convoy and four destroyers fell into position to protect the flanks. Each succeeding group convoy was escorted in the same manner by a cruiser and four or five destroyers. As this was the first experiment in crossing the submarine-infested seas, there was much anxiety at home and every precaution was taken in the conduct of the fleet. The voyage, however, was without mishap of any kind. Daily, rumors spread that submarines were near, but no one saw them. The gun crews practiced at imaginary targets and the soldiers enjoyed speculating as to the gunners' skill. The days were occupied with such physical exercises as were practicable to keep the men in a healthy condition and with the routine which prevents life on board a transport from becoming monotonous. During the last three days the escort was increased by the destroyers that conducted the convoy across the submarine zone. On the twelfth day, the shores of France were seen by the first convoy, and it would be difficult to describe the emotions of the little army. Cheers broke forth and enthusiasm rose with the realization that the voyage was approaching a safe end. St. Nazaire had been selected as the port of debarkation, and here the 16th Infantry and the 28th Infantry landed on June 26th. Company K, 28th Infantry, had the distinction of being the first organization to set foot on French soil. The facilities for landing were inadequate and

the 26th Infantry waited until June 27th before their turn came to go ashore. On the following day, the men of Field Hospital No. 13 and Ambulance Company No. 13 had the joy of stretching their legs on land. The 18th Infantry and Company C, 2d Field Signal Battalion, did not leave the ships until June 30th, twenty days after embarkation. Thus at the close of June, 1917, four American regiments with some special troops had landed on the soil of France, as the vanguard of a mighty host of over two millions and of the greatest Army that had ever dared the hazards of the treacherous lanes of the high seas.

On French Soil.—The first ships to dock were received by the people in silence and the absence of any greeting surprised the troops. Later, however, great enthusiasm prevailed in the little French port at the sight of the strange visitors. The troops were welcomed by the populace of the town, and while the French bands played the stirring music of France, the American bands responded with the national air. The Mayor issued a proclamation in which he extended to the Americans the hospitality of France and expressed his country's gratitude for the help and the hope that they were bringing. The regiments at once marched to Camp No. 1, which was situated about three miles from the town. Here, barracks had been hastily constructed by German prisoners of war, but the buildings were inadequate. None of the comforts and conveniences that later divisions found at St. Nazaire or experienced in the modern camps in the homeland existed for this pioneer band of American soldiers.

As soon as the camp was in order, the men began their first training on French soil. Especial attention was given to marching with full packs and to physical exercises for conditioning the men after the long confinement aboard ship. Although the weather was warm, the military custom of wearing the coat buttoned throughout was adopted. Neatness of dress and soldierly deportment were especially emphasized, as the American soldier would undoubtedly be judged in this strange land by these first arrivals.

The French people desired to manifest their joy and grati-

tude over the entrance of the United States into the war by a great celebration in Paris on July 4th. For days in advance, the city was gaily decorated and the people gathered in large numbers for the fête. The 2d Battalion of the 16th Infantry was selected to represent the American Army in the parade. In this battalion, Paris was to see the first evidence of America's determination to return with interest the friendship and support that France had given to the American colonies in their hour of need when they fought for their liberty. Along the historic Champs Elysées, the battalion marched calmly and proudly, being conscious of its serious mission, and receiving a continuous ovation from the wildly enthusiastic crowds that lined the famous boulevard. All Paris exulted as it gazed on these first splendid offerings of American manhood to the sacrifice of a war that had brought so much suffering to France. Alas, many of them were destined to sleep in the land that they redeemed by their blood. Marshal Joffre, the idol of France's heroic Armies, stood beside the President of the Republic and reviewed the battalion. In this virile manhood from the young nation across the seas, the French people visualized a new inspiration, a new hope and a new determination to win. The march ended at Lafayette's tomb. Here, young and vital America with General Pershing as her voice, gathered around the shrine of America's beloved friend, saluted the spirit of Lafayette and reported for duty in those thrilling words: "Lafayette, we are here."

But the soldiers had gone to France for sterner work than parades and the pleasures of the beautiful capital. There was no time to lose, and on July 5th the battalion entrained for the Gondrecourt Area to begin the apprenticeship in the art of defeating the enemy by the most approved methods. A few days later, the other elements of the Division left St. Nazaire for the same destination. On this journey, the men had their first experience in the never-to-be-forgotten French box-cars which composed the military trains. These "Chevaux-8, Hommes-40" cars were in strong contrast to the sleepers in which the troops had ridden from Texas to Hoboken. In them, the men traveled along the Loire Valley and across

the heart of France for two days and nights. Field Hospital No. 13 and Ambulance Company No. 13 made the trip by road in motor trucks and ambulances.

Mobilization Completed.—After discharging the troops at St. Nazaire, the small fleet of transports, representing our then available capacity for oversea shipments, returned to Hoboken for other contingents. The 5th Field Artillery left El Paso, Texas, July 23d and arrived at Hoboken July 29th, when it boarded the transports. The next day, the "Saratoga," carrying Batteries E and F, was rammed in New York Harbor and the Batteries were landed to await another ship. They re-embarked August 7th. The 6th Field Artillery left Douglas, Arizona, July 23d, and embarked at Hoboken July 29th. The 7th Field Artillery left Fort Sam Houston, Texas, July 22d, and embarked at Hoboken July 28th. Companies A and B, 2d Field Signal Battalion, left Brownsville, Texas, July 22d and embarked at Hoboken July 26th. On the night of July 31st the convoy of three transports, with the cruiser "North Carolina" and five destroyers as escort, and an oil ship carrying fuel, started on another perilous trip across the Atlantic. St. Nazaire was reached August 13th without incident and all disembarked on August 14th. The Artillery remained in Camp No. 1 until August 22d, when the regiments entrained for Le Valdahon, where they arrived August 24th. Companies A and B, 2d Field Signal Battalion, entrained from Camp No. 1 August 18th, and arrived at Gondrecourt August 21st.

The 1st Engineers left Washington Barracks August 6th and embarked at Hoboken August 7th. The Motor Battalion of the 1st Ammunition Train, composed of volunteers from the Coast Artillery Corps, embarked at Hoboken August 7th. These organizations sailed the same day with a convoy of five transports escorted by the cruiser "Montana" and five destroyers. On August 20th, enemy submarines were encountered near Belle Isle, off the coast of France, and a lively action ensued, but the escort was able to save all the ships of the convoy. On the same evening the transports docked at St. Nazaire and the troops proceeded to Camp No. 1. The

1st Engineers entrained September 2d and arrived at the Gondrecourt Area September 4th. The Motor Battalion, 1st Ammunition Train, left Camp No. 1 by rail August 28th and joined the Field Artillery regiments at Le Valdahon, August 30th.

The Horse Battalion, 1st Ammunition Train, formed from volunteers from the 5th, 6th and 12th Regiments of Cavalry, left El Paso, Texas, August 6th and embarked at Hoboken August 11th. Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Company No. 2 left Fort Sam Houston, Texas, August 6th and embarked at Hoboken August 12th. Field Hospital No. 12 and Ambulance Company No. 12 left Fort Bliss, Texas, August 5th and embarked at Hoboken August 12th. The 1st and 2d Military Police Companies, composed of detachments from the 22d Infantry, were organized at Hoboken, and embarked August 7th. These troops sailed August 13th via Halifax for Liverpool, where they arrived September 1st. After a short stop at La Havre they reached the Gondrecourt Area September 6th.

In the meantime there was being collected the nucleus of that efficient staff to whose skill, professional attainments and devotion are due, in a great measure, the high standards and the superior direction that contributed so powerfully to future successes. Division Headquarters arrived at Gondrecourt July 14th, and at once set about preparing for the arduous training that was prescribed by General Headquarters. About this time, the staffs of the brigades, regiments and battalions were completed, for without the proper functioning of these headquarters, there could have been little progress.

Field Hospital No. 3 left Fort Bliss, Texas, December 1st, and embarked at Hoboken December 4th. It arrived at St. Nazaire December 22d and reached the Gondrecourt Area December 29th. Ambulance Company No. 3 left Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, December 1st, and embarked at Hoboken December 4th. It arrived at St. Nazaire December 26th, and immediately entrained for Gondrecourt, where it arrived December 30th.

The 1st Machine Gun Battalion was not assembled in

the United States. Company A, originally the 4th Company, Provisional Training Battalion, 18th Infantry, was formed at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, August 16, 1917, from detachments of the 4th, 7th, 58th, 59th, 60th and 61st Regiments of Infantry. The Company left Gettysburg October 28th, and embarked at Hoboken October 29th. Company B, originally the 4th Company, Provisional Training Battalion, 28th Infantry, was formed at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, August 27, 1917, from detachments of the 10th, 45th and 46th Regiments of Infantry. The Company left Fort Benjamin Harrison October 29th and embarked at Hoboken October 30th. These two companies sailed October 30th and arrived at Brest November 12th. They then proceeded to the Gondrecourt Area, where they arrived November 22d. The 1st Machine Gun Battalion was organized from them at Reffroy, November 23, 1917.

The companies that later composed the 2d and 3d Machine Gun Battalions were machine gun companies of the 16th, 18th, 26th and 28th Regiments of Infantry and went to France as a part of these Regiments.

The Headquarters Troop, First Division, was organized at St. Nazaire, July 14, 1917, from detachments of the 16th, 18th, 26th and 28th Regiments of Infantry. It then accompanied the Division Headquarters to the Gondrecourt Area.

The 1st Trench Mortar Battery was organized from members of the Coast Artillery Corps in the Coast Defenses of the Delaware in June, 1917. It left Fort Du Pont, Delaware, for Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor, June 25, 1917. It embarked at Hoboken August 7, 1917, and disembarked at St. Nazaire August 21, 1917. On August 28th, it entrained for Le Valdahon, where it went into training. On October 1, 1917, it joined the First Division.

Mobile Surgical Unit No. 2 was organized from one surgical team from Base Hospital No. 8 near St. Nazaire and one surgical team from the Detroit Unit stationed near Vittel. Each had two medical officers and two nurses, and to the latter team was added an officer who was an X-ray specialist. The equipment was purchased from the French. The teams joined

the First Division at Bonvillers May 20, 1918, where they were organized into the mobile surgical unit and attached to Field Hospital No. 12.

The 1st Engineer Train was organized at Washington Barracks, June 12, 1917, with a nucleus of sixty recruits transferred from the 6th Regiment of Engineers, which was being formed at Washington. On June 24th, fifty additional recruits were received for the purpose of operating the searchlight section. During the next month the strength was increased to four officers and one hundred and seventy men. The train left Washington with the 1st Regiment of Engineers on August 6th, and embarked at Hoboken August 7th. The convoy with which it sailed reached St. Nazaire August 20th. Here the train was separated into sections. The detachment which ultimately comprised the train joined the First Division in the Gondrecourt Area January 15, 1918.

Pack Train No. 10, like most of the elements of the Division, had taken a prominent part in the Mexican border disturbances and had accompanied the punitive expedition into Mexico. It embarked on the "Saratoga" July 27th, but when the ship was rammed the train disembarked and sailed on August 7th. It landed at St. Nazaire August 20th and remained there till November 7th. After obtaining green mules, it made a march of three hundred miles in sixteen days to Nevers, where it entrained for Bourbonne-les-Bains. On January 20, 1918, it reported to the First Division.

The 1st Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop was organized at Governor's Island, New York, June 10, 1917, and sailed for St. Nazaire with the first expedition on June 14th. The members of the organization who were experts in artillery matériel accompanied the 1st Field Artillery Brigade to Le Valdahon, while the small-arm experts went to Gondrecourt with the infantry. The two portions were united when the artillery joined the Division in November.

The 1st Supply Train was organized at Gondrecourt, February 17, 1918. Companies A, B and C were taken from troops of the Quartermaster Corps. Company D was formed from Motor Truck Company No. 12, 2d Division. Company

E was formed from the 6th Company, 101st Supply Train, 26th Division. Company F was taken from Motor Transport Company No. 303, 401st Motor Supply Train, and was organized April 23, 1918.

Machine Shop Truck Units Nos. 2 and 301 were organized at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, December 11, 1917, from personnel of the Quartermaster Corps. They sailed from Hoboken January 12, 1918, and joined the Division February 4, 1918.

Sales Commissary Unit No. 309 sailed from Hoboken July 24, 1918, and landed at Brest. It joined the Division in August and functioned in all its operations thereafter.

Bakery Unit No. 308 sailed from Hoboken June 10, 1918, and joined the Division January 13, 1919.

Laundry Unit No. 314 was organized at Camp Meigs, D. C., July 16, 1918, from personnel of the Quartermaster Corps. It sailed from Hoboken August 8, 1918, and joined the Division January 23, 1919.

Clothing and Bath Unit No. 319 was organized at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Florida, in November, 1918, and sailed from Newport News, Virginia, December 20, 1918, on the "Huron." It arrived at St. Nazaire January 1, 1919, and proceeded to join the Division.

The Division was truly representative of America. Among its original members and among the dead at the end of its campaigns and battles were the sons of the following States, Territories and Possessions:

STATES

Alabama	Idaho	Michigan
Arizona	Illinois	Minnesota
Arkansas	Indiana	Mississippi
California	Iowa	Missouri
Colorado	Kansas	Montana
Connecticut	Kentucky	Nebraska
Delaware	Louisiana	Nevada
District of Columbia	Maine	New Hampshire
Florida	Maryland	New Jersey
Georgia	Massachusetts	New Mexico

STATES (Contd.)

New York	Pennsylvania	Vermont
North Carolina	Rhode Island	Virginia
North Dakota	South Carolina	Washington
Ohio	South Dakota	West Virginia
Oklahoma	Tennessee	Wisconsin
Oregon	Texas	Wyoming
	Utah	

TERRITORIES

Alaska Hawaii

POSSESSIONS

Guam	Panama Canal Zone
Philippine Islands	Porto Rico

Gondrecourt.—The Division, with the exception of the Artillery, was concentrated by the early part of September, 1917, in the Gondrecourt Area (Map I), which had been selected for training purposes. The 1st Field Artillery Brigade joined the Division in the Gondrecourt Area upon being relieved from the Sommerviller Sector, November 21, 1917. The area extended from south of Gondrecourt almost to Ligny-en-Barrois and lay, in general, between the Saulx and the Ornain Rivers. All France knew now that the Americans had come. The business-like manner in which everyone set about the performance of his duties showed unmistakably that the United States was in the war, with all the keenness and strength of youth and with all the determination that accompanies a fixed purpose.

But if the French were learning of the Americans, the latter were rapidly acquiring knowledge of the changed conditions that confronted them. Just as the discomforts of the French box-cars were many and varied, so also were the inconveniences and hardships to be endured in the billets of the villages. Barns and stables with the untouched cobwebs of years, and with decayed roofs through which the rain, snow and wind entered freely, were the sleeping places for the men. Those who could not be crowded into the lofts, with their

MARSHAL FOCH

The genius who guided the Allied Armies to victory

rickety ladders that served as stairways, were sheltered in Adrian portable barracks, which the troops erected in vacant lots or in the fields adjacent to the towns. Wood could be procured for cooking only, and the men were sent into the carefully conserved forests to cut their scanty allowance for this purpose. There were no fires in the billets during a large part of the time.

The climate in this section, at least in this season of the year, did not suggest the title of "Sunny France." There was much rain, which not only kept the men wet, but converted the country into a sea of mud. Later, the cold became intense. There was sleet and deep snow, which made travel difficult with horses, and at times impossible with motor vehicles. During the winter, many men had frosted and swollen feet and numerous cases of frozen feet were treated. The supply system did not flow uninterruptedly, and a scarcity of forage, due to the interruption of traffic in transporting Allied troops to Italy, caused suffering among the horses. Nevertheless, everyone accepted the conditions with a cheerfulness and a fortitude that foretold the high soldierly virtues for which the Division became distinguished. The experiences of the men during this period undoubtedly contributed largely to the growth of character and strength that were needed in the more severe ordeals that lay before them. Just as one takes pride in recalling hardships rather than pleasures, so everyone who marched in the darkness and the bitter cold to the drill grounds, or slept in the freezing lofts, was glad to think that he was privileged to be at the apex of his country's effort, and counted the sacrifices as small compared with the fulness of living and serving. He knew that there were millions in America who would have given their all to stand on that frozen ground or to sleep in those cold barns.

There was always the cordial attitude of the French people, and some relaxation and small pleasures were found in the village cafés over a glass of "vin rouge" or in a chat with the villagers, to whom the matter of language appeared to make little difference. General Pershing came frequently to see the troops and to observe their performances and their

progress. On these visits he was accompanied sometimes by distinguished French officers, including Marshal Joffre, General Castelnau and General (afterward Marshal) Pétain. On September 6th, the anniversary of the Battle of the Marne, President Poincaré delivered an address to the Division. In burning words, he told these pioneers that on them, as the foundation of the American Army, rested the hope of France and her allies. M. Clémenceau, soon to become the Premier of France, was a sympathetic visitor, who always received a cordial welcome. His personality and greeting had a great appeal to the men, and he understood the value of kindly interest and approval.

Whether from purpose or accident, the troops lived daily and hourly with the sound of the guns of St. Mihiel in their ears. The constant and ominous boom of those deep-throated cannon was prophetic of the days to come, and they seemed at once a call to the fray and a warning to come prepared. What more fitting conditions could have existed to teach men the grim art of fighting and killing and the sublime spirit of sacrifice even unto death?

Thus began the career of the First Division, which was destined to win undying fame for the fierceness of its assaults, for the spirituality of its endurance and for the courage and high ideals of its officers and soldiers.

CHAPTER II

TRAINING—FIRST PERIOD

Preliminary Instruction.—Although the troops were basically trained in the fundamentals of the soldier and were full of enthusiasm and vigor, it was essential that these qualities should be employed scientifically if they were to produce the best results. Tactics had changed entirely during the war and were continually undergoing further changes, due to the employment of new weapons and new formations and to the stabilized conditions of the Armies in long lines of trenches with no flanks. It was, therefore, necessary that the Division should be instructed in the style of fighting that the Allied Nations had found to be the most effective after three years of experience. So desperate and cruel was the struggle that ignorant troops would have been sacrificed without accomplishing any useful results.

The plan of training prescribed by General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, allowed a division one month for acclimatization and instruction in small units from battalions down. The battalions were then required to serve one month with French battalions in the trenches in contact with the enemy, and thus learn by experience the application of the methods that had been taught them without being entirely responsible for the defense of the sector. Upon being taken out of the trenches, a third month was devoted to the training of the combined Division in the tactics of open warfare. The Division was then ready to take over and defend a sector in the line.

The 47th French Division of Chasseurs Alpins, the renowned "Blue Devils," was stationed in the same area as the First Division to assist in the practical training. In addition, many specially selected French officers and non-commissioned officers and a few specialists from the British Army were assigned to the Division as instructors. Schools for the teaching of officers and men were established and vigorously

conducted. Many of the junior officers took courses of instruction at British and French schools, after which they had short tours of duty at the front. Schedules for the intensive training of the troops were prescribed and followed without rest or relaxation. It was realized that in these schools and training grounds the foundation was being laid for the development of the great American Army that was to follow and that many of the officers and soldiers of the First Division would be required as instructors in other schools and for other divisions when they arrived. As was to be expected, after years of trench fighting, almost all instruction was in trench warfare.

The Infantry.—The instruction for the infantry began with the individual soldier and gradually extended to the squad, the platoon, the company and the battalion. In the meantime, the regiments were employed during the first training period in the construction of an extensive set of practice trenches about which the initial training centered. The works represented a complete section of the battle line. They were dug in difficult, stony ground and included the typical first line, support and reserve trenches, properly protected by wire entanglements. The main system was located near Gondrecourt and received the name of "Washington Center." In the vicinity of the other towns where troops were billeted smaller trench systems were constructed for local use.

Aside from teaching the construction and occupation of the trenches, the French troops explained the use of trench weapons such as the hand and rifle grenades, the 37-mm. gun and the trench mortar. The devil-may-care spirit of the French *chasseurs* appealed to our men, who speedily absorbed their methods. The *chasseurs* would give an exhibition of how a movement should be executed and our men tried to imitate them. Mistakes would be corrected and quick comprehension would be praised. Eager as were the Frenchmen to teach, the Americans seemed even more eager to learn.

After constructing the trenches and learning the use of trench weapons, the infantry was taught how to occupy and to hold them. The distribution of the men, the placing of machine guns, automatic rifles, 37-mm. guns and grenades

and the manner of observing the enemy with trench instruments and devices were practiced. Details brought all food and ammunition from the rear into the trenches as they would be compelled to do in the face of the enemy. The use of pyrotechnics and the meaning of different rocket and Véry pistol signals with the different colored cartridges, as well as the methods of communicating by ground signals with the aeroplanes, were a part of the training.

In addition to the exercises in the trenches, contests were held between the *chasseurs* and our men in the use of weapons. The most friendly rivalry existed and the warm-hearted Frenchmen were loud in their applause when their pupils excelled them. During instruction in the trenches, gas alarms with imitation gas clouds were used to give skill in putting on and wearing the gas mask. Especial attention was given to perfecting the men in adjusting the gas mask and in gas discipline. The saying became common that when the gas alarm was given there remained only the "quick and the dead." Both the British and French masks were adopted. The British instructors were relied upon for bayonet training, as the art of bayonet fighting had been emphasized by the British troops. Specialists were taught the use of the 37-mm. gun and the trench mortar, both of which had been unknown in our service. Another strange weapon to the Americans was the Chauchat automatic rifle which was here issued for the first time. The men quickly learned to "strip" it, to assemble and to care for it and to fire it with good effect up to the limit of its range, which, however, was not great. At all times the use of the infantry rifle was emphasized and men were taught that, in the last analysis, the rifle and then the bayonet were the infantryman's greatest reliance. All were given special practice in throwing hand grenades and in the use of rifle grenades. Unhappily, skill with these dangerous missiles was gained not without accidents that brought home to the troops the realities of war.

Such small maneuvers and field exercises were conducted as were appropriate to the units, and some of these occurred at night in order to accustom the men to the conditions of

actual operations. The entire day was devoted to work. A sandwich and water from the canteen usually constituted the mid-day meal, as no time could be lost in going to the billets for hot food. Neither rain nor cold nor snow was permitted to interrupt the schedule.

During the training period, the psychology of the war was not overlooked. The brutal methods practiced by the enemy were well known and the fighting spirit that was essential to sustain men in modern battle was inculcated by every means. It was constantly emphasized that the enemy must be killed or disabled unless he surrendered. Men were taught to think of personal combat and of how to use their weapons with the greatest violence and effect. Every thrust of the bayonet simulated the piercing of an enemy's body, and even the billets contained placards that stimulated the desire for individual prowess. Thus, men early acquired confidence in their skill and in their weapons, and a sense of superiority over the enemy that made them anxious to meet and destroy him.

The Machine Gunners.—While the machine gun had not assumed the importance that it developed in the last year of the war, it was nevertheless considered to be highly essential in either attack or defense. The Hotchkiss type in use by the French was adopted for the American Army, and it was issued to the machine gun companies of each regiment. After a week's practice in the nomenclature and care of the gun and in dismounting, assembling and aiming it, the full equipment of machine guns and carts was issued to each unit. The drill then consisted in selecting and occupying positions and in serving the guns against an imaginary enemy position. As in the case of the infantry, the French instructors were greatly surprised at the speed with which the Americans learned to operate and employ the gun. They were taught the methods of relieving other troops in sectors, of firing protective barrages, of "nesting" guns and of organizing their positions in depth and the details of trench life as they would see and experience it in a front line sector. As an actual demonstration during a battalion maneuver in the "Washington Center"

Upper: Instruction days in handling "trench mortar."
Lower: Artillery receiving instruction in handling French 75-mm. guns.

trenches, the machine gunners were required to deliver a barrage on several communicating trenches leading to the trenches that were being attacked by our infantry. The fire of the machine guns proved entirely accurate and was maintained during a period of twelve minutes.

The Engineers.—Soon after arriving in the Gondrecourt Area, the 1st Battalion, 1st Engineers, took up a course of training in field fortifications under a French company of engineers. The program included the technical details of laying out and constructing the most approved forms of trenches, dug-outs, command posts, emplacements for the special arms, posts of observation, wire entanglements and other obstacles and the methods of destroying the enemy's wire by cutting or by blowing it apart with Bangalore torpedoes. The 2d Battalion, 1st Engineers, was engaged during this period in constructing barracks throughout the areas to be occupied by the incoming troops. At the same time, all engineer troops were drilled as infantry, and were taught the use of the rifle, the hand grenade and the gas mask.

The Signal Troops.—Under the organization of the 2d Field Signal Battalion, Company A was a radio company; Company B, a wire company; and Company C, an outpost company. The French equipment was adopted. An officer assisted by non-commissioned officers from the 8th French Engineers instructed the men in the French methods, while an English officer explained the system followed by the British forces. After classroom demonstrations and practical applications of the subjects taught, details were sent to the front line trenches for the purpose of observing the operation of signal equipment in actual use. These details returned to instruct other men. Non-commissioned officers and men were detailed to the 1st Field Artillery Brigade at Le Valdahon and to the infantry regiments for the purpose of familiarizing themselves with artillery fire control and communication between troops in action. Voluntary evening classes were formed in buzzer-phones, T. P. S. wireless sets, switchboard operation, telephone construction and maintenance, the Morse and Continental codes, secret codes and ciphers, listening-in sets and wireless telegraphy.

The Trains.—From the beginning, the Trains, the Headquarters Troop and the Military Police were called upon to function in serving the Division just as they would be compelled to do in the operations. At the same time, all received such military instruction as was practicable, especially in the use of the gas mask and in the care of animals and of all classes of transportation. Horses for all mounted units were procured from the French and much time was spent in conditioning and caring for them. Field Hospital No. 13 and Ambulance Company No. 13 operated in caring for the sick, and medical officers were sent to observe the methods at French hospitals.

The Field Artillery.—The Field Artillery, as has been seen, was concentrated upon its arrival at Le Valdahon. There, the 1st Field Artillery Brigade was organized and Brigade headquarters was established July 16th. The 5th Field Artillery was designated a heavy howitzer regiment and was equipped with the French 155-mm. howitzers. The 6th and 7th Field Artillery were designated as light artillery and were equipped with the French 75-mm. guns. A French corps of instructors had been organized and had perfected plans for training prior to the arrival of the troops. A French aero squadron and a French balloon company were available for the training of artillery observers. Horses for the brigade were procured from the French within a few days after arrival.

Actual instruction commenced on August 24th. The French teachers were confronted by the task of imparting in a few short weeks the technical and tactical knowledge gained by them in three years of war on the western front. While the American artillery had been taught in their own country the correct principles in the use of the arm, the application of the methods developed by the war differed materially from previous conceptions of the employment of artillery. To each battalion was assigned, as senior instructor, a French officer, who was assisted by a small staff of commissioned and non-commissioned personnel. This officer had complete charge of the technical firing instruction of the battalion. In addition, there were special departments in orientation, matériel, tele-

phones, radio and aerial observation, all of which were in charge of French officers and soldiers.

The first week was devoted to instruction in matériel, drill regulations, orientation and the principles of fire in preparation for the target practice which was to commence in the second week. The gun squads were instructed in the service of the piece by French non-commissioned officers. Initial firing practice was held September 3d. Thereafter, five mornings of each week, until the end of the course, were devoted to target practice. Each battalion conducted its own practice and each battery fired every third day. The afternoons were spent in critiques on the morning's firing and in lectures on special topics by various French officers. After the third week, specialist classes were formed in the instruction of liaison officers, orientation officers and aerial observers. These classes were held in the afternoon so as not to interfere with the firing instruction of the officers and men composing them.

During the final two weeks of the course, the French officers acted solely in an advisory capacity and the actual supervision of the training was exercised by the regimental and battalion commanders. The target practice included the various forms of adjustment from different points of observation, fire for destruction and barrage fire. The batteries had daily practice in road marching to develop skill in the drivers and to condition the horses. The entire schedule covered seven weeks. The regiments laid the foundation for independent progress, and their lack of practical experience was more than offset by their basic training, eagerness and self-confidence.

The Staff.—While the troops were acquiring proficiency, the staff was not overlooked. Without wise and experienced direction the best of troops may fail. French liaison staff officers were assigned to Division, Brigade and Regimental Headquarters to explain the methods pursued by the different staff sections in the French Army. During the month of August, the Division, Brigade and Regimental commanders and various staff officers visited the French front and learned by actual experience and observation the conduct of warfare. In all the problems for the troops, the staffs prepared complete

orders and plans as in actual operations and thus became accustomed to the technique of the French methods, as adapted to our own. Frequent conferences were held at the various headquarters and there began at this time that close relationship and mutual understanding between the staff and the line that marked the Division throughout the campaigns.

TRAINING—SECOND PERIOD

The Sommerviller Sector.—The time had now come to face a real instead of an imaginary or represented enemy on the other side of no-man's-land. One may well imagine the excitement, born of the spirit of adventure, and the eagerness that sprang into the minds and hearts of these American lads when the news spread that the opportunity was near for the exchange of shots and for a closer acquaintance with the thunder of those guns that had been ringing so long in their ears. On October 14th, orders were issued in great detail for the movement. Detachments from the first battalions to leave preceded them to make reconnaissances and to familiarize themselves with the topography and the life of the sector before the arrival of the troops.

The Sommerviller Sector on the Lorraine front was chosen as the most suitable place for the Americans to have their first experience with the German methods of warfare (Map II). It lay between Lunéville and Nancy, about ten kilometers northeast of the latter city. It covered a rolling and attractive country traversed by the Rhine-Marne Canal. The surrounding country was suitable for the maneuver of large armies, and for years it had been regarded as the probable battleground upon which any war between France and Germany would be fought. However, the German plan of campaign shifted the most active theater of operations farther to the west. There was heavy fighting in this vicinity in 1914 and 1915, but after that time the sector had been comparatively quiet.

On October 20, 1917, the 1st Battalion of each infantry regiment left the Gondrecourt Area, and, on the night of October 21st, these four battalions entered the sector and

occupied the trenches of the French position. The 18th Infantry was on the right facing Parroy and the other regiments were in the order, 16th, 26th and 28th, with the left regiment in the vicinity of Arracourt. Each battalion contained a machine gun company in accordance with the organization at that time. Detachments from the 1st Engineers and from the 2d Field Signal Battalion accompanied each battalion. One battalion of Field Artillery from each regiment of the 1st Field Artillery Brigade left Le Valdahon on October 18th and entered the sector on the night of October 22d. Field Hospital No. 13 and Ambulance Company No. 13 accompanied the troops. They were relieved at Gondrecourt by Field Hospital No. 12 and Ambulance Company No. 12.[1]

The 18th French Division was holding the sector and was in charge of the instruction of the American units, which were grouped with corresponding French units. There were no French, however, in the portions of the trenches held by the Americans, who occupied the strong points, the centers of resistance, the observation posts and all other elements of the defense, under the French. The guns of the artillery were laid so as to superimpose their barrage fire upon that of the French batteries. Thus, while sharing in the defense, the responsibility in case of a hostile attack rested upon the French. The highest American command in the sector was a company. Regimental and higher commanders were afforded every opportunity to visit their troops and were extended every courtesy. In spite of these carefully laid plans, the Division was destined here to have a real taste of the war and to realize the need for all the skill that could be acquired.

At 6:05 A. M., October 23d, the first shot from an American-manned gun was fired by Battery C, 6th Field Artillery. On October 23d, wound casualties were suffered and treated in Field Hospital No. 13, which was installed with French hospitals at Einville and Dombasle. On October 25th, the first American officer was wounded. On October 27th, the 18th Infantry captured the first prisoner taken by American troops.

[1] Letter, G. H. Q., October 8, 1917. F. O. Nos. 1 and 2, First Division, 1917.

Upper: Troops on practice march in snow, near Gondrecourt, France, December, 1917.
Lower: A 75-mm. gun with which Battery C, 6th F. A., fired the first American shot at 6:05 A. M., October 23, 1917.

The infantry was instructed in patrolling and the 1st Battalion, 26th Infantry, made a small raid toward the end of its tour. The artillerymen and machine gunners fired sufficiently to familiarize themselves with observation and adjustment under the limitations imposed by the French. The experience was of the greatest value in bringing a realization of the war, in accustoming the men to sustaining losses and in teaching them the routine and methods of caring for themselves and of adapting themselves to life in the trenches. The artillery gained knowledge in constructing and camouflaging their emplacements, working at night so as to avoid discovery by the enemy, and the engineers had practice in making wire entanglements in no-man's-land.

On the night of November 2d–3d, the 2d Battalions of the infantry regiments relieved the 1st Battalions and their machine gun units. The engineers and signal detachments were likewise changed.[2] The execution of a relief is in itself a difficult and a dangerous operation, and every precaution was taken to prevent the enemy from knowing of the plan. On this occasion the relief was completed and the newly arrived garrisons set about learning their way in the maze of deep trenches and familiarizing themselves with the instructions for the defense given by their predecessors.

The 2d Battalion, 16th Infantry, occupied the portion of the line in front of Bathelémont along the rim of a bald hill that jutted out toward the Rhine-Marne Canal. With the exception of a rifle shot here and there, the stillness of the black night was unbroken and the men were tense with the novelty and the sense of danger. Suddenly, about 3:00 o'clock in the morning, there was a blinding flash and a crash and a roar that seemed to upset and to blot out the very earth itself. The German artillery fire descended with a suddenness and a violence that was like a great convulsion of nature. In the trenches and on the gun emplacements, tons of hostile steel were scattered as the high explosive shells rained upon them and burst with the deafening, shattering sound that must be experienced to be understood. To add to the spectacle, alarm

[2] Supplement to F. O. No. 1, First Division, 1917.

rockets and flares went up from all along the line, calling for help. Little could be done, however, for the doomed men who were at the point selected by the enemy for his raid. Suddenly, the fire of the enemy shifted to form a box-barrage, which effectually enclosed a platoon of the 16th Infantry, and not only cut off any possibility of its withdrawal, but prevented the arrival of reinforcements. The enemy's raiding party crept forward under their artillery fire and blew gaps in the protecting wire with Bangalore torpedoes. They then rushed upon the platoon, and the first evidence of their presence was the explosion of hand grenades thrown among the men in the trenches. With pistols, trench knives and bayonets they attacked the men along the trench. The affair lasted only a few minutes, when the raiders disappeared and the fire ceased. As a result, a sergeant and ten men were carried away as prisoners, some of them being wounded, and three others lay dead in the muddy bottom of the trench. The Germans had cut the throat of one of them. Thus, for the first time in the great conflict, American soldiers laid down their lives for their country and for civilization. In this first sacrificial offering were Corporal James B. Gresham, Private Thomas F. Enright and Private Merle D. Hay.

The bodies of these dead heroes were tenderly carried to the rear to await the last rites. They were buried the following day at the war-wrecked town of Bathelémont with military honors from the Armies of France and America. French infantrymen and artillerymen and Americans were formed in a square facing the graves. The French General in command of the troops made an eloquent address in which he said:

> The death of this humble Corporal and these Privates appeals to us with unwonted grandeur. We will, therefore, ask that the mortal remains of these young men be left to us forever. We will inscribe on their tombs, "Here lie the first soldiers of the United States to fall on the fields of France for justice and liberty." The passerby will stop and uncover his head. The travelers of France, of the Allied countries, of America, and the men of heart, who will come to visit our battlefields of Lorraine, will go out of their way to come here to bring to these graves the tribute of their respect and gratitude. Corporal Gresham, Private Enright and Private Hay, in the name of France I thank you. God receive your souls.

On the night of November 5–6, 1917, the artillery battalions were relieved by succeeding battalions from each regiment. The remainder of the tour passed with the normal amount of sniping, artillery fire and resulting casualties.

At the end of the second ten-day tour, the 3d Battalions with their machine gun companies relieved the 2d Battalions of the infantry regiments. Corresponding detachments from the 1st Engineers and the 2d Field Signal Battalion accompanied them. The service during the last tour was uneventful save for the daily schedules of harassing fire and concentrations by the artillery and machine guns.

All the regiments suffered casualties during the occupation of the sector. A single shell killed two men and wounded five in Battery F, 5th Field Artillery, as it was leaving its position.

The Division was relieved on the night of November 20th and the artillery as well as the infantry proceeded to the Gondrecourt Area.

The total casualties suffered in the Sommerviller Sector were as follows:

Killed or died of wounds	36 men
Wounded	1 officer, 35 men
Prisoners	11 men
Total	1 officer, 82 men[3]

Upon returning from the Sommerviller Sector, the Division Commander congratulated the troops upon their behavior under fire of the enemy for the first time and summarized their activities in the following General Order:

Headquarters, First Division,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, November 23, 1917.

General Order
No. 67.

1. The troops of the First Division have completed their first tour of duty at the front. The casualties have been few as was expected in a quiet sector; fourteen killed, thirty-four wounded and eleven captured by

[3] Casualty Records, First Division.

MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM L. SIBERT
Commanding First Division from June 8, 1917, to December 14, 1917

the enemy. But the many discomforts, inconveniences, and trials always incident to service at the front have been faced in a fine, uncomplaining spirit which speaks well for the soldierly qualities of the men. The Division Commander wishes to congratulate the soldiers of the Division upon their excellent conduct and cheerful demeanor during the past month at the front and particularly during the long, hard weeks of preliminary training in the cold and mud. He believes there are few occasions in the past where American soldiers have worked as hard and have endured as cheerfully so many discomforts and difficulties as have the men of this Division since landing in France.

2. We are now starting on the final period of training. Weather conditions will make it a peculiarly hard and trying one. The Division Commander feels that he can depend on every individual soldier to meet the situation with the same fortitude and resolution which he has heretofore displayed and to do his utmost to bring to a successful and speedy conclusion the preparation of this command to take its place, as a unit, in the first line in a manner to reflect credit and honor upon our country.

WM. L. SIBERT,
Major General, U. S. A., Commanding.

TRAINING—THIRD PERIOD

Training of the Combined Division.—After being relieved from the Sommerviller Sector, the Division for the first time was united. The 1st Field Artillery Brigade was billeted in the Gondrecourt Area with Headquarters at the ancient and picturesque Château de Beaupré. As was anticipated, it now became necessary to send many officers from the Division to act as instructors elsewhere and to meet the ever-growing activities of the A. E. F. This practice continued to such an extent that a French writer has been led to describe the Division as the nursery of the High Command of the American Expeditionary Forces. Many new officers joined and soon filled the places made vacant. Thus early did the spirit of the Division and its high standards begin to take hold upon its replacements of both officers and men and to incorporate them effectually into the command. The replacement battalions of all the regiments arrived from the United States at about this time and were promptly absorbed to fill the ever-increasing number of vacancies. The wastage of war was already felt.

The change in the organization of the machine gun units that had already been prescribed for the Division was now put into effect. On December 29th, the 2d Machine Gun Battalion was organized at St. Joire from Companies D and H, 16th Infantry, and Companies H and M, 18th Infantry. On January 2, 1918, the 3d Machine Gun Battalion was organized at St. Joire from Companies D and H, 26th Infantry, and Companies H and M, 28th Infantry.

With keenness of vision, General Pershing had seen that trench warfare must end before victory could be achieved. He, therefore, decided that the final training of his divisions should be for open warfare. The schedule began with battalion and regimental exercises and progressed to the operations of the Division. Throughout, the infantry, the machine guns, the artillery, the engineers, the signal troops, the services and the trains were employed in close co-operation, each functioning to meet the conditions of the maneuver. There was thus formed a close bond between all arms that became a powerful factor for success in subsequent operations.

The larger problems were conducted on the "Washington Center" positions. In order to participate in them, the troops from the distant parts of the area marched to the billets of those who were near the training ground and doubled up with them during the nights preceding and following the maneuvers. All troops appeared in heavy marching order. In the attacks, the infantry regiments were formed in depth with machine guns, automatic rifles, 37-mm. guns and trench mortars disposed in the prescribed manner. The field artillery simulated fire for destruction and concentrations, and during the assault the guns delivered counter-battery fire and the rolling barrage from tables accurately prepared to meet the assumed enemy's dispositions given in the intelligence reports. The engineers and the signal troops performed their assigned parts and aeroplanes were present to give realism and to furnish assumed information. The ammunition and supply services and the field hospitals had their assigned stations and duties. All methods of communication were employed and many miles of telephone wire were laid with central stations and switch-

LIEUTENANT GENERAL ROBERT L. BULLARD
Commanding First Division from December 14, 1917, to July 17, 1918

board installations. Posts of command were established and organized as in real operations. The staff work was extensive and involved not only the preparation of orders preliminary to the operation, but the constant issuing of orders to meet assumed situations during the progress of the maneuver. It was inspiring to see the Division in battle formation, stretching away over a front of more than two thousand meters, and a depth of more than three thousand meters. Everyone was so intent and so earnest that the troops gave the impression of reality in the conduct of their movements and in the execution of their missions. The great lesson learned from these exercises was troop leading in all grades of command, and the officers profited especially from them. So evident was their purpose that on one occasion a soldier who was marching to an exercise said to his comrade in ranks, "I wish we could get through educating these officers."

On a maneuver day, troops would leave their billets during the night and hundreds of men with their officers would be at the positions in the darkness unreeling telephone lines, setting up wireless stations, placing panels for the aeroplane signals and organizing command posts for the different headquarters. Dawn disclosed long columns of artillery with the horses straining up the steep hills or slipping and falling on the frozen and sleet-covered roads. Then would appear the masses of infantry moving silently and grimly as though conscious that the fate of the "battle" depended upon their arrival. Staff officers, mounted or in cars, moved constantly, and the discipline of the road, which permitted passage in both directions, was thoroughly acquired. Often a gas alarm and clouds of low-lying smoke to imitate gas would compel everyone to put on the gas mask as though his life depended upon speed. At the end of a maneuver the men, wet, cold and tired, would trudge to their billets where the smoking, rolling kitchens would provide them with the only hot meal of the day. After a brief critique at some convenient village in which the purpose of the maneuver and the manner in which it was accomplished was explained by a staff officer, the officers would hasten to their commands and endeavor to obtain such

comforts and care as were possible for their men and animals. During this period, the Commander-in-Chief was a frequent visitor and there were ceaseless inspections by staff officers from G. H. Q. and by American officers of high rank who came to the Division from America, as observers.

The campaign hat was permanently abandoned at this time, and the steel helmet, which had first been worn in the Sommerviller Sector, was issued for wear at all combat exercises. The overseas cap was supplied for use at other times. The steel helmet and overseas cap were made in France and later issued to all troops upon their arrival.

Christmas in France.—As Christmas approached, the holiday spirit became general. The American officers and soldiers determined to make it a happy occasion for the French children who had known no brightness since the war began. Accordingly, in every village occupied by troops plans were made for Christmas trees and for presents and merry-making. The men sent to Paris, and they drained the village stores for presents and decorations, and they bought all the candy, cakes and chocolate that could be found in the commissaries. The different billets vied with each other in ornamenting their trees, and visitors were invited to see the masterpieces which, with sparkling eyes, the particular patron, whether private or general, would dilate upon with refreshing enthusiasm. The happiness of giving was no less than that of receiving, and its measure was the bright faces and the shouts of laughter of the French children. So impressed were the French people that the Mayor of Gondrecourt wrote the following letter to express their gratitude:

MAIRIE DE GONDRECOURT

Département
de LA MEUSE
Arrondissement
de COMMERCY

Gondrecourt, December 25, 1917.

It is with the deepest feelings of patriotism that I come to express to you my thankfulness for the kind entertainment given by the American troops of Gondrecourt to the children of this town.

These tokens of deep sympathy, which officers and men alike lavish on the French people, are most deeply felt.

Never, perhaps, have such bonds been obtained between two nations.

I request, sir, that you will convey to the officers and men under your command the expression of my gratitude and admiration, and tender my best thanks especially to all those who contributed to these festivities.

It was, indeed, a feast of two great families, and, as it were, a foretaste of the victory which the high spirits of the American Army will contribute to bring to a closer reality.

(Signed) JACQUINOT.

Ready.—By January 5th the last of the training was ended and the Division was pronounced qualified to take its place in the line as a combat unit, able to stand alone. Confidential orders were received designating it to relieve the 1st Moroccan Division in the Ansauville Sector north of Toul.[4] The staff formulated orders and reconnaissance parties left to prepare for the movement of the troops and their entry into the sector. At last, America was to make itself felt in the line of battle, more than nine months after the declaration of war. Thus was disclosed the fallacy of a nation's dream, that a million men could spring to arms before the setting of the sun.

[4] Operations Section, Instructions No. 1, First Division, January 7, 1918.

CHAPTER III

THE ANSAUVILLE SECTOR

Entry into the Sector.—Soon after arriving in France in June of 1917, the Commander-in-Chief saw that the most vital part of the enemy's front for an American objective lay toward Metz. An advance in this direction would involve the reduction of the St. Mihiel Salient. It would lead ultimately to the capture of the great fortress of Metz and the destruction of the enemy's communication by the railroad to the westward through Sedan, upon which the enemy depended for the movement of troops, supplies and munitions. It would also deprive the enemy of the valuable iron mines at Briey, upon which he depended for his munitions industries.[1] The American lines of communication were selected with this end in view, and the location of the Gondrecourt Training Area conformed to the general plan. It was logical, therefore, that the First American Division should begin its active career by taking over a sector in this front.

The Ansauville Sector was located about twenty-five kilometers northwest of Toul (Map III). It occupied a front of seven and one-half kilometers and extended from the east of Seicheprey to Bouconville. Opposite stood the picturesque hill of Mont Sec, which rose to a height of nearly four hundred feet above the surrounding plain and from whose summit the enemy could look down upon every movement behind the French lines for several miles. In front stretched the great Woevre Plain, dotted with villages, forests and ravines which afforded abundant cover for the enemy's batteries, billets and rest camps. The German lines opposite the sector were held by the 5th Landwehr Division, with the 201st Division on its right and the 78th Reserve Division on its left.[2] The Rupt de Mad, a small stream, ran along a part of no-man's-land, and its high banks were covered with the enemy's

[1] Final Report, Commander-in-Chief, A. E. F.

[2] German Order of Battle, G. H. Q.

trenches and machine gun pill-boxes. At some points the two lines were not more than fifty yards apart. The ground along the French front lines was so low that only shallow trenches could be dug and these were largely filled with water. A ridge about a mile behind the front line, along which ran the St. Dizier-Metz highway through Beaumont, was the salient feature of the sector, and about it plans for the defense centered. The position had been established when the Germans retired in 1914, and during the early part of the war it had seen very hard fighting, as was attested by the numerous graves and the bones which had been torn up from their resting places by the bursting shells. During the three and one-half years of occupancy it had been strengthened by both sides with a series of trenches and wire entanglements, organized in great depth, so as to give a maximum of protection. Battery positions with several feet of overhead cover for guns and deep dug-outs for the men had been constructed in the depressions and behind the villages in the sector. Extensive wooded areas afforded concealment for the heavy guns and for a small amount of circulation by day.

The 1st Moroccan Division, occupying this sector, was one of the most celebrated in the French Army. Just before its relief by the First American Division, it had executed a raid in force on the German lines and had succeeded in taking a number of prisoners besides inflicting considerable loss upon the enemy. Thus, a score remained to be settled and the new occupants were destined to bear the brunt of payment. The 69th French Division occupied the adjoining sector on the right and it was designated by the French Command to supervise the relief and to establish the Americans in the sector. Conferences were held by the staffs and elements of the 69th Division and the 1st Moroccan Division, with corresponding staffs, and advance parties of the First American Division and all details were carefully embodied in orders. The First Division was to march to the rear area of the sector and the actual entry into the lines was to be executed at night immediately after its arrival.

On January 15th, the First Division (less the 2d Infantry

Brigade, the 3d Battalion, 5th Field Artillery, and the 1st Battalion, 7th Field Artillery) began the march from the Gondrecourt Area.[3] No one present ever forgot the rigors of that day. The roads were covered with snow and ice. Toward noon a heavy rain set in and turned into sleet. The men were loaded with their heavy packs, consisting of two blankets, emergency rations, shelter tent half, extra shoes, underwear, mess equipment, and entrenching tools, in addition to the rifle, bayonet, steel helmet, two gas masks and full ammunition belt. The heavy rain drenched them and increased the weight of their load. The wet skirts of their long overcoats clung to their legs and impeded their movements. Only a sandwich could be supplied for the noon meal and hunger added to the pain of the weary men.

The artillery and trains experienced the greatest difficulty from the beginning. The horses could not keep their footing on the icy roads and often an entire team would fall. When they were unable to move the guns and the heavy loads up the steep hills, the men were compelled to assist them. The spirit of the Division, however, asserted itself, and everyone accepted uncomplainingly the hardships and the fatigue. By nightfall the different units had reached the villages assigned as their billets. Some of the infantry regiments had covered as much as thirty-two kilometers, which would have been a long march under favorable conditions. The next day's march was a repetition of the experiences of the first, but it brought the Division into the billeting area of the sector. On January 18th the Division Headquarters and the last of the column left Gondrecourt and headquarters was installed at Mesnil-la-Tour.

In the meantime, detachments from all the companies of the 2d Field Signal Battalion were engaged in taking over the lines of information installed by the French. These were wholly inadequate to the needs of the Americans. It was, indeed, a problem of preparing these lines for an entirely new sector, since the arrangements and boundaries were not the same as those in existence with the Moroccan Division.

[3] Instructions No. 1, First Division, 1918.

Upper: Positions of 7th F. A. along Beaumont road, France, February 26, 1918.
Lower: First Division "dough boys" in trenches, Ansauville Sector, France.

Division Headquarters alone required a forty-drop switchboard and many lines to the various staff offices. An axial line was constructed to the front and all brigade, regimental and battalion posts of command were connected with the system. Wireless sets were also employed at the higher headquarters. As soon as possible, a listening-in set was installed to catch the enemy's conversation.

On the night of January 18th, the 1st Brigade began to enter the line and the relief of the Moroccans was completed on January 21st. The 3d Battalion, 18th Infantry, was on the right of the line and held what was termed the "F" center of resistance, with battalion headquarters at Seicheprey. The 3d Battalion, 16th Infantry, occupied the center of the line in the "H" center of resistance, with battalion headquarters near Xivray-Marvoisin, and the 1st Battalion, 16th Infantry, occupied the left of the line in the "I" center of resistance, with headquarters at Bouconville. Each center of resistance was subdivided into three strong points held by a company each. The remaining company of each battalion was in support near battalion headquarters. The remaining battalions of the brigade occupied reserve positions until February 1st, when they relieved the front line battalions. The 2d Machine Gun Battalion accompanied the 1st Brigade and occupied positions along the front with the guns distributed in depth. Thereafter the battalion machine gun companies alternated with the regimental machine gun companies in occupying front line positions. The headquarters of the 16th Infantry was at Rambucourt, the headquarters of the 18th Infantry was at Beaumont and the headquarters of the 1st Infantry Brigade was at Ansauville.

In order that a portion of the guns should be ready at any instant to fire for the protection of the infantry, the artillery entered the positions by platoons. Commencing on the night of January 22d, the artillery relief was completed January 26th. The 5th Field Artillery was disposed with the 1st Battalion in the northern part of the Forêt de la Reine, one battery of the 2d Battalion east of Beaumont and one midway between Beaumont and Rambucourt. On February 14th,

the 3d Battalion arrived and took positions in the eastern part of the Forêt de la Reine along the Route de l'Étoile. The 6th Field Artillery occupied old French battery positions northeast of Mandres. The 2d Battalion, 7th Field Artillery, took over the French positions near Rambucourt, where it was joined February 13th by the 1st Battalion. Several batteries of French Field Artillery were left in the sector until the arrival of the last of the American guns. In addition to the 1st Field Artillery Brigade, three batteries of old model French 90-mm. guns were manned by details from the American batteries. The headquarters of the 5th Field Artillery was located with the headquarters of the 1st Field Artillery Brigade at Mesnil-la-Tour. The headquarters of the 6th Field Artillery was at Ansauville and the headquarters of the 7th Field Artillery at Mandres. Artillery lines of information were established to all posts of command, battery positions and forward positions, independent of the system of the signal troops. There were thus virtually two telephone nets operating separately, but connected through the different switchboards.

The 1st Trench Mortar Battery was posted in the Bois de Remières, about six hundred meters from the German front line. The 1st Engineers entered upon the work of constructing dug-outs, posts of command and wire entanglements, quarrying rock and repairing the roads. The important task of organizing Seicheprey into a "strong point" with all the elements of defense was performed by the engineers while the town was being regularly shelled and gassed. The ammunition and supply trains were employed, not only in the service of munitions and supply, but in hauling materials for the repair and construction of roads and of ammunition and supply dumps. The Military Police Companies were occupied with traffic control and the Headquarters Troop devoted itself to the service of the Division Headquarters. The 1st Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop was established at Royaumeix and functioned with the French repair shop in the upkeep of artillery matériel.

The 1st Machine Gun Battalion entered the sector the

middle of February and kept one company in line and one in reserve, the two companies alternating every seven days.

The French High Command did not deem it wise to place the responsibility for the defense of the sector entirely in the hands of the Americans until the troops had become accustomed to sector life. Although no French elements remained except a few batteries of artillery, the command was retained by the Commanding General of the 69th French Division until February 5th, when it passed to the Commander of the First Division.

One of the first acts of the Division Commander was to publish the following memorable Instructions No. 1, which had an instant response from the troops:

Headquarters, First Division,
February 5, 1918.

1. There are no orders which require us to wait for the enemy to fire on us before we fire on him; do not wait for him to fire first. Be active all over no-man's-land; do not leave its control to the enemy.

2. Front line commanders will immediately locate and report all places where there is a favorable opportunity for strong ambuscades and for raids on the enemy's lines and advance posts.

R. L. Bullard,
Major General, N. A.,
Commanding.

During the occupancy of this sector the Division was often visited by General Debeney, who commanded the First French Army, and General Passaga, who commanded the 32d Corps, of which the First Division formed a part. They and their staff officers took the most fraternal interest in the Division and gave many helpful suggestions as to the defense of the sector. To them and to General Monroe, who commanded the 69th Division, the Americans were indebted for much of the success that attended their occupancy.

Field Hospital No. 13 accompanied the troops to Mesnil-la-Tour, where it took over the French Adrian barrack hospital and treated all casualties. Ambulance Company No. 13 accompanied it and operated from Mesnil-la-Tour, furnishing details of litter bearers for service in the trenches. Field

Winter—Seicheprey

Hospital No. 12 proceeded on January 21st to Sebastopol, near Toul, and established a reserve hospital. At the same time, Ambulance Company No. 12 took over the service of the Gondrecourt Area. On February 6th, Field Hospital No. 12 was relieved at Sebastopol and occupied several large buildings at Toul, where it received the severely wounded. It was served by portions of Ambulance Companies Nos. 3 and 13.

Field Hospital No. 2 proceeded to Toul, February 18th, and established a contagious disease annex to Field Hospital No. 12. Field Hospital No. 3 functioned at Gondrecourt. Ambulance Company No. 2 moved to Mandres on February 28th, where it operated an advance dressing station and furnished litter bearers to the trenches. On March 21st, Ambulance Company No. 12 relieved Ambulance Company No. 13 at Mesnil-la-Tour. Ambulance Company No. 3 operated from Mandres, where it maintained an advance dressing station and furnished litter bearers to the trenches. The town was often shelled and the station received a direct hit on March 28th. It operated for the 26th Division from April 1st to 4th. In the meantime all sanitary units became motorized, except Field Hospitals Nos. 2 and 3 and Ambulance Company No. 2.

Life in the Sector.—This portion of the front had been regarded as quiet and troops had been sent here by both sides for rest and recuperation. The First Division, however, found it neither quiet nor restful. The weather was cold, with frequent heavy rains. The roads soon became sloughs, and the country, a mire. Rubber boots were issued for the trenches and emplacements, and the men wore them constantly. The ground was so low and marshy that on the sunniest days there was mud under foot and both infantry and engineers were employed in repairing existing trenches and constructing new defenses. A rearrangement to organize the entire front in depth was in progress, preparatory to an expected German offensive, and the Division dug trenches, established strong points, constructed wire obstacles and built new communications back of the front line.

Upper: Machine gun at Villers-Tournelle firing at German aeroplanes.
Lower: Reading the welcome letter from home at entrance to dug-out.

The Field Artillery Brigade and the Machine Gun Battalions were equally busy in improving old emplacements and in constructing new ones in conformity with the modified plan of defense. For the artillery this involved placing the guns in great depth. Batteries and even platoons were echeloned two or three kilometers apart and complete plans were formulated for individual action at each position in case communications were interrupted. The doctrine of fighting in place was inculcated among all troops in position and every element of the defense was to become a barrier in case of a hostile attack. At the same time, a determined effort was made by all mounted organizations to improve the condition of the animals. They were so reduced, however, by exposure and lack of food that little progress could be made in conditioning them.

There was continual rifle and machine gun fire on the front and daily artillery fire over the whole sector, from which casualties resulted. Patrolling became very active and each side contended for the mastery of no-man's-land. Early in the occupancy of the sector, a patrol of the 16th Infantry was ambushed one night and had five men killed and several wounded. Many acts of gallantry were reported and it was here that the first of the Division citations was published.

The evacuation of the wounded was accomplished under difficulties. Frequently it was necessary to carry litter patients a distance of one or two kilometers through the slippery trenches, often knee-deep in mud and water. As the days passed, the cemeteries at Mandres and Mesnil-la-Tour, with their white crosses, grew rapidly, and graves were always open to receive the next to fall. The Field Hospitals at Mesnil-la-Tour and the Evacuation Hospital at Sebastopol were constantly receiving the wounded and evacuating such as could be moved.

Several hundred shells of all calibers fell daily in the American sector and an equal or a greater number was fired by the American batteries. The enemy's aeroplanes were active and sometimes directed fire for destruction against the American batteries in which four to five hundred heavy shells

would be dropped in a few hours upon a battery position. French planes assisted the American batteries in adjustment fire and in fire for destruction against the enemy's positions. Frequent night bombing expeditions by the enemy passed over the sector and some of the heaviest bombs were dropped near the Headquarters of the Division at Mesnil-la-Tour. Battery positions in crowded areas were often gassed, and on February 26th the enemy delivered a heavy gas attack on the Remières wood, which caused a number of casualties. The suddenness and the violence of the attack, coupled with the overwhelming fumes of the gas, were even more horrifying than the raid at Bathelémont, but the Americans were learning rapidly the German methods of frightfulness.

During this period many officers from the different headquarters and from the United States visited the Division for instruetion and observation. Prominent French officers and civilians, including the Prime Minister, also came to observe the Division, and, on March 20th, the Honorable Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, reviewed the 1st Battalion, 26th Infantry. Later he reviewed the 1st Infantry Brigade at Menancourt.

Raids.—The defenses of each side were so strong that in order to cross them for the purpose of obtaining prisoners and information it was necessary to make a strong assault upon a small section of the trench system. These assaults were of common occurrence and took the name of raids. They were developed to a high degree of perfection, and picked officers and troops were selected to execute them. Not only great skill and daring were required, but it was necessary to carry out every detail with thoroughness and in accordance with methods that were the result of experience and costly sacrifices. The enemy maintained bodies of raiding troops who specialized in the art. The French had officers who were especially skilled in organizing and in planning raids, and the 1st Moroccan Division had a reputation for success in this feature of trench warfare.

The general form of raid involved a short preliminary artillery and machine gun fire for destruction upon the enemy's

GENERAL DEBENEY

The Commander of the First French Army and a leader of the first magnitude, to whom the First Division is under lasting obligations

trenches, machine guns and artillery to silence them. Then the fire would be shifted so that the bursting shells and bullets would fall on three sides of the trench area to be raided to prevent the occupants from escaping and the supporting troops from coming to their assistance This inclosure of fire was called a "box-barrage." Under its cover, the raiding party would dash forward in well-practiced formations and if the artillery fire had not previously cut the enemy's wire, engineers, especially trained for this purpose, would blow it open by long tubes filled with high explosive. After passing the enemy's wire, the raiding party would proceed in small detachments to the portions of the enemy's trenches where it was expected that prisoners, machine guns or information could be obtained. When their mission was accomplished, the raiders would dash back to their own lines and the artillery and machine gun fire would assume the most appropriate form to protect them. It was a stirring drama, and the entire command would be tense with anxiety till the results were reported.

The First Division had not long been in the sector before plans were considered for such a raid. Officers from the 1st Moroccan Division, who were raiding specialists, were detailed to the regiments to assist in preparing plans to suit the situation. Some of the American officers had served in the British Army and had gained considerable knowledge and experience in raiding. Numerous conferences were held, at which the artillery and the machine gun officers were present, and there resulted plans for two raids to be executed simultaneously, at 1:00 o'clock in the morning of the day to be selected. The raid in front of the 18th Infantry was to be made from the Remières wood against the enemy's trenches, which were not more than fifty yards away. The raid by the 16th Infantry was to be against the destroyed village of Richecourt, in front of which the lines were less than one hundred paces from each other. Volunteers were many, and officers and men for each raiding party were selected and sent to the billets in the Forêt de Rehane for instruction and practice. From aeroplane photographs and from ground observa-

tion, an accurate knowledge was obtained of the enemy's trench organizations at these points. A simulated trench system of each place was constructed, and daily the men went through the rehearsal of their parts with the precision of a football practice. Detachments of the 1st Engineers were attached to the raiding parties to blow gaps in the enemy's wire. At a portion of the rehearsals, these detachments would creep up to the wire in front of the practice trenches and destroy sections as they would be expected to do in the raid. The progress was such that the morning of March 4th was selected to put the raids into execution.

As often happens in war, the enemy was planning a similar blow, and by chance he had selected an earlier date than the one scheduled by the Division. His intentions, however, did not escape notice. The gas attack of February 26th on the Remières wood and his continued registration and fire upon battery positions throughout February 26th, 27th and 28th, gave warning of a probable raid against that portion of the sector. Orders were, therefore, given for the 18th Infantry to draw back on these nights from the front line positions, leaving only small groups in observation, and to reoccupy the front lines at daylight each morning. At 5:30 A. M. on March 1st there suddenly came down upon the right sub-sector, held by the 18th Infantry, a tornado of bursting shell and bullets and every battery was deluged with high explosive shell and mustard gas. To divert attention from the point raided, the entire front line was heavily shelled. Mingled with the crashing 150-mm. and 210-mm. projectiles, were numerous large trench mortar shells whose effect was terrific. Trenches, parapets, shelters and emplacements were demolished. Some of them were so completely obliterated that they were never rebuilt. One platoon had returned to its front line position and was caught by the German box-barrage. The raiding party, consisting of two hundred and twenty men, taken from shock troops and provided with light machine guns and flame-throwers, rushed over the little band of Americans, who suffered a loss of twenty killed and twelve prisoners, besides a number of wounded. At the first signal of the enemy's attack the

American artillery opened fire, despite the heavy shelling to which the guns were subjected. The infantry and machine gunners also replied from their retired positions. As a result, both of the German officers with the raiding party and seventeen men were killed and four men were taken prisoners. Deserters and prisoners subsequently reported that the total loss of the raiding party amounted to eighty-three. Upon withdrawing, they abandoned one machine gun and quantities of hand grenades and explosives. That night, four flame-throwers were found strapped to the backs of the German dead in no-man's-land. Some of the American dead in the front line dug-outs had been burned to death by these cruel devices. There was found on the body of one of the dead officers an exact description of the operation, with a map of the positions of the First Division.

For its superb behavior under this terrible ordeal, the 18th Infantry was commended by the Commanding General, 32d Army Corps, in the following order:

1st Army, Headquarters, March 2, 1918.
32d Army Corps.
Staff
3d Bureau.
1030/3.

General Order No. 119.

On the 1st of March, at daybreak, the enemy pulverized the first line trenches and dug-outs occupied by the right of the 18th American Regiment with a heavy fire of minnenwerfers and 210's. They then attacked in 6 columns under the protection of a rolling barrage.

All instructions which had been given had been faithfully carried out. The Americans withdrew to the edge of the zone under fire, then delivered a strong counter-attack.

The Boche realized the force of the American blow. He retreated to his position, leaving on the spot 15 dead (of which 2 were officers) and 4 prisoners.

The troops of the 32d Army Corps, proud to be fighting by the side of the generous sons of the Great Republic who have hastened to support France and with her to save the freedom of the world, will understand by this example of superb courage and coolness the full meaning of the promises made by the entry into the conflict of their new brothers-in-arms.

The General commanding the 32d Army Corps heartily congratulates

the 1st American Division and in particular the 3d battalion of the 18th Infantry as well as the American artillery whose precise and opportune action contributed to the success.

PASSAGA,
The General Commanding the 32d Army Corps.

The Division and the 18th Infantry were also visited at once by M. Clémenceau, who expressed his admiration and appreciation of the conduct of the regiment.

There was much satisfaction in the Division over the fact that the enemy would soon feel the force of a similar blow. Preparations for the American raid were now intensified. A large number of French guns of all calibers were brought into the sector to reinforce the American artillery for the accompanying fire.

The night of March 3d–4th was clear and all conditions were favorable. The watches of the artillery and the raiding parties were accurately synchronized so that every movement should be executed simultaneously. The raiding parties took their places for jumping off, and at 1:00 o'clock all the artillery and machine guns began their schedules of fire, which had been accurately calculated and tabulated for every shot. After several minutes, while the entire Division waited tensely for news, a telephone message from the 18th Infantry reported that the raid was canceled and asked that the artillery fire should cease. In a short while, a similar message came from the 16th Infantry. The mystery was solved when it was reported that the sections of Bangalore torpedoes to be used by the engineers in blowing open the wire were too long to pass through the turnings of the communicating trenches and, therefore, they could not be placed in position for the raid. There was, however, no thought of abandoning the plan. It was decided to put it into execution again on March 11th, with the modifications that the wire was to be cut in advance by artillery fire and that the raid of the 18th Infantry should be made just before daylight, while that of the 16th Infantry should be made just before dark. The separate raids involved separate plans for the employment of all the artillery and machine guns, thus giving increased protection to the raiding parties.

On the night of March 9th–10th, the 1st Brigade was relieved by the 2d Brigade, the 26th Infantry replacing the 16th Infantry, and the 28th Infantry replacing the 18th Infantry. The raiding parties from each regiment remained in the sector and the balance of the Brigade returned to the Gondrecourt Area for rest and further training. The 2d Machine Gun Battalion remained in position to assist in the raids.

On March 10th, selected batteries from the 6th and 7th Field Artillery cut several gaps in the enemy's wire, each about fifty feet wide, at various places so as to avoid indicating which were to be used in the raids. Approximately four hundred high explosive shells were fired to cut each gap. The fire was accurately adjusted by battery officers who observed from the front line trenches. The enemy was prevented from repairing the gaps by constantly maintained artillery and machine gun fire into them till the hour for the raids.

At 5:30 A. M., March 11th, the artillery and machine guns again deluged the enemy's trenches and batteries. The fire was then shifted to a box-barrage and four officers and sixty-one men from the 18th Infantry swarmed through the wire and explored the enemy's lines to his third trench, which lay at a distance of about three hundred meters from no-man's-land. No resistance was met and none of the enemy was found. The raiding party returned, according to its schedule, without suffering any casualties. So effective was the American counter-battery that there was practically no enemy artillery fire.

At 5:30 P. M. the same day, the artillery and machine guns repeated the performance on the Richecourt position and four officers and eighty-two men from the 16th Infantry passed through the gap in the wire and again penetrated to the enemy's third line. As in the morning, no resistance was met and no prisoners were captured. The party returned, according to its plan, with three men and one officer slightly wounded.

In spite of the fact that no prisoners were taken, these raids proved to the infantry that they could cross the enemy's

Upper: General Pershing addressing officers of First Division before they leave for the attack, Chaumont-en-Vexin, France, April, 1918.

Lower: Entrance to P. C. 16th Infantry blocked by bursting shell, Broyes, France, May 2, 1918.

lines and return safely, and to the artillery and machine gunners that they could neutralize the enemy's guns and trenches and thus give protection to the infantry. General Pershing and the French generals expressed their hearty commendation and the Division Commander wrote the following letter to the Artillery Brigade, which greatly heightened the morale of the men:

Headquarters, First Division,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, March 11, 1918.

From: Division Commander.
To: General C. P. Summerall, Commanding 1st Artillery Brigade.
Subject: Action of Artillery Brigade in Remières and Richecourt raids, March 11, 1918.

I wish to express to you and to the officers and men of your command my appreciation of the efficiency of your work in the raids just completed.

The accuracy and effectiveness of the fire of your guns has enabled the raiding detachments to perform their missions without interference by the enemy and without the loss of a man and has undoubtedly inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in addition to destroying his fortifications. The infantry has been inspired with a great confidence by the assurance of instant effective support by the artillery.

Please communicate my congratulations to your command.

(Signed) R. L. Bullard,
Major General, N. A.

As an illustration of the ordeal through which the artillery passed, it should be noted that, for twenty-four hours preceding the morning raid of March 11th, the position of Battery D and Headquarters, 2d Battalion, 6th Field Artillery, was kept under a concentration of mustard gas, mingled with high explosive shells from the enemy's batteries. Nevertheless, the men served the guns, wearing their gas masks, during both raids. At the end of the evening raid, all officers and men were overcome by the gas and were evacuated. A completely new personnel, dressed in rubber clothing and gas masks, moved the guns during the night to another position, where they were located by the enemy the following day. The enemy at once delivered a fire of destruction against the new position and the battery was compelled to move again after having two

of its guns disabled. At about the same time the position of Battery A, 6th Field Artillery, was so heavily and continuously shelled and gassed that traffic over the axial road passing near it, upon which the French 69th Division depended for supplying its front line, was completely stopped and it was necessary to move the battery to another, though a no less intensely shelled, location.

The billets of the supporting troops were harassed almost nightly. A single shell bursting in the shelter of the 2d Machine Gun Battalion at Mandres killed and wounded fourteen men; another shell killed and wounded nine men of the 5th Field Artillery in the same place. Frequently, the detachments executing reliefs or carrying supplies were caught by harassing fire in the villages or trenches and suffered serious losses. Even the practice occupation of the battle positions was attended by losses. Not infrequently, the kitchens in the woods or near the emplacements were hit and groups of men in them were killed or wounded.

During the nights of March 11th and 13th, the 3d Machine Gun Battalion relieved the 2d Machine Gun Battalion, which returned to the Gondrecourt Area for rest and training.

In addition to the raids in force, there were frequent silent raids by both sides for the purpose of obtaining prisoners for identification of enemy's forces. By observation, a hostile machine gun or sentinel post would be located. An officer and a small detachment would creep out in the darkness through known gaps in their wire and would skilfully cut a passage through the enemy's wire. They would then crawl noiselessly to the spot selected and suddenly spring upon the unsuspecting post. If resistance was met, the bayonet or the clubbed rifle, or, if necessary, the pistol and hand grenade were used. If well executed, the result would be one or more dejected prisoners from whom the desired information would be obtained.

On the night of March 28th, one officer and nine men from the 28th Infantry crept through their wire and lay in wait in no-man's-land near an enemy's outpost till dawn. As soon as the enemy's sentinel could be seen, the signal was given

and the raiding party sprang into the trench. One German resisted and was killed, another was killed while running; the remaining four, including a non-commissioned officer, surrendered and the entire party returned safely with the prisoners to their trenches.

At another time an officer and three men from the 26th Infantry started out about 7:00 P. M. to a point where a listening post of the Germans had been located. There was a bright moon to assist their observation. The German wire was cut before the occupant of the post saw the raiders. The officer leaped upon the German and while they were struggling in the water a second German fired at him. The sergeant in the party then killed the assailant with his bayonet and the prisoner was secured. On the way to the American trenches the prisoner continually shouted "Kamerad," in accordance with the German custom of giving the alarm.

Early one morning the enemy suddenly enclosed an American outpost in a box-barrage and rushed upon the occupants. All the members of the outpost dashed to the rear along the communicating trench, except one man, who scorned to run. He was struck over the head and carried away as a prisoner.

On March 19th the enemy attempted another raid in force against the 28th Infantry in the Remières wood. At 3:00 A. M., the characteristic burst of flame and the roaring crash of high explosive shell and trench mortar bombs shook the earth. Then came the characteristic box-barrage and the enemy's raiding party dashed from their trenches. At this moment the American artillery fire came down with its protective barrage, and the raiders were stopped almost on their own parapets. When dawn came, many dead Germans were seen as silent evidences of the skill of the American gunners. Unfortunately, a small party of Americans going out to establish an automatic rifle post was caught in the enemy's fire. Three men were killed and the officer and two others were wounded, one of them dying later.

These incidents were not unimportant. They marked a stage in the growth of the Division. The men who shared

them were outstanding and became leaders of the first order. Later, nearly all of them gave their lives on fields that will live among the great events of history.

Everyone labored under constant physical and mental strain. Each considered himself as bearing grave responsibilities and gave all that he possessed to acquit himself worthily of his country and of his cause. There was thus a growth not only of knowledge but of character in every officer and man, and the bond between individuals, arms and services increased with the dangers and the hardships that they endured together.

Relief from the Sector.—While the Division was absorbed in the defense of the sector, the great German offensive, commencing March 21, 1918, broke upon the allied line with a violence that shook the entire battle front. Reports of the German advance came with alarming details and it was realized that every resource of the allied world would be required to save the situation.

In the midst of these anxieties, the news came that the American Commander-in-Chief had offered the Allied High Command all the American forces for such dispositions as were deemed most advantageous to the cause. The result was an order to the First Division to be relieved from Lorraine and to proceed to Picardy, where the battle was raging.[4] At the end of the long vigil, the Ansauville Sector losses had amounted to:

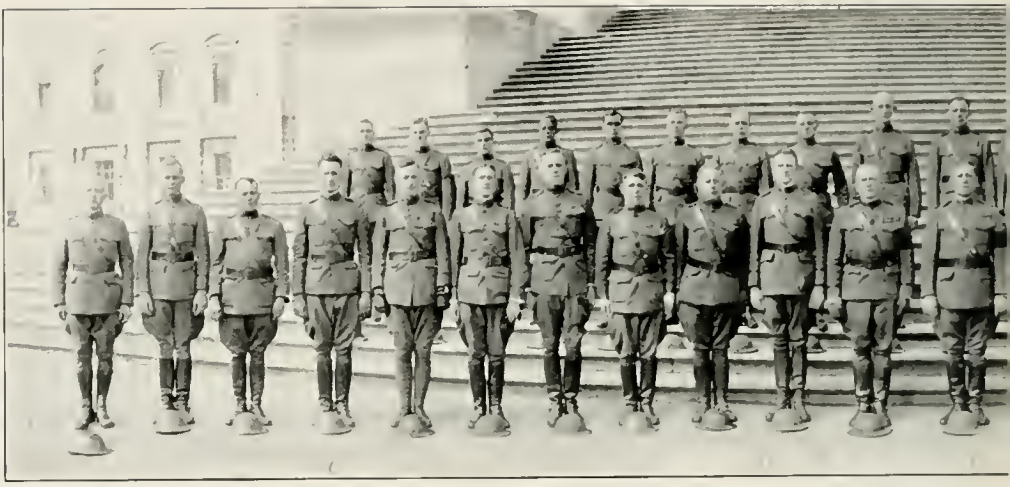
Killed, or died of wounds	6 officers, 137 men
Wounded	19 officers, 384 men
Captured or missing in action	3 men
Total	25 officers, 524 men[5]

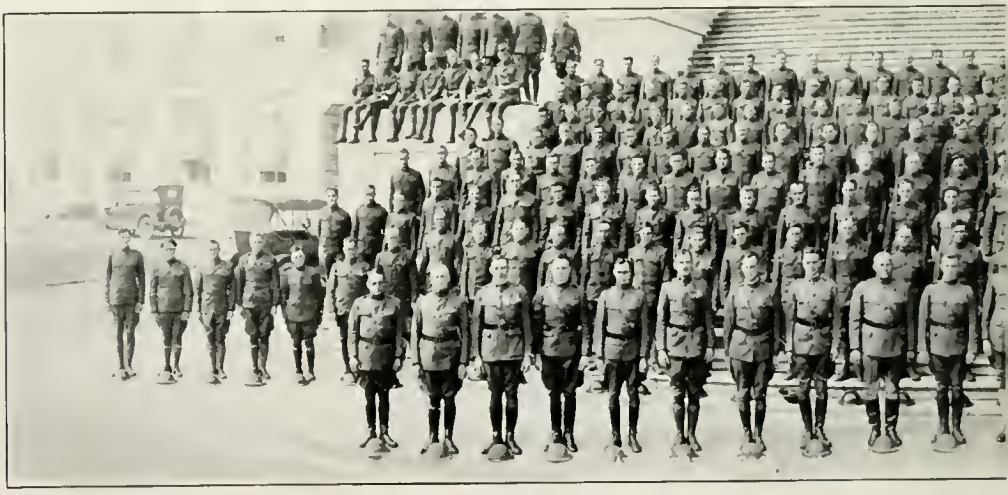
There was also much loss from sickness and from details to schools, staffs and services. The horses were reduced in numbers through casualties, overwork and lack of sufficient forage.

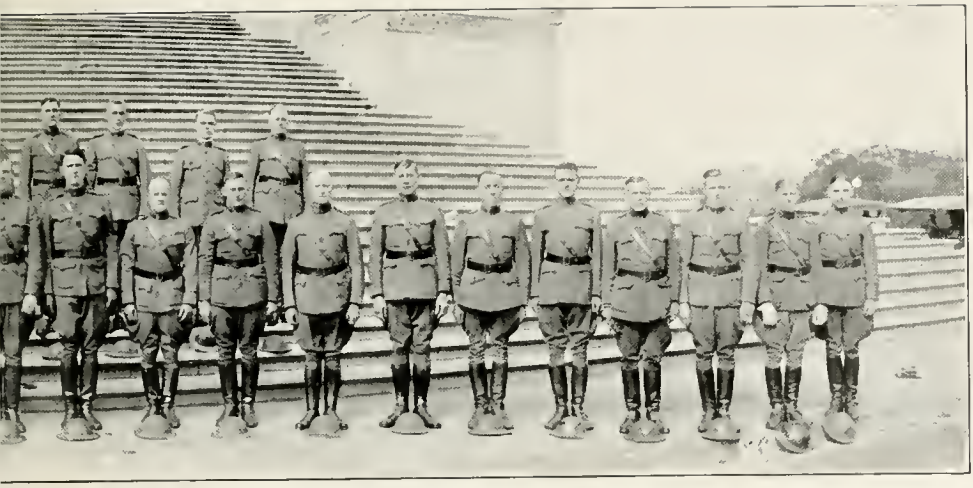
The following orders and commendation of the Division were published by the Corps and Division Commanders:

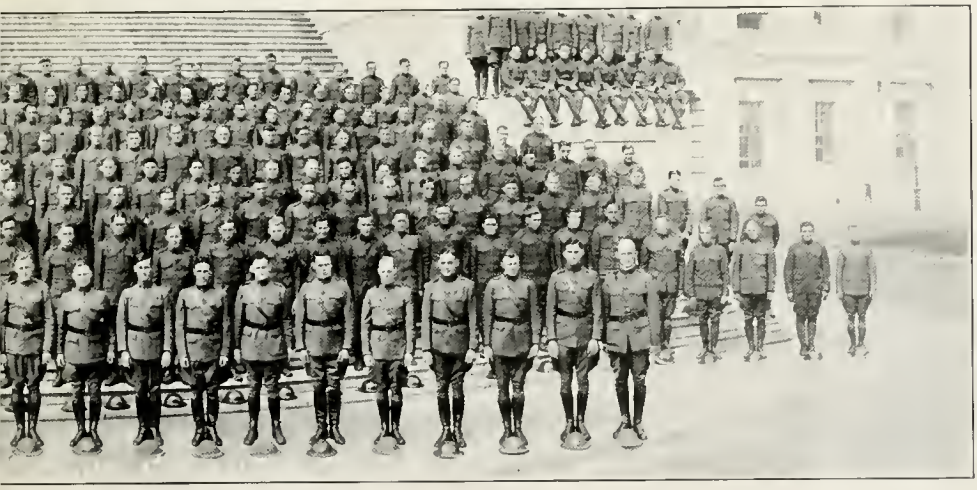
[4] F. O. Nos. 8 and 9, First Division, 1918.

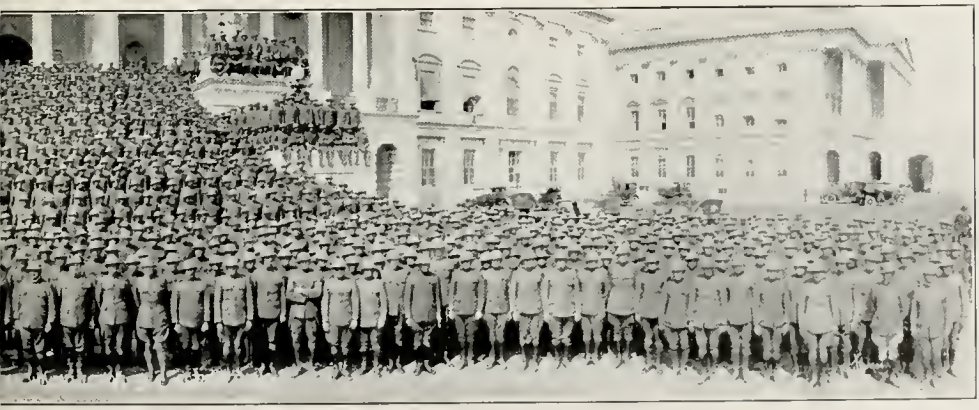
[5] Casualty Records, First Division.











Headquarters,
32d Army Corps,
3d Bureau. 4 April, 1918.

At this time when the First American Division is going into combat, the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the 32d Army Corps salute their brothers in arms whose bravery they have admired.

They congratulate them on the opportunity to write in the battle of NATIONS, the first page of the history of the sons of the great Republic who have come to fight on the soil of France for triumph and Liberty.

This page will be glorious.

(Signed) PASSAGA,
General Commanding the 32d Army Corps.

Headquarters, First Division,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, April 2, 1918.

General Orders
No. 16.

1. The Commanding General of the 32d French Army Corps has expressed in orders his approbation of the conduct of the Division while in this sector.

2. The character of the service which the Division is now about to undertake, however, demands enforcement of a stricter discipline and the maintenance of a higher standard of efficiency than any heretofore required of us.

3. From now on troops of this command will be held at all times to the strictest observation of that rigid discipline, in camp and upon the march, which is essential to their maximum efficiency on the day of battle.

4. This order will be read by all organization commanders to the men of their command.

By command of Major General Bullard,
CAMPBELL KING,
Chief of Staff.

The 26th American Division was made available for the relief of the First Division and reconnaissance and advance parties soon began to arrive. The elements of the 26th Division commenced entering the lines April 1st and the relief was completed April 3d. The Artillery Staff of the First Division functioned with the 26th Division till April 5th. To expedite the relief, the 155-mm. howitzers of the First

Division were transferred in their positions to the 26th Division in exchange for the howitzers of the latter.

The Division was assembled in the vicinity of Toul for entraining. With great rapidity, some forty standard troop trains, of fifty cars each, were supplied, and the different elements were loaded and dispatched to their destinations. The 1st Brigade, the 2d Machine Gun Battalion and all other units in the Gondrecourt Area entrained from their own stations. All motorized elements proceeded by road. These arrangements involved a large amount of staff administration, but, due to the experience of officers and the simplicity of the French troop train system, the movement was executed with ease and order.

The Division was directed to assemble in the Gisors Area, northwest of Paris. Here, the 5th French Army received it and assigned the billeting places. Some of the organizations made long marches from the detraining points to the villages which were their destinations.

Division Headquarters was established at Chaumont-en-Vexin April 8th, and the last of the elements arrived the same day.[6] All now devoted themselves feverishly to completing the equipment and to the short training schedule prescribed, preparatory to engaging in open warfare.

The Gisors Area.—The billeting area was located about seventy-five kilometers from the Montdidier front, which was to be the destination of the Division. By this time the military situation had brightened and the line of battle had partially stabilized. The constant sound of heavy cannonading showed, however, that there was no quiet on this front. Long troop trains passed without ceasing, bringing soldiers and especially artillery, both English and French, back from Italy to strengthen the line. These conditions added zest to the training. The schedule emphasized the establishment and maintenance of communications and liaison. Lectures were delivered upon the various subjects and practical problems were solved. The instruction concluded with a Division liaison maneuver, in which all the echelons of command and

[6] War Diary, First Division.

all the elements of liaison within the Division were employed. General Pershing, the French 5th Army Commander, and numerous staff officers and observers were present. At its conclusion, the Division was pronounced fit for open warfare and was designated to enter the lines in the Cantigny Sector. This front was held by the 1st French Army, which had been transferred to it from Lorraine to check the German offensive in March. The Division, therefore, came again under the command of General Debeney.

Immediately preceding the departure of the Division, all the officers were assembled at Division Headquarters and the Commander-in-Chief addressed them. The scene and its significance were impressive and became one of the outstanding incidents in the life of the command. General Pershing, bearing his great load of responsibility, stood facing the men upon whom he and their country relied for success in the new and crucial test that awaited them. In words that sank into all hearts he told them of their mission, of their responsibilities and of his confidence in them. His personality and his lofty sentiments were an inspiration, and he imparted the spirit of his own high resolves and resolute purposes. In the days and the months that followed, he had reason to know that in this devoted band his hopes were abundantly fulfilled.

In spite of the hard training, the stay in the Gisors Area brought rest and relaxation to the men who had known only danger and fatigue in the trenches. The country was beautiful and smiling with the evidences of spring. It had not been defiled by the enemy, and here there were no scars and no desolation of war. The people were gracious in their hospitality and by numerous acts of kindness gave proof of their genuine appreciation of the help that the American soldiers had brought them. Had it not been for the call to battle and the great adventure that lay in the direction of those angry guns, all would have been happy to remain in such a paradise. Good food, comfortable quarters and sleep, unbroken by bursting shell and gas, had made their bodies fit. It was, therefore, with light hearts, uplifted heads and high morale that the columns turned their faces toward Picardy.

At that moment there appeared, in an American newspaper, the following tribute from some patriotic heart:

From somewhere in the neighborhood of Toul a stream of motor trucks is pouring across 150 or 200 miles of France towards the Oise or the Somme. It is doubtless only one of many such streams, but it is one of poignant interest for us, for these motor trucks are crammed with American soldiers on their way to help in the defense of liberty.

It is a little army, not an army at all as those gigantic things are counted nowadays. But it is made up of our best. We know enough about some of its units to know that we never had and never shall have anything better to offer than they are. They have gone to prove that America is still the America of 1776 and 1861, and to wipe out the painful memory of her long laggardness, of her long willingness to let others fight first when the liberty of this nation, this hemisphere, and the world was at stake. There are some things in the record of the last four years that we cannot be proud of, but there is nothing that these brave young souls will ever have to blush for, and whatever we have to blush for we will never have to blush for them. Whatever we are, they are America, the America of Bunker Hill and Gettysburg, America undefiled by selfishness, sloth, or timidity. Even today, perhaps, they are to prove their devotion, many of them to give the last full measure of sacrifice, to that ideal we raised at Philadelphia in 1776. God be with them!

Spring—Cantigny

CHAPTER IV

THE CANTIGNY SECTOR

The March.—On April 17th the entire Division was put in motion over the various roads leading to the front.[1] The columns advanced without interference and in accordance with the carefully prepared march tables issued by the staff. In order to preserve the remaining strength of the horses, the entire personnel of the field artillery marched on foot. Night found the different commands comfortably billeted and supplied in a normal manner. A journey of four days brought the elements into their billets in the rear area of the sector. Advance parties and staff officers at once went forward to reconnoiter and prepare for the relief.

The Sector.—The sector (Map IV) extended from just north of Cantigny to just south of Mesnil-St. Georges, a distance of about four kilometers, at the point of the salient established by the German offensive in March.[2] Here the enemy had been checked by the French reserves, but he gave abundant evidence of an intention to continue his advance. The sector was exceedingly active and the artillery fire over it was compared by French officers to that of the last days of the Verdun battle. As a result of this fire it had been impossible to dig trenches, construct wire entanglements or otherwise strengthen the position for defense. The line was little more than a succession of shell holes. No movement could take place in the forward area during the day, as the least exposure would draw fire from the enemy's rifles and machine guns. The sector was held by the 45th and the 162d Colonial Divisions, which side-slipped to the northwest and the east respectively to admit the First American Division on a front commensurate with its power. The German lines opposite the sector were held by the 30th Division and the 25th Reserve

[1] F. O. Nos. 10, 11 and 12, First Division, 1918.

[2] F. O. No. 14, First Division, 1918.

Division. On May 16th the 30th Division was replaced by the 82d Reserve Division.[3]

The Relief.—The French occupants received the Americans gladly and rendered every assistance. The sector was under the French 6th Corps and the Corps Commander published the following greeting:

Headquarters, 20 April, 1918.

6th Army Corps
General Staff,
No. 3543/1.

General Order No. 32

By order of the Commanding General, 1st Army, dated 19 April, the First U. S. Infantry Division is attached to the 6th Corps from 21 April.

The 6th Corps is particularly proud to gather to its side, before the enemy, the troops of the noble American nation and to wish them a cordial welcome.

The intimate union of the efforts in the great struggle that we make for liberty is the best guarantee of victory.

At the moment when the First U. S. Infantry Division enters the line, I salute its flags, which come to unfold themselves upon the soil of France.

General Duport.

On the night of April 24th the 1st Brigade entered the line.[4] The 16th Infantry occupied the right sub-sector with headquarters at Broyes. The 18th Infantry occupied the left sub-sector with headquarters at Villers-Tournelle. Both of these towns afterward became especial targets for the enemy's guns and were practically destroyed. Brigade Headquarters was established at Serévillers. The 1st and 2d Machine Gun Battalions occupied the line with the 1st Brigade. The 2d Battalion, 28th Infantry, took up support positions with three companies at Rocquencourt and one company at Coullemelle. The 1st Battalion, 1st Engineers, entered the sector with the 1st Brigade and at once set to work to organize and strengthen the positions. The 2d Battalion, 6th Field Artillery, established its batteries in rear of Coullemelle with regimental headquarters near that town. The 7th Field Artillery relieved the French batteries between Broyes and Serévillers, with

[3] Report, First Division, November 30, 1918.
[4] F. O. Nos. 13 and 14, First Division, 1918.

headquarters at the latter place. The 1st Battalion, 5th Field Artillery, was placed near Rocquencourt and the 3d Battalion to the south of Broyes. The 2d Battalion, 5th Field Artillery, was sent to the sector of the 162d French Division, which adjoined the Americans on the right and operated with that Division.[5]

In the meantime, the 2d Field Signal Battalion had been feverishly busy organizing and constructing communications for the new sector. The task involved complete installations for all posts of command and for lines extending throughout the rear billeting areas to a distance of thirty kilometers, in addition to the usual liaison with the troops in the sector. Division Headquarters, Headquarters 1st Field Artillery Brigade, and Headquarters 5th Field Artillery, were established in Mesnil-St. Firmin, and the Division Commander assumed command of the sector on April 27th.

The trains and services established themselves and performed their various functions. The remainder of the troops occupied billets in the rear area, waiting for their turn to relieve the troops in the line.

The French reinforced the American artillery by two battalions of 75's and a large number of fortress howitzers of old model, but of great power and suitability for the defense.[6] In addition, the French corps artillery, which was numerous, was charged with the entire responsibility for counter-battery fire against the German guns and the 5th Battalion of Tanks was attached to the Division.

A sound and flash ranging section, consisting of two officers and fifty men, had been organized by the 1st Field Artillery Brigade in the Ansauville Sector and had been trained under the corresponding French service. This section now became of great value in the unorganized sector and was installed as a part of the corps sound and flash ranging service that already existed. French aeroplane and balloon organizations served the Division most effectively. The 1st Trench Mortar Battery was later emplaced east of Coullemelle.

[5] F. O. No. 14, First Division, 1918.

[6] F. O. 14, First Division, 1918.

The Conduct of the Sector.—The primary mission of the Division was to hold its front. The Allied High Command expected the enemy to make another drive in the direction of Amiens, involving assaults along this entire line. The strength and aggressiveness of the Germans everywhere gave ample confirmation of such a purpose. It was, therefore, of the first urgency that the position should be prepared for defense by the construction of suitable trenches and by organizing the sector in successive lines of resistance. The engineers and the infantry were employed in this work. In three nights they constructed a communicating trench six thousand meters long, constantly under fire. This alone greatly facilitated passage to and from the front line and saved many casualties. The artillery was likewise employed in digging battery emplacements. As eventually organized, the main defense was prepared for the second line, which lay beyond the range of most of the enemy's artillery positions. The front lines were held lightly, but machine guns and strong points were so arranged that the enemy's attack would have been broken before it reached the second position. Behind the second line nearly all of the guns were located and it was expected that an attack would crumble completely in front of it under the combined infantry, machine gun and artillery fire.

Information of the enemy was vital in order to ascertain his intentions. Nightly, patrols and, frequently, silent raids were sent out and prisoners were brought in. This was facilitated by the absence of extensive wire and trench organizations. There were also from time to time raids in force accompanied by artillery and machine gun fire. There was intense rivalry for the control of no-man's-land, but the Americans always held the ascendency.

The sector received fire from more than ninety German battery positions. All roads and trails were constantly searched by bursting shells. Surprise fire would descend simultaneously on several hundred yards of a road, or the entire distance between two towns would be covered for several minutes. The battery positions were subjected almost daily to destructive "shoots" with aeroplane observation. Woods

SCENES AT CANTIGNY, MAY 28, 1918

Upper Left: A French flame-thrower burning out a German dug-out.

Lower Left: A French soldier, carrying a flame-thrower, waiting for German prisoners to come out from dug-out.

Upper Right: The first wave of 28th Infantry jumping off in attack on Cantigny.

Lower Right: The 28th Infantry, in squad column formation, advancing on Cantigny.

and ravines were made untenable by mustard gas and the guns were often driven from emplacements prepared with much labor and completely camouflaged. In one "shoot" all four guns of Battery A, 7th Field Artillery, were destroyed in a few minutes and in another "shoot" a battalion of French 75's was so knocked about that the remains were of little value. There were frequent calls upon the French Corps for counter-battery fire, but, in spite of all its efforts, the German guns could not be silenced.

At first, it was necessary to shelter the supporting troops in the villages, and these promptly became favorite targets for the enemy's heavy guns and howitzers. On the night of May 3d–4th, it was estimated that not less than fifteen thousand high explosive and mustard gas shells fell on a battalion of the 18th Infantry in Villers-Tournelle in the space of three and one-half hours. More than eight hundred and fifty casualties resulted. The wounded and gassed were treated at Field Hospitals Nos. 12 and 13, where the skilful and tireless devotion of the personnel was a tribute to their efficiency and their morale. It was necessary to obtain French uniforms to replace the ruined clothing of the survivors. A similar bombardment was delivered later on Coullemelle, but fortunately it was not occupied by troops. The town of Broyes was constantly under shell fire and although no great concentration was delivered upon it, the place soon became a mass of ruins.

Heavy bombardments were concentrated upon the front lines, where the rattle of machine guns was almost continuous. The dead and the wounded could not be evacuated till after dark and it was distressing to see the sufferings of the unfortunate men to whom little more than first aid could be administered.

Division, Brigade and Regimental Headquarters were subjected to harassing fire, both day and night, and some of the German long-range guns reached towns and railroad stations in the back area. German bombing planes made frequent visits at night and dropped their immense torpedoes in the sector and upon the billets and hospitals in the rear area. One

bomb killed three officers and wounded others in a supply depot. At another time, one man and twelve horses were killed and a number were wounded in the stables of the Ammunition Train, more than twenty kilometers behind the American lines.

The American and French guns in the sector did well their part in sustaining the battle. The ammunition allowance was practically unlimited. Daily schedules of fire, based on the Intelligence reports of the enemy's organization, were executed with great intensity. The enemy's trenches, billets, kitchens and communications were showered with high explosive shell and shrapnel. Far more shots were sent than received. Seldom less than ten thousand rounds of all calibers were fired from the American guns every twenty-four hours. At one time the expenditure amounted to six hundred tons of metal per day for three days. There was no moment when the air was not torn by the shrill scream of the 75's or the deep roar of the larger calibers. The noise was so great that sleep could only be found in the deep dug-outs. The members of the gun squads relieved each other to rest, but the guns scarcely cooled. Letters taken from prisoners and the bodies of the enemy killed during raids complained bitterly of the fire, which, they said, came down on them at their meals, deprived them of all roads and prevented them from digging trenches or obtaining any rest. At times, the troops in their front lines were prevented from receiving food.

While the sector appeared empty during the day, every road and trail sprang to life as dark approached to hide them from the ever watchful balloons that loomed along the front. Kitchens and water carts, with the only cooked meal for the day, moved toward their companies. Details from each unit with their marmite cans came to meet them at the limit of their approach, and carried the food and water to the hungry, weary and waiting men. Needless to say, the food and the coffee were cold and the water was warm, but that was the way in war. Through the long hours of the night the trucks and wagons of the Ammunition Train moved from the dumps to the battery positions and the infantry receiving points with tons of shells and thousands of rifle and machine gun cartridges

and pyrotechnics. Returning, the vehicles were loaded with empty cartridge cases that accumulated at all the battery emplacements during the day. There were no lights and the roads were incessantly shelled. Cross-roads and villages by which the trains were compelled to move were kept under fire. Nightly, carts, wagons and trucks were hit and casualties resulted to both men and animals, but nothing deterred these devoted services who shared equally with the front line troops and the gunners the honors of the battle.

At this time, also, the ambulances moved forward and received their loads of wounded who had been brought by stretchers from the lines over the shell-torn trails and through the shattered growth of the forests and woods. All the while, the lines were ablaze with signal rockets, flares and Véry pistol cartridges, telling of the activities that marked the hour. The anti-tank gun squads and the machine gunners, who could not move during the day in their forward positions, crawled out and stretched themselves or worked to improve their "nests."

On May 5th, the 1st Battalion, 6th Field Artillery, entered the sector and occupied positions in front of Rocquencourt. Deep cuts in the roads where the guns were placed soon became favorite targets for the enemy's gas concentrations and the cannoneers on duty were compelled to wear their gas masks.

On May 9th, the 6th Field Artillery supported the French Division on the left in a brilliant assault and capture of the Park of Grivesnes. This was the first participation in an offensive action.

On the night of May 14th, the 2d Brigade relieved the 1st Brigade; the 26th Infantry replaced the 16th Infantry and the 28th Infantry replaced the 18th Infantry. The 2d Machine Gun Battalion was relieved by the 3d Machine Gun Battalion and the 1st Battalion of Engineers was replaced by the 2d Battalion of the regiment.

The losses were increasing rapidly and among the killed were some of the most experienced and valuable officers. The ordeal through which the Division was passing was only a preparation for the greater tasks that yet awaited it.

In order to meet the expected renewal of the German offensive, the Allied High Command had planned a counter-offensive from the Montdidier front. A secret order was sent to the First Division to guide it in preparing for its part.[7] This order contemplated the preliminary capture of Cantigny, in order to straighten the line and afford a good jumping-off position. It was also indispensable to deprive the enemy of this salient, which facilitated his observation and the effect of his fire upon the sector. During the latter part of May it was decided to put the operation into execution.

CANTIGNY

The Preparation.—The town of Cantigny stood on a rise of ground in the center of the salient in the German line west of Montdidier. It had been fortified and was known to be strongly occupied by the 82d Reserve Division.[8] Abundant cover for the enemy's guns and machine guns was found in the depressions that lay about it, and from its commanding site excellent observation was afforded. It was, indeed, the outstanding feature of the terrain. Its possession by the Americans would afford them all the advantages of the position and would correspondingly inconvenience the enemy. Moreover, unless it were captured, it would break the force of any general counter-offensive such as was contemplated by the Allied High Command, and its possession by the Americans would serve as a like barrier against the expected hostile offensive. On account of these considerations it had already been twice captured and recaptured prior to the arrival of the Americans, and the enemy had let it be known that he intended to hold this point of vantage at any cost. It was realized, therefore, that while capture might be possible, there would surely follow desperate fighting to hold it. In fact, the organization and retention of the position were the source of the chief anxiety in the preliminary plans.

Though not an extensive operation when measured by the great battles of the war, Cantigny was of far more impor-

[7] F. O. No. 15, First Division, 1918.

[8] German order of battle.

tance than its magnitude might suggest. Like many other small actions in warfare, it marked a turning point in the psychological, if not in the military, influence upon the war, and it will live in history as an achievement to which the American people will ever point with pride. Conscious of the consequences that success or failure might have upon the course of the war and of the solemn responsibility that devolved upon those who organized, as well as upon those who executed, the attack, the staff of the First Division proceeded to prepare the plan for the employment of the troops. This was no task for novices in either the staff or the command, but the First Division had been fitted by its growth in experience and morale for such a mission.

The 28th Infantry was selected to make the assault. In order to give the troops special training for the operation, the regiment was withdrawn from the line on the nights of May 23d–24th and 24th–25th, and its place was taken by the 18th Infantry. The stage for the rehearsal of the attack was located in the area about Maisoncelle-Tuillerie and St. Eusoye.[9] A position was found which reproduced as far as practicable the Cantigny topographical features. Here, trenches and objectives were constructed exactly like the German system, as shown in aeroplane photographs and sketches by patrols and observers. All units down to include the platoon were drilled in their special parts. Selected details were given particular tasks, such as bombing dug-outs and machine gun nests. Accurately constructed maps showing all the information collected by the intelligence sections were issued down to include platoon commanders. Tanks supplied by the French were present and the infantry was shown how to advance with them. Aeroplanes flew over the field and dropped weighted messages so as to indicate how they should be recovered. Particular stress was laid upon the communications and liaison. Signal detachments constructed and operated at the drills all the lines that it was intended to use. To facilitate repairs, relay stations were installed by the artillery and signal troops, with linemen and messengers to supplement each

[9] Station List, 28th Infantry.

other. Wireless and T.P.S. stations were employed to insure some form of liaison at all times.[10]

However brave and skilful the assaulting troops, they could not have moved without an overwhelming covering fire from the artillery and machine guns. The plan for the employment of the artillery was in itself an elaborate study. Reinforcing French field and heavy artillery and trench mortars, made available for the operation 132 75's, 36 155's, 178 heavy guns and howitzers and 40 trench mortars, making a total of 386 guns. Approximately 200,000 rounds of artillery ammunition, with a weight in steel of more than five million pounds, were accumulated. The enormous task of loading this ammunition at the dumps and hauling and delivering it to the battery positions throughout the sector was performed during the hours of darkness by the 1st Ammunition Train with a devotion to duty that gave it an equal share with the combat arms in the glory of the victory. In addition, the artillery of the two neighboring French divisions was employed to the limit of the ranges of their guns. Tables of fire, prescribing the data for every shot, were prepared. Accurate adjustments of all the guns were discreetly conducted so as not to apprise the enemy of the reinforcements.[11] Elaborate communications were installed by the artillery to insure liaison, allowing for a large percentage of destruction by the enemy's fire. While these preparations were in progress, the enemy's shelling became intensified and newly-arrived batteries often suffered serious casualties before emplacements and shelter could be prepared.

The 1st, 2d and 3d Machine Gun Battalions and the Machine Gun Companies of the 16th Infantry and the 18th Infantry were daringly placed near the front line so as to put down a barrage throughout the assault and in front of the final objectives.[12] They were fully incorporated in the liaison system. The tremendous part that these superb units performed may be judged by the fact that one company alone

[10] Report of First Division, December 18, 1918.
[11] Plan of Employment of Artillery, 1st Field Artillery Brigade.
[12] F. O. No. 15, First Division, 1918.

fired more than 100,000 rounds during the assault and the subsequent counter-attacks.

Appropriate missions were assigned to the 37-mm. guns and the Stokes mortars of all the regiments.

While these arrangements were in progress the 18th Infantry and the 1st Engineers dug two lines of trenches in front of the enemy, one of which was to be a dummy to deceive the enemy and the other the real jumping-off line of the assaulting troops.[13] Command posts were constructed at the same time for the troops engaged.

The trench mortar batteries, both French and American, prepared emplacements by night within two hundred meters of Cantigny and moved their guns and ammunition into position by carrying them long distances over trails that were under fire.[14]

The attack was fixed for 5:45 A. M., May 28th. On the nights of May 26th–27th and 27th–28th, the 28th Infantry re-entered the line and relieved the 18th Infantry, except the Machine Gun Company of the 18th Infantry, which remained in position opposite Cantigny.[15] This change, however, was not without incident (Map IV). At 4:30 A.M., May 27th, the enemy put down a terrific artillery preparation fire on the entire line. At 6:00 A. M. the fire changed to a box-barrage and a strong raiding party endeavored to penetrate the sub-sectors of both the 26th Infantry and the 28th Infantry. The troops replied with such vigor and effect that the affair ended shortly with the Americans in portions of the enemy's trenches. Three German prisoners were captured, but the enemy's fire caused serious casualties in the American regiments.[16] Company D, 1st Engineers, was designated to accompany the 28th Infantry to assist in organizing the captured ground, and it entered the line with the infantry. Shortly before the zero hour two officers of the company were killed and one officer was wounded and thirty of the men were killed or wounded.[17] The French

[13] War Diary, 1st Engineers.

[14] Plan of Employment of Artillery, 1st Field Artillery Brigade.

[15] F. O. No. 18, First Division, 1918.

[16] Intelligence Summary, First Division, May 26–27, 1918.

[17] War Diary, 1st Engineers.

Upper: The 28th Infantry advancing, with French tanks, on Cantigny, France, May 28, 1918.

Lower: Machine gun in shell hole in No-Man's-Land.

tanks took up their positions during the night of May 27th–28th and the detachment of French flame-throwers reported at the same time. The signal detachments accompanied the infantry into position. A dressing station was set up at Bacouel, by Ambulance Company No. 3 and a detachment from Ambulance Company No. 13, to receive and care for the wounded. The remaining ambulance companies were advanced for the operation and they furnished litter bearers for the assaulting troops.

The 3d Battalion of the 28th Infantry on the left had its jumping-off position five hundred meters east and northeast of the Bois St. Elois, with one company in the Bois St. Elois as regimental reserve. The 2d Battalion in the center was in position six hundred meters west of Cantigny, with one company in the Bois St. Elois. The 1st Battalion on the right had one company along the western edge of the Bois de Cantigny, two companies extending from the Bois Suisse to a point one hundred meters north of Bois Carré, and one company in the Bois des Glands de Villers as regimental reserve. The Machine Gun Company, 28th Infantry, was with the 1st Battalion.[18] Company C, 3d Machine Gun Battalion, accompanied the 2d Battalion, and Company D, 3d Machine Gun Battalion, accompanied the 3d Battalion. Two companies of the 18th Infantry were in reserve north of Villers-Tournelle and on the western side of the Bois de Cantigny. Regimental Headquarters of the 28th Infantry was located in a specially prepared command post not far from the center of the line.[19]

The Assault.—During the hours preceding the assault there was little sleep or rest for anyone in the Division, as those who were not employed were equally intense in their interest in the impending drama. The night of May 27th–28th was clear, but the early morning hours brought the usual haze. Firing during the night was normal on both sides. At 4:45 A. M., May 28th, all guns to be employed in the action began to verify their adjustments, each battery firing a few

[18] War Diary, 28th Infantry.

[19] F. O. No. 18, First Division, 1918.

shots at the time prescribed for it in the firing schedule. At 5:45, the preparation for the attack began. With suddenness, every gun was directed upon its prescribed target at the given rate of fire. Not less than two heavy guns pounded each enemy battery position with gas and high explosive shell. The 220-, 240- and 280-mm. howitzers and the heavy trench mortars converted Cantigny and the enemy's dug-outs into a volcano of bursting shell and flame and smoke. The 75-mm. guns and the 155-mm. howitzers covered his trenches and fired concentrations upon all machine gun positions, billets and roads. Areas occupied by hostile supporting troops were heavily gassed. French aeroplanes at once took control of the air and located all enemy batteries that replied. Five were thus reported in action and were soon smothered by the counter-battery guns. The machine guns joined the artillery and sent a withering hail of bullets upon the objectives assigned to them. At 6:45, the 75's changed their fire to the rolling barrage that moved at the rate of one hundred meters in two minutes.[20] The infantry rose and advanced in three lines, following closely upon the barrage. During the preliminary bombardment the tanks passed to the front line and accompanied the leading wave of the infantry. The reaction of the enemy was slight and there were few casualties.

The objective line passed five hundred meters north of Cantigny and curved back to the original positions over a front of more than two kilometers. The left battalion marched straight to the objective in liaison with the 152d French Division on the left and with the center battalion on the right. The center battalion attacked Cantigny from the west and north. The left of the battalion marched straight to the objective line. The right of the battalion advanced through the village, overcoming all resistance encountered. The right battalion moved straight to the objective. The entire objective was reached at 7:20 A. M. on schedule time. Patrols were pushed forward and automatic rifle posts were established in shell holes to cover the consolidation of the front line. The second line dug trenches and strung wire on the position

[20] Plan of Employment of Artillery, 1st Field Artillery Brigade.

selected for resistance. The third line organized three strong points, one two hundred meters east of the Château at Cantigny, the second in the woods at the northern edge of Cantigny and the third at the cemetery north of Cantigny.[21]

During the mopping up of the town there was fighting at close quarters, but the entire garrison was promptly overcome and made prisoners. The French flame-throwers were invaluable in driving the enemy out of the dug-outs. As soon as the objective was reached, the artillery enclosed the captured area in a great box-barrage, and the machine guns swept the ground in front of the objective line to protect the consolidation. The signal troops followed the lines with telephone wire and poles and maintained remarkably satisfactory liaison throughout. The advance of the center of the line covered sixteen hundred meters and the entire front of the regiment extended over twenty-two hundred meters. Soon after the attack began, prisoners were started to the rear. In all, five officers and two hundred and twenty-five men were captured. From them, it was learned that the attack came as a complete surprise.[22] It was a tribute to the brave men who fell into the enemy's hands in the days preceding the assault that they gave no intimation of the preparations of which they had full knowledge. The bodies of many dead Germans were found in Cantigny and in various parts of the trenches.

As was expected, the great difficulty lay not so much in the capture of the position as in holding it. Unfortunately, the infantry was no sooner on the objective line than the French began withdrawing the counter-battery artillery and sent it to oppose the German advance, which had begun the previous day in the direction of Compiègne. This freed the hostile batteries, which began at once to pound the exposed men in the captured position. All the heavy howitzers at the disposal of the First Division were devoted to counter-battery, but neither their range nor their numbers could greatly reduce

[21] Report of First Division, December 18, 1918.

[22] Intelligence Summary, First Division, May 28–29, 1918. Report First Division, December 18, 1918.

the enemy's fire. By noon, the artillery and machine gun fire upon the salient became intense and continued for forty-eight hours. Small local counter-attacks were made at 7:30 A. M., and at 9:00 A. M., but these were easily destroyed by the covering fire and by the riflemen against whom they were directed. At 5:10 P. M., another small counter-attack was caught by the artillery barrage and went to pieces. Shortly after this, the enemy delivered a heavy fire for destruction, and then came a rolling barrage followed by several waves of infantry from the southern and western edges of the Bois de Framicourt. The first wave broke under the infantry and machine gun fire and the succeeding ones were crushed by the artillery, machine guns and infantry. Much of the force of this assault fell on the 1st Battalion, 26th Infantry, which suffered heavy casualties. During the night of May 28th–29th, the two companies of the 18th Infantry in reserve were ordered to reinforce the line.[23] Company D, 1st Engineers, was also employed as an infantry reinforcement south of Cantigny.

On May 29th two small counter-attacks were launched between 6:00 and 7:00 A. M., but did not progress under the protective barrage. In the afternoon, however, the enemy's artillery delivered another heavy preparation and at 5:45 P. M. a strong and determined assault was made against the left of the line. Again the artillery, infantry and machine guns drove the assailants back with great loss, but on the extreme left the advanced elements of the 28th Infantry drew back to the old line. Not yet reconciled to his defeat, at 5:30 A. M., May 30th, the enemy made his final effort to retake the coveted ground. Again, his artillery concentrated all its fury against the tenacious Americans. Two well-formed waves of infantry, preceded by the rolling barrage, advanced determinedly from the Bois de Lalval, but the sleepless American artillery, the machine gunners and the brave defenders of the conquered ground swept the Germans back before the position was reached. In all these trying days, the French air service rendered the most valuable help in locating the ad-

[23] Report First Division, December 18, 1918.

vanced American lines, discovering enemy movements, adjusting fire on enemy batteries and preventing serious hostile air raids.[24]

On the night of May 30th–31st, the 16th Infantry relieved both the 28th Infantry and the 18th Infantry and took over the defense and consolidation of the new line.[25] At this time, the American losses since the operation began were as follows:

Killed	13 officers,	186 men
Wounded	31 officers,	621 men
Missing	1 officer,	15 men
Gassed	)	200 men
Total	45 officers,	1022 men[26]

This number of losses occurring in such a short time made a profound impression upon the Division, but the success heightened the morale and the troops engaged were able to retake their places in the line at the end of a week.

The purpose for which the Cantigny operation had been undertaken was fully accomplished. As the first American offensive, it inspired the confidence of the Allies and had a correspondingly depressing effect upon the enemy. Coming at a moment when the enemy's forces were gaining ground in a new offensive and when the remainder of the Allied front was struggling to hold, it produced a psychological effect of far-reaching consequences. On May 28th the Commander-in-Chief wrote a letter to the Division Commander in which he said:

> Please accept my hearty congratulations upon the marked success of the attack made by your Division this morning upon Cantigny. Extend to all concerned my warm appreciation of the splendid spirit displayed and the well-ordered fashion in which the details of the plans were carried out. This engagement, though relatively small, marks a distinct step forward in American participation in the war.

In recognition of the heroism and sacrifices of the 28th Infantry in the assault and capture of Cantigny, the regiment received the following letter of commendation from the Division Commander:

[24] Report First Division, December 18, 1918.
[25] Order No. 107, 2d Brigade, May 29, 1918.
[26] Casualty Records, First Division.

Headquarters First Division,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, June 2, 1918.

From: Commanding General, First Division.
To: Commanding Officer 28th Infantry (Through Commanding General, 2d Brig.).
Subject: Commendation of the 28th Infantry for capture and holding of Cantigny.

1. The Division Commander takes great pleasure and feels it his duty to recognize, as much as in him lies, the gallant and efficient action and bravery of your regiment in the taking and holding of Cantigny for three days, May 28th, 29th and 30th, under the most determined resistance and repeated counter-attacks of the enemy. Your losses in officers and men were very large and the strain upon you very great, but you won. Your conduct was admirable.

2. The Division Commander will use every effort to cause due recognition to be given to all worthy instances of gallantry and self-sacrifice. Communicate the thanks of the Division Commander to your regiment.

(Signed) R. L. Bullard,
Major General, N. A., Commanding.

1st Ind.

Hq. 2d Inf. Brig., France, 5th June, 1918—To Commanding Officer, 28th Infantry.

1. It is with great pleasure the Brigade Commander transmits to the regiment this recognition of the Division Commander for their bravery, endurance, and heroism in successfully accomplishing their mission, while sustaining losses which are considered very near the limit of endurance for seasoned veterans.

By Command of Brigadier General Buck:

(Signed) J. R. Brewer,
Major, Infantry,
Brigade Adjutant.

The regiment also received the following citation from Marshal Pétain:

General Headquarters,
French Armies of the East
Staff
Personnel Bureau — General Orders, No. 11.875 "D"
Decorations

After approval of the General Commander-in-Chief of the A. E. F. in France, the Marshal of France, Commander in Chief of the French Armies of the East, cites in Army Orders;

28TH REGIMENT OF U. S. INFANTRY:

"A regiment inspired by a magnificent offensive spirit, under command of Colonel H. E. Ely, this regiment rushed forward with irresistible dash to attack a strongly fortified village. It reached all its objectives and held the conquered ground in spite of repeated counter-attacks."

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, November 24, 1918.

THE MARSHAL OF FRANCE,
Commander in Chief of the French Armies
of the East:

(Signed) PÉTAIN.

Picardy.—As was to be expected, the Cantigny operation increased the activity of the sector. The enemy's artillery redoubled its efforts against the front lines and the battery positions. All the French artillery was withdrawn except the fortress howitzers, whose range extended only to the enemy's front line. The American gunners were thus compelled to increase the fire of their batteries, which they were only too glad to do. Meanwhile, the powerful German offensive, which had been launched May 27th from the Chemin-des-Dames, was moving toward Paris with alarming rapidity. It was, therefore, necessary for the French to take divisions from the line to oppose this new danger, and one of those selected was the left of the First Division. This withdrawal resulted in the Division being ordered to take over this additional sector and thereby extend its front to five and one-half kilometers. The 1st German Reserve Division was opposite the extension of the front of the First Division.[27]

The relief of the French was executed on the nights of June 1st–2d and 2d–3d. In the rearrangement of the subsectors the regiments were placed in the order from right to left, 26th Infantry, 28th Infantry, 16th Infantry and 18th Infantry. The 2d Machine Gun Battalion was with the 1st Brigade and the 3d Machine Gun Battalion was with the 2d Brigade. The 1st Machine Gun Battalion was disposed over the Division front. At the same time, the depth of the defense was increased so as to expose a minimum of troops in the front lines. In consequence, there was a general reassignment of command posts behind the line of resistance. Division Head-

[27] War Diary, First Division. German order of battle.

MARSHAL PÉTAIN
Commander-in-Chief of the French Armies of the East, who awarded the Fourragère to the combat units of the First Division

quarters and the Headquarters 1st Field Artillery Brigade went to Tartigny. The Headquarters of the 2d Brigade and of the 26th Infantry moved to Mesnil-St. Firmin; the Headquarters 28th Infantry to Rocquencourt; the Headquarters 1st Brigade to Folleville; the Headquarters 16th Infantry to Quiry-le-Sec and the Headquarters 18th Infantry to Esclainvillers.[28] This involved extensive line construction for communications, which the signal troops accomplished without any inconvenience to the command.

Information as to the enemy's intentions now became all important. Raiding parties were sent out by each regiment and prisoners were brought in almost nightly. After midnight and during the early morning hours, the artillery fired intense counter-preparation with a view to reaching the enemy's troops and breaking up his formations in case he should be preparing to launch an attack. At last, the French High Command obtained definite information that the expected offensive would fall on the Montdidier-Noyon front about June 9th. On the evening of June 6th the alert or battle positions were taken up by the entire Division.[29] The orders were for the line of resistance and all elements in advance of it to fight in place. There was perfect confidence that no German forces could pass the line chosen for defense. Signals were arranged for the shifting of the artillery fire to cover this position in case the forward area of the sector was penetrated. Early on the morning of June 9th an intense bombardment of shell and gas descended upon the front lines and the back area.[30] The fire was especially severe upon the 26th Infantry, which suffered many casualties. To the right, the terrific cannonading was evidence that the battle was on. The 26th Infantry took the necessary precautions to protect its right flank. The enemy's bombardment continued almost unabated through June 13th, by which time the offensive had been checked by the French reserves.

During this period, enemy aviation was most aggressive

[28] Report First Division, April 25, July 7 and December 27, 1918. Station Lists.
[29] F. O. No. 23, First Division, 1918.
[30] Intelligence Summary, First Division, June 9, 1918.

and both the front lines and the rear areas were extensively bombed with many resulting casualties. The French balloons that served the Division were often burned by the enemy planes and highly spectacular aeroplane fights were of common occurrence.

Following this period of intense activity, the sector resumed its normal state. Raids in force and silent raids with from ten to one hundred men were often sent out from the American lines. One of the most successful was made on the night of June 29th by the 1st Battalion, 26th Infantry. Four officers and eighty-three men entered the German lines at Bois de Fontaine. They killed a number of the enemy and brought back thirty-five prisoners, including one officer and five non-commissioned officers. Unfortunately, the gallant officer who led the patrol so brilliantly and one of his men were killed and five men were wounded.[31]

Life in the trenches was one of great hardship. The men had an average of only one meal a day, and nothing short of extreme hunger could have made that palatable. Water for washing was unknown. No issue of clothing could be made. Lice infested the garments worn, and it was only during the rest in the back area that delousing could take place. The 1st Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters published daily a short mimeographed bulletin containing a few of the principal news items and some original jokes sent in by the troops. It was accompanied by a supplement showing a caricature of something of general interest that gave amusement. At the battery positions, the gun squads vied with each other in beautifying their emplacements. Highly polished cartridge cases, filled with gorgeous red poppies, or with varieties of blue and yellow flowers, adorned the walls about the guns. There were also posted framed pictures and verses, and even the firing data were artistically mounted. The gun and its carriage were kept like a piece of polished jewelry and the floor was as neat as sweeping and scraping could make it. On crawling into one of these miniature camouflaged forts, it looked more like a niche in a tea garden than the home of a

[31] War Diaries, 2d Brigade and 26th Infantry.

murderous weapon that never cooled in its mission of sustaining the battle.

Throughout this period there was no more faithful servant of the Division than the 1st Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop. The enemy's fire destroyed or injured many guns and many others were disabled through extreme use and premature explosions. Almost nightly a stream of broken matériel flowed into the shop and a corresponding stream of repaired matériel flowed to the positions at the front. The volume of work on small arms was quite as great as that on artillery matériel. The entire personnel labored without rest, with a singleness of purpose that rivaled that of the men in the front lines.

Machine Shop Truck Units Nos. 2 and 301 were established and operated to keep the motor transport in repair. Without the skill and industry that the personnel brought to their tasks, the trains would have been helpless.

On account of the large number of casualties, the Field Hospitals and Ambulance Companies were constantly called upon to meet the most exacting demands. Field Hospital No. 2 was at La Neuville-St. Pierre. Between May 3d and July 6th it had 1383 admissions. No. 3 was at Froissy and Paillart, and from April 26th to July 6th it had 917 admissions. No. 12 functioned at Bonvillers and had 1220 admissions between April 22d and July 8th. No. 13, at Vendeuil-Caply, handled more than a thousand patients. It was so badly shelled that the position was abandoned.

All ambulance companies supplied litter bearers to the infantry in the trenches besides handling the sick and wounded. No. 3 worked successively from Bonvillers and Bacouel, where it conducted an advance dressing station. From April 21st to July 6th it moved three thousand patients. No. 13 was at Mesnil-St. Firmin and La Neuville-St. Pierre. No. 2 was at La Neuville-St. Pierre, and No. 3 was at Bonvillers.

Sanitary Service Unit No. 649 was attached to the Division and assisted faithfully in the evacuation of the wounded. Surgical Teams Nos. 2 and 3 and Mobile Surgical Unit No. 2 were attached to Field Hospital No. 12, which received only seriously wounded and non-transportable cases.

Upper: Military police bringing German prisoners captured by First Division drive.
Lower: German prisoners and machine gun captured by men of the 28th Infantry at Lahayville, France.

On account of the excessive demands upon the horse battalion of the ammunition train to reach positions that were inaccessible to trucks, the mules of Pack Train No. 10 were harnessed to the wagons and did their full share of the work.

With the coming of summer, the country took on an unwonted beauty. In every direction, fields were ablaze with the bright red poppies that are inseparable from thoughts of Picardy. These were rivaled by acres of blue and yellow flowers and by the vast stretches of swaying grain that defied even war in its growth and maturity. The invigorating air and the wonderful starry nights challenged one to enjoy them, however great his burdens or his dangers. Here, at last, the thousands of horses that had suffered for food found an abundance of tender grasses, as well as of the more substantial forage, and the well-muscled, smooth-coated stock that rested on the picket lines were not recognizable as the emaciated beasts that could scarcely stand up under their riders a few months before.

With the approach of July 4th plans were made for fitting observance. The 1st Field Artillery Brigade organized a horse show. For weeks in advance the keenest rivalry existed in preparing entries. The day came clear and bright. Hidden from the enemy aviators, under the century-old trees in the park of the great Château of Tartigny, the broad avenue was brilliant with shining artillery horses, carriages and harness and gay with the uniforms of French, British and American visitors. Even ladies came to assist by their presence. The veteran General Tartigny was himself one of the judges. The entries were in such a state of excellence that the judges had no easy task in arriving at their decisions. The Horse Battalion of the Ammunition Train had a highly creditable team contest and the Motor Battalion conducted a competition that would have been marvelous under the most favorable conditions. Yet, every entry worked nightly delivering its loads at the front.

At the same time, the infantry brigades conducted contests in their transportation. There were emplacement contests by the artillery to determine the best arranged gun pits,

the most skilfully camouflaged positions and the most highly cared-for guns. There were also kitchen contests, and the judges found that the patches of woods about the kitchens had been converted into fairy-like gardens with white-bordered paths and artistic bowers, formed by binding together the tops of the small trees. Polished kitchen equipment that would have gladdened the eye of the most exacting chef gave evidence of the pride of the cooks. The winners in all the contests received generous purses and a few days' pass in Paris, where they were immediately sent in trucks.

A battalion of the 18th Infantry and a battalion of the 44th French Infantry were reviewed together by General Vandenburg, who commanded the 10th French Corps, which had succeeded the 6th French Corps on this front. In accordance with the time-honored custom, a salute to the Union was fired at noon. It consisted of forty-eight salvos of 155-mm. shell fired into the most sensitive parts of the enemy's positions. In lieu of the usual fireworks, of which there was always an abundance along the front lines, the 75-mm. regiments fired at night the first 6000 rounds of French mustard gas issued to the Americans, as concentrations upon the enemy's trenches, kitchens and battery positions. The 16th Infantry sent out a small raiding party and brought in three prisoners, seemingly by way of a reminder that the vigil was not relaxed nor the combat suspended even on America's greatest of holidays, the nation's birthday.[32] That day General Vandenburg issued the following order:

10th Army Corps.
No. 818 C. July 4, 1918.

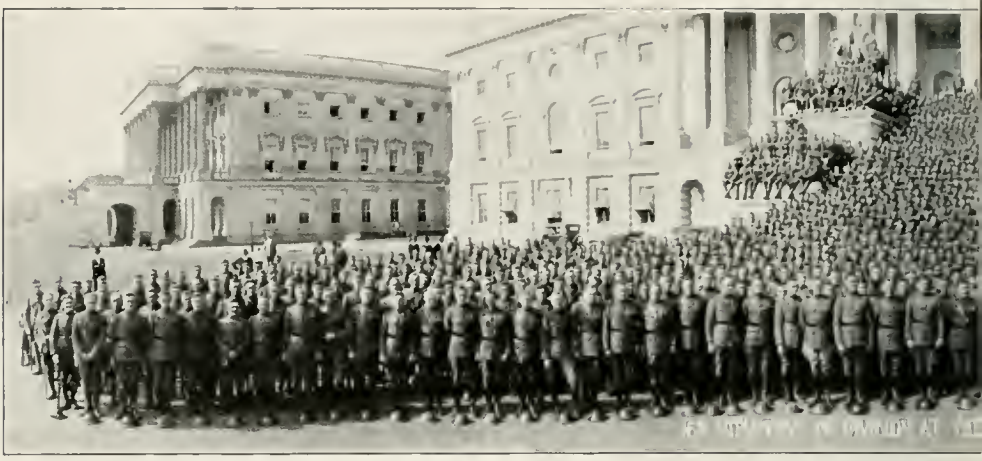
GENERAL ORDER

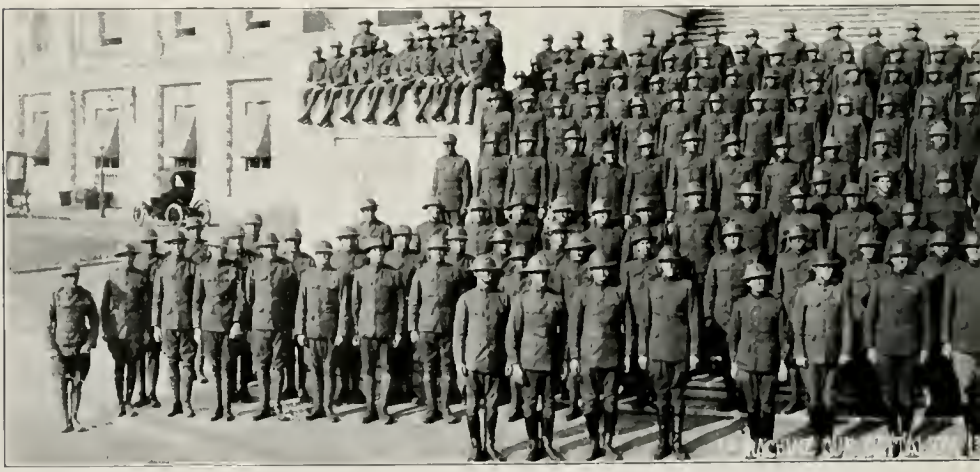
The General, Officers and Men of the First Division:

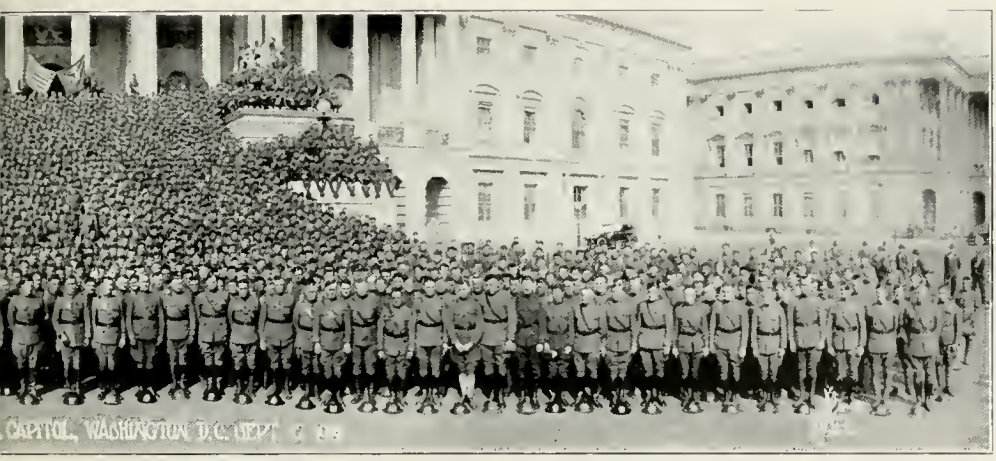
Tomorrow the first elements of your Division will depart from the area of the 10th Army Corps. In four days you will have left us.

I am still deeply impressed by the celebration of your "Independence Day" and by the magnificent show I witnessed this morning in reviewing one of your battalions and saluting the Star Spangled Banner. I wish to express to you the regret that I and all the officers and men of the 10th

[32] War Diary, 2d Brigade.






CAPITOL, WASHINGTON D.C. SEPT.

THE U.S. CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, D.C. SEPT. 17, 1919.

Army Corps feel at seeing you leave this sector where you have shed your generous blood and earned your first success.

In this sector the French soldiers are called "The Men of Grivesnes" and you, Sons of America, we are happy to call "The Men of Cantigny."

General, Officers and Men of the First Division:

In bidding you farewell I wish you the glorious fortune which your gallantry deserves. As war may bring us together again, I do not say "Adieu" but "Au revoir."

GENERAL VANDENBURG,
Commanding the 10th Army Corps.

These evidences of high morale and confidence, based on proved efficiency, brought to a fitting close the eventful period that had its influence in molding the character of the Division and everyone who shared its experiences in Picardy. Already, the hand of destiny was guiding it to new fields and greater achievements. Orders came for the Division to be relieved by the 152d and the 166th French Divisions. Their staff officers and advance parties were arriving in the sector to arrange the details. The relief began on the night of July 5th–6th and was completed on the night of July 7th–8th. On the latter date, the command of the sector passed to the two French Generals. Division Headquarters moved to Nivillers near Beauvais.[33] The troops were billeted in the towns of the vicinity. The 2d Brigade and the 7th Field Artillery were designated as reserves of the 10th French Corps.

The Division had been continuously in an active sector for seventy-two days, and it had fought a small but brilliant offensive. During this time its losses amounted to:

Killed or died of wounds	64 officers, 958 men
Wounded	88 officers, 3,809 men
Prisoners or missing	9 men
Total	152 officers, 4,776 men[34]

As soon as the men had been given a short rest a schedule was prepared for training in open warfare. Replacements arrived and the troops were fully equipped. Now, however,

[33] F. O. No. 25, First Division, 1918.

[34] Casualty Records, First Division.

events were moving rapidly, and it was soon realized that the training schedule was never to go into effect. Lessons were to be learned by sterner teachings than those of the drill field and the maneuver ground.

Summer—Soissons

CHAPTER V

SOISSONS

The Marne Salient.—Continuing the great drive commenced on May 27th, the enemy had eaten a great pocket into the French lines between Soissons and Reims that extended to the Marne River over a broad front (Map V). It was known that he had immense forces in this salient, with quantities of stores and munitions, and there was abundant evidence that he intended to continue his advance toward Paris by widening and extending his gains. The troops along the Marne had checked his advance, but another assault might well overwhelm them and open the way to Paris.

These were critical days and required great skill and courage in the High Command. Fortunate indeed were the Allies that these qualities were combined in the distinguished soldier to whom they had entrusted their Armies. The surest way to check the enemy's advance was to attack his flanks at the base of the Marne Salient, either west of Soissons or east of Reims. The German High Command was well aware of the sensitiveness of these points and had taken the precaution to place along the Soissons front some of its best troops.

Marshal Foch selected this front for his counter-offensive (Map VI). The 10th French Army, commanded by the redoubtable General Mangin, was entrusted with the assault. The spearhead of the thrust was to be the 20th Corps under General Berdoulat, who was scarcely less celebrated than General Mangin as a fighter. The troops assigned to the Corps were the First American Division on the left, the 1st Moroccan Division in the center and the 2d American Division on the right.[1] The enemy was flushed with a succession of victories, and, in view of his strength and morale, it was certain that the attack would meet with terrific resistance. It was essential, therefore, that it should begin as a surprise. Only the minimum of time was allowed to assemble the troops and they

[1] Orders 232, 4th French Army.

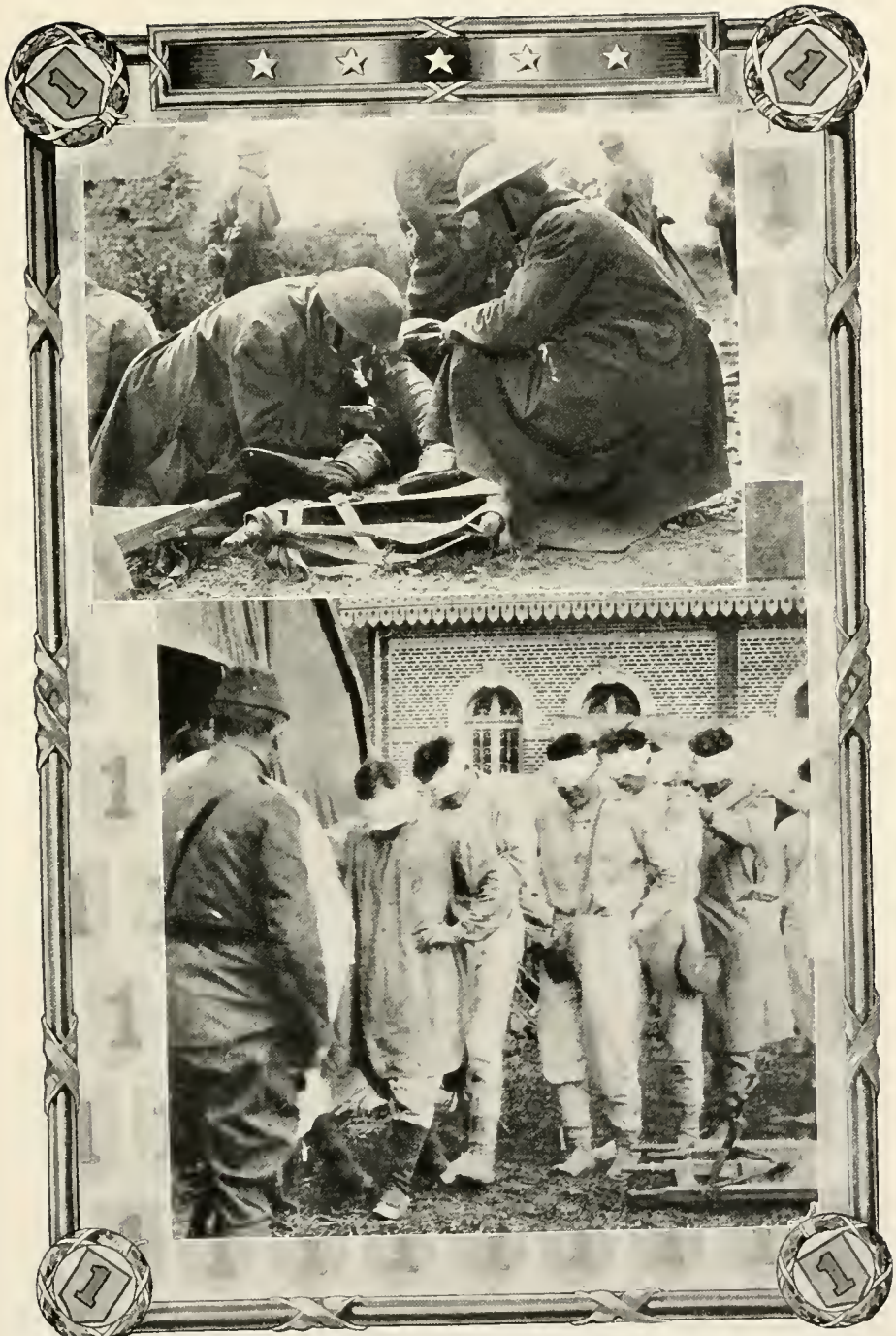
were kept in ignorance of their mission until the last moment. When, therefore, the First Division began moving from the Beauvais Area, the men little dreamed of the momentous rôle that they were soon to bear, and many thought that they were en route to a rest area. Indeed, reason for this conclusion was found in the organization of a composite battalion from the four infantry regiments and the artillery bands that was sent to Paris to participate in celebrating the French National holiday, July 14th.[2]

The First Division Advances.—On July 11th orders were received at Nivillers placing the Division at the disposal of the 10th French Army and ordering its movement to the area of Dammartin-en-Goele, northeast of Paris. French truck trains were made available for the dismounted troops. The mounted troops were ordered to proceed by marching. The entire Division was required to move only at night and to remain in the woods or villages during the day, in order to prevent discovery by the enemy's aviators.[3]

The field artillery and trains left the Beauvais Area late on the afternoon of July 12th and began a march that was made memorable by the hardships endured by men and animals. During the nights of July 12th, 13th and 14th the march was pressed to the limit of their strength, covering from thirty to forty-five kilometers each night. With little sleep during the day, the men devoted themselves to caring for the animals and equipment and to preparations for continuing the journey. On July 15th, it was found that the horses could not bring the guns to the field of battle in sufficient time, and accordingly the 75-mm. guns and their gun squads were placed in French trucks and transported during the nights of July 15th–16th and 16th–17th to near the positions that they were to occupy. The horses drawing the limbers were forced over great distances and reached their guns on the night of July 17th–18th, when, without halting, they drew the batteries to the firing emplacements. The 155-mm. howitzers could not be placed in trucks and the horses were compelled to drag their

[2] War Diaries, First Division Units.

[3] F. O. No. 26, First Division, 1918.



Upper: Members of Ambulance Co. No. 12 rendering first aid at dressing station at Lahayville, France.

Lower: Gassed patients of First Division, with eyes bandaged, at Field Hospital No. 13, near Caply, France.

heavy loads until the morning of July 17th. That afternoon the guns were taken in tow by trucks, which moved them to their emplacements during the night. In the meantime, reconnaissance parties and details to prepare emplacements were sent forward in trucks from all the artillery regiments.

The dismounted troops entrucked on July 12th and were transported to the area of Dammartin-en-Goele, where they arrived on July 13th. The discomforts of a crowded truck jolting over the war-worn roads at a uniform speed, regardless of holes and humps, were almost as exhausting as marching on foot. The infantrymen thus whisked along without sleep and with cramped limbs suffered almost to the limit of their strength during the long hours of the night. The employment of trucks, however, had the advantage of insuring the concentration at the specified time.

In the meantime, all motorized elements had followed the movement. On July 13th, Division Headquarters was established at Dammartin-en-Goele.[4] Orders were received assigning the Division to the 20th French Corps and ordering it to proceed to the sector held by that Corps southwest of Soissons.

On the night of July 14th–15th, the Germans renewed the offensive along the Marne and east and west of Reims, and crossed the Marne on a front of more than eighteen kilometers. The wisdom with which the French High Command had proceeded to prepare its counter-offensive appeared to be nothing less than providential, as in no other way could the Allies now stop the victorious foe. On the night of July 15th–16th the infantry regiments of the First Division, the machine gun battalions and the 1st Engineers were conveyed in trucks to the eastern edge of the forest of Compiègne, in the vicinity of Pierrefonds. Division Headquarters moved to Mortefontaine on July 16th. During that night, the 28th Infantry, one battalion of the 16th Infantry and one battalion of the 18th Infantry marched to the vicinity of Mortefontaine. The night was marked by a German air raid, in which the hostile planes dropped bombs over the roads, woods and villages.[5] As if to increase the difficulties, the weather was

[4] War Diary, First Division.

[5] War Diaries, First Division Units.

rainy and the roads and fields were deep in mud. No fires were allowed and the food was cold and unpalatable.

Preparation for the Attack.—On July 15th the line of the western face of the Marne salient turned sharply to the south at the point where it crossed the Aisne River about fifteen kilometers west of Soissons and held a southerly direction to about ten kilometers south of the Ourcq River, where it turned southeastward to the Marne. The distance between the Aisne and the Ourcq was about twenty-five kilometers. Near the middle of this section, the forest of Villers Cotterets was held by the French and its eastern edge projected into the German line, making a salient about three kilometers deep. It appeared that the purpose of the Allied High Command was to break the enemy's line between the Aisne and the Ourcq, and, pivoting on the Aisne, advance eastward and northeastward with the right flank of the attack passing through Fère-en-Tardenois in the heart of the salient.

The main force of the assault was to be made by the 20th Corps, whose zone of action included a succession of exceedingly strong positions southwest of Soissons.[6] The front assigned to the First Division on the left of the Corps covered about twenty-eight hundred meters. The direction of the advance lay eastward, and within the Division boundaries lay portions of the deep and swampy Missy, Ploisy and Chazelle ravines. Beyond them lay the difficult Crise Valley with extensive marshy areas and the heights of Buzancy that gave the enemy command of the battlefield. The terrain was rolling and covered with fields of grain, waist- and breast-high. It was crossed by the Paris-Soissons road and the road and railroad leading from Soissons to the point of the Marne Salient, which formed the main arteries of supply for the German forces. This sector of the enemy's line was held by the 6th Division and the 42d Division.[7]

The French and the Germans were constantly fighting and ground was continually changing hands. It could not, therefore, be determined definitely just where the front line

[6] Orders 232, 4th French Army.

[7] Enemy order of battle. Headquarters First Army and G. H. Q.

ran. The initial position was located near the eastern edge of the Cœuvres ravine. A wide marsh with pools of water filled the bottom of this ravine and the water had been so heavily impregnated with yperite from the German shell that anyone coming in contact with it was liable to suffer severe burns.

The front was held by the 1st Moroccan Division, which was to be relieved during the night of July 17th–18th, just before the assault. There would, therefore, be no opportunity for the troops to become familiar with their positions or their immediate objectives. On July 16th, preliminary instructions were issued by the 20th Corps relative to the movement of the First Division into line and its participation in the attack. Commanding officers and staff officers from the 1st Field Artillery Brigade visited the chiefs of artillery of the 20th Corps and the 1st Moroccan Division and learned the plan for the employment of the artillery, the areas for battery positions and the details of ammunition supply.[8] They then proceeded to make reconnaissances, to construct gun emplacements and to prepare firing data. The 2d Field Signal Battalion at once began to construct lines of information and to wire posts of command.

On July 16th, the orders of the 20th Corps for the attack were received and the Division orders were issued immediately. On July 17th, infantry brigade and regimental commanders and staff officers made such reconnaissances as were possible without discovery by the enemy. It was a happy coincidence that the 42d French Aero Reconnaissance Squadron which had served the Division so efficiently in the Cantigny Sector was here again attached to render even more brilliant assistance. The French Groupement No. 1, of 48 tanks, was also placed at the disposal of the Division and the Divisional artillery was reinforced by three French battalions of 75's and two French batteries of 105-mm. guns.[9] Groupement No. 11 of 27 French tanks and the French Balloon Company No. 83 were also attached to the Division. At 1:00 P. M. the Division Commander and staff officers attended a conference at Corps

[8] Orders 227 and 231, 20th French Corps, and F. O. No. 27, First Division, 1918.

[9] Report of First Division, July 27, 1918.

Headquarters, presided over by General Mangin, himself. All the details of the impending momentous struggle were discussed and thoroughly understood by all Division commanders. At 3:00 P. M. the brigade and regimental commanders and staff officers assembled at Division Headquarters, where every element of the attack was considered. The conference ended with a firm conviction in the mind of everyone that the First Division would "go through."

By this time, all thought of secrecy was abandoned in the effort to complete preparations. All day long the single road that led from the Compiègne forest to the sector, through Mortefontaine, was congested with French artillery and American vehicles of all kinds. The American 75's were in sheds or hidden in woods near Mortefontaine, but the horses and limbers were far back, struggling to progress with the congested traffic. The 155's were still farther in the rear, and the 1st Ammunition Train could not even gain a place on the road. The weary infantry, engineers and machine gunners were in the woods trying to get such rest as the dismal weather and the muddy ground could afford. Through Mortefontaine, officers and men on every kind of mission passed, hungry and weary, but grim and determined. An officers' mess was set up on the street as a soup kitchen, where coffee, stew and bread were served to everyone who passed. Military police were stationed every few yards to see that the narrow defile of the street through which all traffic moved was not choked.

The Eve of Battle.—If the road was congested during the day, it became indescribable with the approach of night. Springing, it seemed, from the very earth itself, there appeared every form of man, beast and vehicle. On came the ponderous artillery with what seemed like endless miles of motors, horses and limbers. Tanks drove forward with a noise that was deafening. Trucks, wagons, carts, ambulances and staff cars forced their way in both directions and all flowed through the bottle-neck of one narrow route in Mortefontaine. The night came on inky black, and then to this torrent of movement was added the infantry, the machine gunners and the engineers of the First Division, besides French soldiers, Colonials and

Upper: Camouflaged position of 7th Field Artillery near Mesnil-St. Firmin, France, July 5, 1918.

Lower: 6th Field Artillery placing gun in position after advance, Missy-aux-Bois, France, July, 1918.

cavalry. From the halting place in the Compiègne forest to the jumping-off line, the distance was more than ten kilometers. At command, the men slung and adjusted their battle packs and the columns moved out. The orders required that the foot troops should advance by the side of the roads. The men, slipping and falling, struggled to keep their places. So black was the night that they could not see each other, and contact was maintained by having each man place his hand on the man in his front. Scarcely had the columns strung out, than a storm broke with tropical violence. Blinding sheets of lightning and crashes of thunder were like a prelude to the great tragedy upon which the curtain would rise at daylight. The rain poured in torrents, soaking the clothing and the packs and increasing the weights carried by the already burdened men. Dazed by fatigue and loss of sleep, the columns plunged forward, every step seeming to be the limit of endurance for the already benumbed legs. Officers, bent upon reaching their positions in time, encouraged their men to even greater exertion. As the heads of the columns approached the front, French guides from the troops to be relieved met them and guided them across the gas-infected slough of the Cœuvres ravine and up the precipitous heights beyond, to the shallow fox-holes that served as a front line. This last climb took the remaining strength from the weary men, but they were on time, and with the exception of one regiment, which arrived at the last moment, all had a short breathing spell.

Regiments were formed in the order from right to left, the 18th Infantry, the 16th Infantry, the 26th Infantry and the 28th Infantry. Each regiment was organized with an assault battalion, a support battalion and a reserve battalion, with a machine gun company attached to each battalion. The two flank reserve battalions constituted the Division reserve and the interior reserve battalions, the brigade reserves. The initial order of the battalions in each regiment from front to rear was as follows:

18th Infantry:
3d Battalion and Company D, 2d Machine Gun Battalion.
1st Battalion and Machine Gun Company, 18th Infantry.
2d Battalion and Company C, 2d Machine Gun Battalion.

16th Infantry:
1st Battalion and Machine Gun Company, 16th Infantry.
2d Battalion and Company A, 2d Machine Gun Battalion.
3d Battalion and Company B, 2d Machine Gun Battalion.
26th Infantry:
2d Battalion and Company B, 3d Machine Gun Battalion.
3d Battalion and Company A, 3d Machine Gun Battalion.
1st Battalion and Machine Gun Company, 26th Infantry.
28th Infantry:
2d Battalion and Company C, 3d Machine Gun Battalion.
3d Battalion and Company D, 3d Machine Gun Battalion.
1st Battalion and Machine Gun Company, 28th Infantry.

The 37-mm. guns and the Stokes mortars of each regiment supported the assault battalion or accompanied the support battalion. The 1st Machine Gun Battalion was held in Division reserve. One company of engineers was attached to each infantry brigade; one company to the battalion of French tanks; and two companies to the regiments of field artillery. The remaining company was held in Division reserve.[10]

While the infantry was struggling to reach the assault positions in time, the task of the artillery was no less difficult. During the night, the jaded horses reached the guns of the 6th and 7th Field Artillery, where the French trucks had left them, and drew them to the emplacements prepared by the cannoneers. Then, the limbers started for ammunition. The 155-mm. howitzers of the 5th Field Artillery arrived barely in time, in spite of the utmost efforts of men and horses. One battery was ready to fire at "H" hour and the others came into action within a half-hour afterward. As the road cleared, the 1st Ammunition Train was able to reach the dumps and it delivered its loads to the guns and kept them supplied.

All the artillery was massed in the initial position just west of the Cœuvres ravine. The 6th Field Artillery supported the 1st Brigade and the 7th Field Artillery supported the 2d Brigade. The 5th Field Artillery, which was west of the village of Cœuvres, fired concentrations throughout the front. The French 75's superimposed their fire upon that of the American

[10] War Diaries of Engineer Units.

MAJOR GENERAL CHARLES P. SUMMERALL
Commanding First Division from July 17, 1918, to October 11, 1918

75's and the French 105's were given special missions of concentration fire.

Field Hospital No. 3 was located at Mortefontaine, where it was later hit by an air bomb. Field Hospitals Nos. 2 and 12 were placed at Pierrefonds. Field Hospital No. 13 was at Sery-Magneval.

The ambulance companies sent about one-third of their personnel to act as litter bearers with the infantry. The ambulances and Sanitary Service Unit No. 649 then operated in evacuating the wounded from the advance and the regimental dressing stations.

At all the kitchens, water carts were filled and the rolling kitchens were made ready with a meal to follow the troops. Military Police Company No. 1 formed a battle barrage to direct persons along the front and to collect wanderers. Military Police Company No. 2 was detailed to escort and guard prisoners of war as they were brought to the rear from the regiments. The Headquarters Troop was absorbed by messenger and despatch duty. The 1st Trench Mortar Battery had special instructions to assist in turning captured guns against the enemy. The other services and trains were assigned their indispensable parts in launching the assault.

In order to make the surprise complete, no adjustment shots and no preliminary bombardment were permitted for the artillery. At "H" hour, the 75's were to start the rolling barrage and the infantry would move forward. The heavy howitzers were ordered to fire concentrations commencing at "H" hour, especially on the deep ravines and old French trenches that had been greatly strengthened by the enemy. All watches had been accurately synchronized so that the assault would be simultaneous. The zero hour had been fixed at 4:35 A. M., July 18th. As the hour approached, with the infantry lying tense along the jumping-off line and the gunners ready and waiting for their watches to tick the second when all should fire with one great crash, a red rocket suddenly darted from the enemy's front line and brought down a heavy defensive barrage from the German guns. This lasted only a few minutes, but it took its toll of casualties from the devoted

infantry. So well disciplined was the Division that not a shot was sent in reply and silence again fell over the entire field.

The Battle.—At 4:35 A. M., while it was yet dark, there came a great roar, the clouds burst into flame, and the artillery barrage dropped with deadly effect just where it was expected to fall in front of the infantry line.[11] The infantry, who for so many weary months had borne gas and shell and bullets in the trenches of Lorraine and Picardy, rose like a great avenging wave and advanced according to schedule. The French tanks, assisted by the company of engineers, drove along and soon overtook the front line, when they used their machine guns with telling accuracy. As soon as it was light, French aeroplanes sped over the troops to give information and to keep the enemy aviators from observing. So bold was their work that one aviator was brought down by a fragment of the enemy's percussion shell and another by his rifle fire. The barrage traveled at the rate of one hundred meters in two minutes and the infantry followed close upon it. The first objective was a road two kilometers distant, running northeastward from Dommiers. Here, the barrage was to stand for twenty minutes and then continue to the second objective, which was a line running from Cravançon Farm to the eastern edge of the Missy-aux-Bois ravine. After a further halt of forty minutes, the barrage was to proceed at a rate of one hundred meters in four minutes to the third and last objective of the day, which was a north-and-south line running five hundred meters east of the village of Chaudun.[12]

As soon as the barrage fell, signal rockets went up in great numbers all along the enemy's line. His batteries had not been accurately located and the French counter-battery could not silence all of them. The broken nature of the ground favored the employment of the enemy's machine guns. There were also strong points held by his infantry, artillery and trench mortars. As a result, the advancing infantrymen suffered casualties from the beginning. Nothing daunted them. In the exhilaration of the battle, they forgot their

[11] Report, First Division, July 27, 1918.

[12] F. O. 27, First Division.

fatigue and danger and marched resolutely in the wake of the bursting shell from their own faithful guns. Soon prisoners were taken and were sent to the rear in numbers which rapidly increased with the advance.[13]

At 5:30 A. M. the first objective was reached on schedule time and everyone was buoyed by the success. The line then advanced toward the second objective and on the way overran enemy batteries, capturing or killing the gunners, who continued to fire until the Americans were among them. The casualties now grew heavier and the fighting became intense. The enemy's machine guns fired from the grain fields and from every commanding point, and his artillery became more active. St. Amand Farm, on the left flank of the 28th Infantry, had been organized as a strong point and offered stubborn resistance, but it was carried by direct assault without checking the progress of the troops. It had been expected that the enemy would occupy strongly the Missy-aux-Bois ravine, and that desperate fighting would be required to overcome it. Throughout the advance to this point the special mission of the 155-mm. howitzers was to fire concentrations into the ravine and along the edges.

The Missy-aux-Bois ravine is deep and about one kilometer wide, with sides that slope steeply. A marshy swamp about six hundred meters wide lies in the middle of the ravine. A small but very deep stream runs through this swamp. The enemy had concentrated his artillery here on account of the excellent defilade it offered. He had built corduroy roads all through the ravine and had about thirty pieces of artillery in position. One battery of 150-mm. howitzers was located near Le Mont d'Arly; one battery of six 77-mm. guns, on the eastern edge of the ravine just south of Breuil; and one battery of six 77-mm. guns, in the head of the ravine running east and west just north of Breuil. There were other pieces scattered around through the bottom of the ravine. The batteries south of Breuil and the one just north of Breuil gave the most trouble, as they fired with direct laying and were too distant to be put out of action with rifle fire. In addition, the ravine

[13] Report, First Division, July 27, 1918.

was exceedingly well organized with machine guns and infantry emplacements.

Upon reaching the western edge of the ravine, the two assault companies of the assault battalion of the 28th Infantry descended into the ravine under a terrific machine gun and rifle fire from the eastern bank, and had not progressed more than one hundred meters when they were checked entirely by enfilade machine gun fire and direct artillery fire from the village of Breuil and from emplacements in the ravine to the left of the line, all of which lay in the French zone of advance. At this time the French on the left were having very heavy fighting and had been unable to enter the ravine. The village of Saconin et Breuil had been strongly organized by the enemy, who was offering very fierce resistance. The five tanks supporting the 28th Infantry were destroyed at the western edge of the ravine. The barrage had not touched any of the enemy emplacements located in the bottom of the ravine on account of the steepness of the western slope. The battalion commander saw that it would be impossible to reach his objective until the resistance at Breuil and in front of Breuil was overcome. He therefore ordered the two support companies of the battalion to attack and capture the village of Breuil and the defenses in front of it. This attack had not progressed more than three hundred meters in the bottom of the ravine when it came under a terrific machine gun, rifle and artillery fire from the vicinity of Le Mont d'Arly, Saconin et Breuil and the ravine running east and west just north of Breuil. The advance of these two companies was completely checked at this point and suffered heavy losses. Thus, all the companies of the assault battalion were involved and the losses of the battalion had amounted to fifty per cent of its strength.

The support battalion commander, hearing the heavy firing, came forward ahead of his battalion and met the assault battalion commander on the western edge of the Missy-aux-Bois ravine. They decided to use the support battalion with three companies in the attack and the fourth company in reserve on the western edge of the Missy-aux-Bois ravine. The support battalion had suffered about twenty-five per cent losses up to this time from the enemy counter-barrage.

One company was ordered to attack and capture Le Mont d'Arly and then swing to the right and attack the heights to the south of Saconin et Breuil. The French were to assist in this attack. The other two companies were ordered to attack the ravine just north of Breuil, their right flank guiding on the left of Breuil. Both battalions started the attack at the same time. The French also attacked and were able to move forward on account of the pressure brought to bear on the enemy's flank. The fighting was of a very severe nature. The men waded in mud and water up to their hips and the enemy defended his positions to the last. The troops continued to advance in spite of the heavy losses inflicted upon them and the eastern edge of the ravine was captured. All units were hastily reorganized and the attack resumed. A front line was established east of Breuil, the left limit of the 28th Infantry resting about where the unimproved road from Saconin et Breuil enters the improved road from Breuil to the Paris-Soissons road. The losses of these two battalions had been so great and the front was so long that only one thin line was established.

While the fight was going on in the Missy-aux-Bois ravine, it was discovered that great numbers of the enemy were emerging from a large cave in the vicinity of Le Mont d'Arly and that they were firing on our troops from the rear. This cave had not been discovered by the troops that had previously attacked and captured Le Mont d'Arly. Two platoons of the reserve company attacked them at once and drove them back into the cave. The enemy refused to surrender and it was impossible to bomb him out as the entrance was covered from within. The commander of the enemy garrison held out until about 4:00 P. M., when he came out under cover of a white flag and surrendered his entire command, consisting of twenty-four officers and five hundred and eighty men. Several horses, officers' mounts fully equipped, and a great number of machine guns and trench mortars were also captured within the cave.

The French Division on the left, having captured the eastern edge of the Missy-aux-Bois ravine, ordered one battalion of its troops to relieve the 28th Infantry of that part

Top: 16th Infantry digging in near Chaudun, France, July 19, 1918.
Middle: 7th Field Artillery in action at Soissons, France, July 19, 1918.
Bottom: Advance of 16th Infantry near Dormiers, France, July, 1918, showing location of German trench mortar that was captured.

of the front line north of the unimproved road running from Breuil to the Paris-Soissons road. This relief was completed about 2:00 P. M. The 3d Battalion then took over the entire front line in the sector and the 2d Battalion was placed in support on the eastern edge of the Missy-aux-Bois ravine, just south of Breuil. The positions were consolidated, battalions reorganized and preparations made for continuing the advance. The losses of these two battalions had been severe. The 2d Battalion was formed into five small platoons under the battalion commander. The platoons were commanded by sergeants, all the company officers of the battalion having been either killed or wounded.[14]

The 26th Infantry advanced without serious losses until it reached the Missy-aux-Bois ravine. Here desperate resistance was encountered and its losses increased rapidly. At 7:15 A. M. the 3d Battalion passed through the 2d Battalion and pressed forward in spite of numerous casualties made by the enemy's machine guns and artillery.[15] A number of guns were captured in the Missy-aux-Bois ravine and many prisoners and machine guns were taken.[16] At the end of the day the regiment occupied the line with the 28th Infantry.

On the right, the 16th Infantry and the 18th Infantry, preceded by the French tanks, pushed forward, taking the enemy's first line completely by surprise and capturing nearly all of its occupants. As the advance continued, the resistance stiffened. Machine guns from the wheat-fields in the vicinity of the Paris-Soissons road and artillery from behind Chaudun swept the line, and men fell rapidly. One by one the machine guns were overcome and soon the enemy could be seen retreating. The 16th Infantry found its left exposed, due to the severe fighting of the 2d Brigade in the Missy ravine, and refused its flank to maintain liaison with the 26th Infantry. By 9:00 A. M. the 1st Brigade had penetrated the enemy's gun line and the assault battalions were on the second objective. Now, however, it was evident in the 1st Brigade that a

[14] Narrative of a battalion commander, October, 1919.
[15] War Diary, 26th Infantry.
[16] Report, First Division, July 27, 1918.

fresh impulse was needed. The 18th Infantry passed the 1st Battalion through the 3d and the 16th Infantry passed the 2d Battalion through the 1st. On the right flank of the 1st Brigade and parallel to its advance was an old French trench which had been strongly organized and occupied by the enemy. In spite of the great resistance which it offered, the brigade resumed its advance. As the tanks approached the Paris-Soissons road, the enemy's guns raked this well-defined target and two were destroyed by direct hits. Indeed, with its borders of tall trees, this road constituted a veritable barrage line at which the enemy's shell and machine gun bullets established a wall of fire. Nevertheless, the 1st Brigade pressed on in liaison with the Moroccans. The 16th Infantry in its forward sweep captured Missy-aux-Bois and established regimental headquarters in the town. The 18th Infantry captured the town of Chaudun and the 1st Brigade occupied the objective of the day.

In the village of Chaudun there was hand-to-hand fighting, but the majority of the enemy retreated to the trenches east of the town and prepared to resist. The pursuit was so close that, before he could organize, the Americans were upon him and killed or captured all who remained. Several batteries of artillery were captured north of Chaudun, but so terrific had been the American barrage that nearly all of the gun personnel had been killed or wounded.

The 1st Brigade organized its position in depth and re-formed the troops to hold the ground gained. The enemy retreated to the high ground between Chaudun and the Chazelle ravine, where he could be seen digging trenches and placing machine guns.

The losses had been staggering. The 2d battalion, 16th Infantry, was almost annihilated.[17] The dead and dying were everywhere and the wounded crowded the dressing stations. Every available means of transportation was sought to evacuate them.

When the 2d Brigade started to advance from the second objective, it was met by a storm of machine gun fire from both

[17] Histories, 16th and 18th Infantry.

Upper: 26th Infantry in fox-holes near Paris-Soissons road, France, July 19, 1918.
Lower: 16th Infantry crossing barbed wire in advance on Soissons, France, July 18, 1918

the front and the left flanks. The losses soon became so great that the advance was checked and the leading battalions organized a position in the vicinity of the second objective. The tanks continued to advance and several crossed the Paris-Soissons road. They suffered heavily from artillery fire and eventually all were destroyed or disabled.[18]

As a result of the day's fighting, the line of the 1st Brigade was more than a kilometer in advance of the line of the 2d Brigade. This space was covered by refusing the flank of the 1st Brigade and maintaining liaison with the 2d Brigade. The French Division on the left of the 2d Brigade could not advance from the Missy ravine. As the day progressed, the enemy's aviators became active and bombed and machine-gunned the advancing troops. When the lines were located, his artillery constantly shelled them. The kitchens and water-carts could not be brought up under this fire and the only water obtainable was from the springs in the Missy ravine, after dark. The wounded were evacuated during the night, but the ambulances experienced great difficulty in locating dressing stations.

As soon as the rolling barrage ceased on the final objective, the batteries of the 6th Field Artillery advanced, one-half at a time, to a position near La Glaux Farm, where they arrived before noon. In a similar manner, the 7th Field Artillery moved forward to the first objective, sending one battery to the west of Missy-aux-Bois.

In accordance with the orders of the 20th Corps for the cavalry to give close support, a strong force of French cavalry entered the zone of action of the First Division in readiness to charge through the enemy's lines. It was evident, however, that such an effort would be ineffectual and the cavalry withdrew after suffering losses.[19]

At 5:30 P. M. the 2d and 3d Battalions, 5th Field Artillery, moved to the south of Cœuvres. All guns sought targets and, through the artillery liaison officers with the infantry lines, endeavored to suppress the enemy positions that seemed most

[18] Report, First Division, July 27, 1918.

[19] Orders, 20th Corps, July 18, 1918.

active. Counter-preparation was fired in front of the infantry lines when needed.[20] The batteries in turn suffered casualties from the enemy's guns, which had no difficulty in locating them in their exposed positions. The 1st Ammunition Train maintained the supply of ammunition and the trucks returned loaded with wounded. The 1st Engineer Train moved entrenching tools and wire to the position of the troops during the night and then assisted in carrying the wounded to the field hospitals.

Hard as had been the fighting, the day was rich in its trophies of victory—prisoners and guns. The total captures by the Division included fifteen hundred prisoners, thirty guns and howitzers and many machine guns. A large number of enemy dead lay on the field. The forward elements of the Division had advanced nearly six kilometers and the entire combat forces occupied captured ground. It was now revealed why the ordeals of Lorraine and Picardy had been endured. This was a task that only veterans could face, and such were the men of the First Division. The enemy, alarmed by the overwhelming of his chosen troops and the rapid Allied advance in rear of his victorious front, saw that the only way to avoid disaster was to stop this counter-offensive. Accordingly, he reinforced his line, strengthened his artillery and thickened his machine guns. The fate of the war was hanging on this battle, and both sides seemed to realize its significance. Each sought victory at any cost, and through her first-born Divisions, America was showing friend and foe alike what manner of men she had sent to bear her flag in the crisis.

But, if the enemy was gathering strength, there were no reinforcements for the First Division save a resolution that grew with opposition and a spiritual exaltation that lifted men to a plane of sublime sacrifice, akin to the Divine. Those superb battalions had gone forth as hostages to fortune, and they lay calmly and steadfastly waiting for the hour when they knew an even fiercer struggle must be waged. Their leaders were men who had gone through the preparation with their soldiers. It was their task to go constantly among their companies and

[20] Reports of regimental commanders.

inspire every impulse. Company and platoon commanders were only elder brothers to the ranks who followed where they led. The battle was in their hands. They fought from pride, from nobility of soul and from courage that counts not even death in its consecrated selflessness.

Second Day, July 19th.—Long before this battle, General Mangin had become celebrated for his motto "Always attack." As expected, therefore, shortly after midnight, Division Headquarters, which had moved to the west of Cœuvres, received orders to renew the assault at 4:00 A. M., July 19th.[21] The objective was the line from Berzy-le-Sec (exclusive) to Buzancy (exclusive). Upon reaching this line, the Division was to protect the left flank of the Corps.[22] The order further prescribed that reconnaissance parties should be pushed out from the objective line until contact with the enemy was gained. The Division attack order was immediately issued, but, in spite of all haste, it did not reach some of the advanced elements until just before the zero hour. Again, the 75's covered the advance with a rolling barrage, while the howitzers fired concentrations.[23]

The 18th Infantry, which had at its disposal but two battalions, retained them in the order of advance, 1st, 3d, while the 2d Battalion remained in Division reserve.[24] In this order, the regiment advanced to the high ground north of the Chazelle ravine, meeting and overcoming the most stubborn resistance.

On the previous day the 2d Battalion, 16th Infantry, had lost nearly all of two companies and all the officers, leaving the remnants of the battalion in command of a sergeant. The 1st Battalion was, therefore, placed in front for the assault on July 19th, while the 3d Battalion, which had been in brigade reserve, and Company B, 1st Engineers, were placed in support. In its weakened condition, the 1st Battalion was unable to progress far and the 3d Battalion moved forward to the assault. The tanks here rendered the greatest assistance, but

[21] Report, First Division, July 27, 1918.

[22] Operations Order 301, 10th Army; Operations Order 1262–31, 20th Corps.

[23] F. O. No. 28, First Division, 1918.

[24] War Diaries, battalions, 18th Infantry.

all that were left were soon disabled by the enemy's artillery.[25] After a few hours, the 1st Battalion again took the lead and occupied the line with the 18th Infantry.

During the night of July 18th, the 2d and 3d Battalions of the 26th Infantry had organized the regimental position side by side and they advanced together at 4:00 A. M., July 19th, with the 2d Battalion on the left of the 3d. There was no illusion as to the opposition that they would meet. Throughout the previous day they had been under a terrific machine gun fire, and during the night they had heard the sounds of digging by the enemy to add new machine gun emplacements. Much as on a maneuver, the echeloned ranks rose and followed their protective barrage that beat the ground ahead of them. Almost instantly came the German reply. From what seemed like hundreds of machine guns was heard the rat-tat-tat-tat-tat that was so deadly in its significance, and the air was torn by the shrieks of bullets. The losses came so rapidly that for a moment the forward echelon seemed to be withered. The officers dashed to the front of their men, and with shouts and gestures they led their units straight into the successive lines of machine guns. The enemy machine guns continued to fire until the gunners were killed. The remnants of the troops charged over the crest that was marked by the French tanks, destroyed the previous day, and came under direct fire of batteries posted beyond. Here, the one officer and the handful of men who remained dug in to hold what they had gained at such a heavy cost. In spite of heavy losses, the regiment reached a position across the Paris-Soissons road. As on the previous day, the road was torn by shell and swept by bullets, but the regiment held all that it had gained.

The 28th Infantry moved to the attack with the 2d and 3d Battalions in line, but, upon approaching the Paris-Soissons road, it met such a deadly fire from the exposed left flank, as well as from the front, that the advance was halted.[26] The last of the tanks with the left of the line reached the Ploisy ravine and were lost.

[25] Operations Report, First Division, July 27, 1918.

[26] War Diary, 2d Infantry Brigade. Operations Report, First Division, July 27, 1918.

Thus, the result of the morning's fighting was to advance the right of the Division a little more than a kilometer and the left not more than half that distance. The gap between the flanks had been widened and all the troops at the disposal of the commander of the 1st Brigade were required to fill it. Some units had become mingled, or were in line out of their places. Losses had greatly increased over the preceding day and the lack of food and water was making itself felt.[27] There was, however, no shortage of ammunition. In this situation, the position of the line was critical. The weak gap between the brigades was exposed to counter-attack and the enemy could approach it to within a kilometer under cover of the Ploisy ravine. It was unthinkable that night should find the Division so disadvantageously placed. The only hope of relief from suffering and danger was to drive the enemy away and advance to a line extending northward in prolongation of the right flank. This would shorten the front and the Ploisy ravine would form a point of support for the left flank.

With this end in view, Division Headquarters issued orders to renew the assault at 5:30 P. M. The hour was fixed so as to allow time for the operation to be completed before dark and to permit the troops to dig in during the night, without being located by the enemy's artillery. In order to suppress the enemy in front and on the left flank, the advance was ordered in two echelons from the left. All the 75's were employed to fire a rolling barrage in front of the 2d Brigade to assist it forward, while the 155's were to fire concentrations on the known enemy organizations on the left flank and in the Ploisy ravine.[28] Readjustments of the artillery were made during the day. One battery of the 6th Field Artillery moved to the northeast of Missy-aux-Bois and found itself in the line of the infantry, who asked it to take a more retired position. It then withdrew to the south of the village. At 9:00 A. M. the 3d Battalion, 5th Field Artillery, moved to the northeast of Cutry, and in the afternoon the 2d Battalion, 5th Field Artillery, was placed southeast of Cutry. The 1st Battalion then

[27] War Diaries, 1st and 2d Brigades.

[28] Statement of Division Commander.

Upper: Battery of 5th Field Artillery taking up advanced position, near Floysey, France, July 20, 1918.

Lower: Wounded First Division men being cared for by sanitary train in an old church at Neuville, France.

advanced to the position vacated by the 2d and 3d Battalions.[29] A conference was held at First Division Headquarters with the Commander of the 153d French Division on the left, who agreed to co-operate in the movement.[30]

At 5:30 P. M. the artillery fire dropped and the 2d Brigade rose and charged forward. The 1st Battalion of the 28th Infantry, which had been in Division reserve, was placed at the disposal of the regimental commander. It passed through the rest of the regiment with a dash that defied all opposition. It swept over the most stubborn resistance at every step and clung to the heels of its barrage. Casualties were heavy and when the objective was reached only eight officers were left to command the front line.

For this assault, the 1st Battalion of the 26th Infantry, which until now had been held in brigade reserve, was returned to the regimental commander. It replaced the 3d Battalion in line, and, with the 2d Battalion on its left and the 3d Battalion in support, the regiment went forward with the falling of the barrage.[31] At the same time, the machine gunners with the 16th Infantry delivered a hail of bullets against the enemy's flank.

The wheat-fields and the depressions in the rolling ground seemed alive with German machine guns. Without a halt or a waver, the lines advanced nearly two kilometers as rapidly as their barrage would let them move. The elements of the 1st Brigade that had closed the dangerous gap were pinched out as the line shortened with an orderliness that would have been creditable in a practice maneuver. The 1st Brigade conformed to the movement, and before 8:00 P. M. the entire Division was on the objective assigned in the Division order with the left flank strongly supported on the Mt. de Courmelles Farm. All battalions re-formed in depth and organized the ground for defense. Troops that had become separated rejoined their units. More than a thousand prisoners and twenty field guns and howitzers were captured. Another

[29] Statement of artillery regimental commanders.

[30] Report, First Division, July 27, 1918.

[31] War Diary, 2d Infantry Brigade.

cavern near Missy-aux-Bois contained more than five hundred men and officers. The entire execution was a superb exhibition of leadership, courage and conduct. The losses were staggering, but throughout the Division there was a feeling of confidence and relief. During the night, food and water began to reach the weary and hungry men.[32]

The French Division on the left had moved along with the 2d Brigade and prolonged the objective line toward the northwest. Its artillery had been employed at the same time and materially assisted the progress. The 1st Moroccan Division was in close liaison on the right. During the day, the commander of the celebrated Foreign Legion, which had been assigned a place next to the 18th Infantry, visited the regimental commander and expressed his admiration for the regiment and said, "The Foreign Legion considers it not only a privilege, but an honor, to fight by the side of such gallant troops as the 18th Infantry."

During the night, the 6th Field Artillery advanced to the location of the forward battery south of Missy-aux-Bois and sent reconnaissance patrols to locate suitable places farther to the front. Four batteries of the 7th Field Artillery moved to the east of the Paris-Soissons road and one battery was pushed to the southwest of the village of Ploisy. The other battery remained southwest of Missy-aux-Bois.[33]

On the night of July 19th the 2d American Division was relieved by the 58th French Division.[34]

The effect on the enemy was now apparent in other ways than the loss of prisoners and guns. He was fighting with his back to the wall. On July 19th the First Division found in its front the 11th Bavarian Division between the 6th Division and the 42d Division and the 47th Reserve Division on the left of the 42d Division.[35] The only hope of escape for the German forces still in the salient lay in their stopping that dogged advance, which was closing the mouth south of Soissons.

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[32] War Diary and Report, First Division, July 27, 1918.

[33] Verbal statement of artillery regimental commanders.

[34] Orders 235, 20th Corps.

[35] Order of Battle Sketch, 10th Army, July 19th.

Accordingly, fresh hostile troops with their artillery were given the task of building a wall of fire in front of the 20th Corps.

Third Day, July 20th.—The situation had now become complicated, and it was necessary for the Division commanders concerned to form a plan for continuing the action. Early on the morning of July 20th, a conference was held at the Headquarters of the First Division with the Division commanders on the right and left. The town of Berzy-le-Sec had been assigned as the objective of the 153d French Division. On account of the difficulties that had been encountered by the French, orders were issued by the 10th French Army on the morning of July 20th that the boundary of the zone of action of the First Division should be extended to include this position.[36] It stood on a prominent knoll almost surrounded by ravines, and it flanked the line of advance of the First Division. Its possession by the enemy secured his control of the Soissons-Château-Thierry road and railroad. He was, therefore, prepared to defend it to the last and had reinforced this point by a fresh division.[37]

If this stronghold presented a forbidding task to the 2d Brigade, the 1st Brigade had before it a series of barriers that would require stout hearts to overcome them. Besides the flanking fire from Berzy-le-Sec, its path lay across the deep and precipitous Chazelle ravine, the valley of the Crise, with its boggy sloughs and thick brush, and the heights of Buzancy, from which the enemy commanded every foot of the ground with artillery and machine guns. The enemy reinforced this sector by another division.

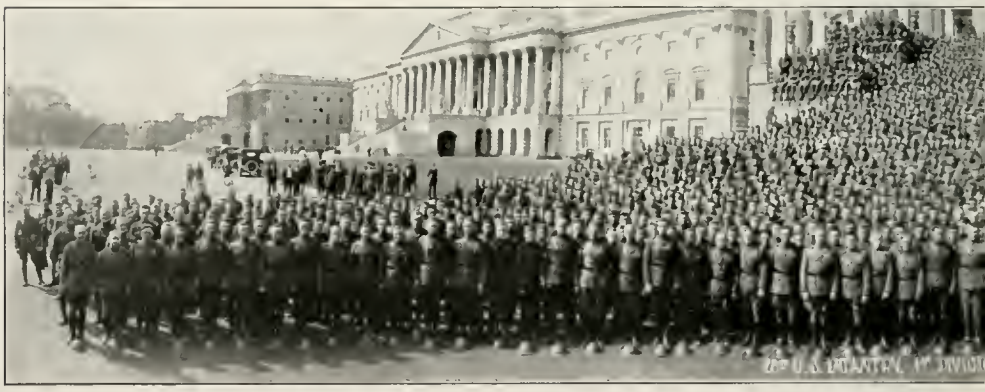
In order better to support the infantry, four batteries of the 6th Field Artillery went forward to the east of Chaudun. The 1st Battalion, 5th Field Artillery, moved to the west of Missy-aux-Bois. One of the batteries of the 7th Field Artillery moved from the Paris-Soissons road and joined the one southwest of Ploisy.[38]

The Divisional reserve battalion of the 18th Infantry was placed at the disposal of the Commanding General, 2d Brigade,

[36] Division Commander's statement.

[37] Order of Battle Sketch, 10th Army, July 19th.

[38] Statement of artillery regimental commanders.



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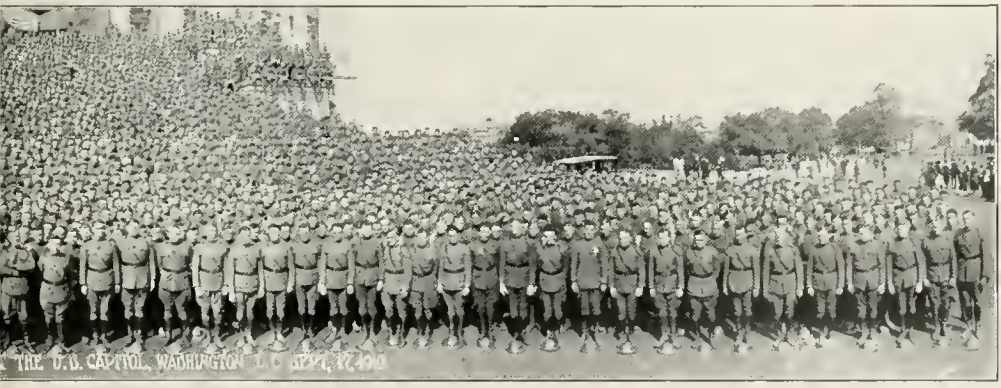
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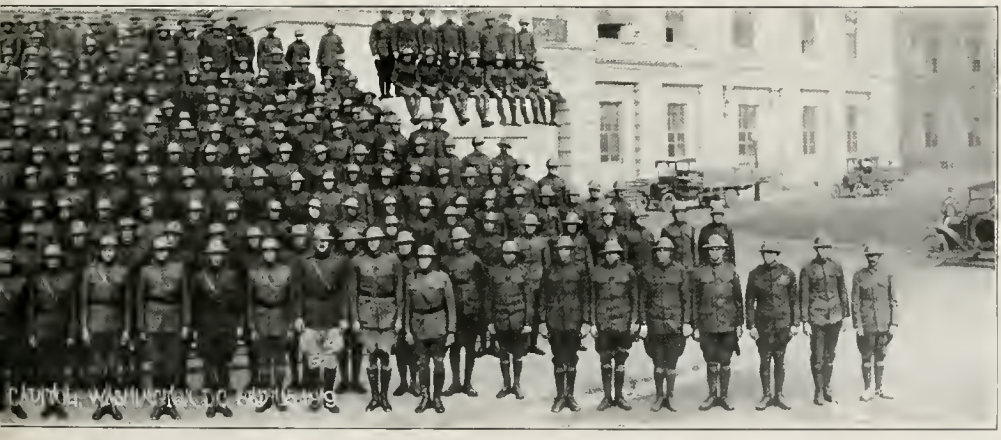

and was moved to the east of the Missy ravine.[39] In order to form a new Divisional reserve, three companies of engineers, about five hundred men, mostly from the Horse Battalion of the 1st Ammunition Train and replacements who arrived during the battle, and the 1st Machine Gun Battalion were placed on a defensive position near the line of the second objective. The hour for renewing the attack was fixed for 2:00 P. M.[40]

The objective for the day was the line from Berzy-le-Sec (inclusive) to Buzancy (exclusive). At 12 noon all the heavy artillery at the disposal of the Division began a fire for destruction on Berzy-le-Sec and continued until "H" hour, when it delivered concentrations upon enemy positions. At 2:00 P. M. the 75's dropped a rolling barrage and the entire line advanced.

The 18th Infantry had the remnants of its 1st and 3d Battalions in line.

The 16th Infantry attacked with its battalions in the order: 1st Battalion and Company B, 1st Engineers; 3d Battalion; and 2d Battalion; but so desperate was the fighting that the regiment ended with the 1st and 3d Battalions and Company B, 1st Engineers, in line and the 2d Battalion in support.

The 1st Brigade advanced steadily for two kilometers, crossed the Soissons-Paris railroad and established itself on the line, Visigneux-Aconin Farm. The fighting was especially savage in the Chazelle ravine and at the railroad embankment, which was raked by flanking fire.[41] Intense machine gun resistance developed from the valley of the Crise.

The 2d Brigade met a deadly fire from the start. Upon passing the top of the knoll about three hundred meters west of Berzy-le-Sec, it was checked by a storm of bullets and artillery projectiles from the left flank and from the west of the town. In this situation, the 1st Brigade refused its flank and covered the dangerous gap between the lines of the two

[39] War Diary, 2d Battalion, 18th Infantry.

[40] War Diary, First Division.

[41] War Diary, 1st Brigade. Report, First Division, July 27, 1918.

Upper: Machine gunners, First Division, passing through St. Baussant, France, in advance on St. Mihiel front, September 13, 1918.

Lower: View from Mont See, showing ammunition dump burning from explosion of German shell.

brigades.[42] Only a few hundred prisoners were captured during the day.

The attack of the 2d Brigade is thus described by an observer northwest of Chaudun. In this story can be seen something of the discipline and of the courage that prevailed in these matchless battalions.

It was in the early afternoon of July 20th, a hot, sunny day, that the first movement of our infantry, looking to an attack on Berzy-le-Sec, was revealed. The ground along the Paris-Soissons road, until then occupied only by some of our batteries and now deserted, save for their personnel, suddenly became alive with men. Under the torn boughs of the poplars and marching toward the southeast appeared a strong force of infantry. The composition of this force was not known to the observer and he was not aware of the impending attack. Field glasses were leveled in its direction to discover its identity. Meanwhile, more of the infantry appeared and it was seen that the men were in attack formation, except that they were moving by the flank. Their pace was slow and impressive—about that at which a barrage rolls. The faces of the infantry, in the shadow of the steel helmets, appeared black, and a French officer exclaimed: "They are the *tirailleurs!*" referring to the Algerian regiment of the Moroccan Division on the right of the First Division. But further inspection showed they were not *tirailleurs*. They were the remnants of available reserves of the First Division after three days of terrific battle. On the breast of each man was the unmistakable box respirator, and the broad American bayonets flashed in the hot July sun. The wide column slowly wound down the grassy ravine toward the Crise. It was probably somewhat over a kilometer in length and three hundred meters wide. Some time after its rear elements had cleared the Paris-Soissons road, there were some commands, whistles sounded and the column halted.

At about this time it was joined by a small force, coming from the southeast. The halt was not for long. The whole column, until then moving in attack formation by the right flank, was suddenly faced to the left toward its objective, Berzy-le-Sec.

Its march thus far had been unmolested. It seems curious that this large body of infantry was not seen as it crossed the high ground of the Paris-Soissons road by the enemy's observatories south of the Aisne. Its slow and stately movement was, however, uninterrupted.

Meanwhile our artillery had been pounding Berzy-le-Sec and the heights above it, but, to the observer at Chaudun, the effect of this fire was concealed by intervening high ground.

Our leading waves now appeared approaching the crest of the ridge above Berzy-le-Sec, following the barrage. Each individual soldier in the

[42] War Diary, 2d Brigade. Report, First Division, July 27, 1918.

attack was distinctly visible against the grassy hillsides. The whole mass was proceeding with the utmost regularity and precision. As the leading elements reached the crest of the ridge, a single battery of enemy 150-mm. howitzers opened fire with time shell, obviously with observed fire on the target. This battery was followed almost at once by many other batteries of 150-mm. and 105-mm. howitzers, all firing time shell. The accuracy of preparation of this fire was such that practically no adjustment was required, and, almost immediately, our infantry was shrouded in smoke and dust. Great gaps were left in the ranks as the shells crashed among them. Nevertheless, the advance continued in the most orderly way. It was noticed that the enemy's artillery diminished its range as our infantry advanced.

Many of our infantry passed out of sight over the ridge, accompanied by the devastating fire of the enemy's artillery. Men struck by the enemy's fire either disappeared or ran aimlessly about and toppled over.

Then began to be heard also the rattle of the enemy's machine guns. The attack had met the resistance of a strong position occupied in great force by the enemy. It could not be taken at this time by our worn soldiers, and, after this advance, they could go no farther. The thin lines lay down in shell holes, while long files of wounded hobbled painfully back.

Then appeared a sight which at first seemed inexplicable. Individual men and groups of twos and threes began to wander about all over the field. They were the unit leaders, reorganizing their groups against counter-attack.

Thus the afternoon passed and night fell.

The Moroccans had advanced in liaison with the 1st Brigade, but the 153d Division was unable to progress.[43] During the night the 1st Moroccan Division was relieved by the 87th French Division, and the 153d French Division was reinforced by elements of the 60th French Division.[44] Of all the divisions that began the assault on this front, the First American Division was the only one that now remained unaided. Notwithstanding the ordeal through which they had passed, the men everywhere were cheerful. Some organizations had received no food, but both food and water reached them during the night. There was no lack of ammunition, although it could only be delivered in the forward area by the use of Pack Train No. 10. Some detachments had no officers, but they were being ably directed by non-commissioned

[43] Report, First Division, July 27, 1918.

[44] Orders 262, 10th Army. Orders 236, 20th Corps.

officers and privates. The Army Commander stated that the Division would be relieved on the night of July 21st, and this information was communicated to the men.[45]

The situation, however, was most serious. The losses had already mounted to nearly seven thousand, including a large number of the most experienced men and most of the best-known officers. The bodies of the dead lay everywhere, and all available transportation was impressed to bring the wounded to the field hospitals. The artillery was active on both sides along the entire front. Frequent calls by the enemy brought down counter-preparation fire upon the scattered front lines, but they lay securely with machine guns and automatic rifles posted to meet counter-attacks. Darkness and the tall grain, together with the frequent bursts of fire, caused such confusion as to make it difficult to find units and to maintain liaison. No class of men distinguished itself more than the runners, who bore orders and served as guides with a courage and a skill that made them second to none in their accomplishments. They were generally young lads, and with calm resignation they constantly passed the dead bodies of their comrades along the way. "There lies my buddy," one said quietly, pointing out a form curled up in a shell hole and knowing full well that his own body might be left on the same trail before the battle ended.

During July 20th the First Division had been opposed by the enemy's 11th Bavarian Division, the 42d Division, the 34th Division and the 28th Division.[46]

Fourth Day, July 21st.—During the night of July 20th orders were received from the 20th Corps that the attack would be resumed at 4:45 A. M., July 21st. It was learned, however, that the 153d French Division, which belonged to the 1st French Corps, would not attack until 8:30 A. M. To meet this situation, as well as to give more powerful artillery support, the 1st Brigade was ordered to assault at 4:45 A. M. and the 2d Brigade at 8:30 A. M. All the artillery was to cover the advance of the 1st Brigade by a rolling barrage and by

[45] Verbal statement of Division Commander.

[46] Enemy order of battle. Headquarters First Army and G. H. Q.

concentrations on the exposed left flanks. Fire for destruction by all the heavy artillery was to be delivered on Berzy-le-Sec for three hours preceding the advance of the 2d Brigade.[47] In order to facilitate its missions, the 5th Field Artillery on the night of July 20th advanced the 3d Battalion to the Missy ravine.

The 2d Brigade had not employed the 2d Battalion, 18th Infantry, on the afternoon of July 20th. Although the battalion had undergone fatigue, marches and losses, it was the only unused element in the Division. One company and the remnant of the 3d Battalion, 18th Infantry, were sent to the 2d Brigade; two companies were taken by the 18th Infantry for the assault of July 21st and one company was placed in reserve of the 1st Brigade.[48] In front of the depleted regiments lay some of the most difficult positions that could be found. Berzy-le-Sec, with the strongly organized flanking positions to the north, had already defied the resolute attack of the previous day. In front of the 1st Brigade the ground was a succession of steep ridges covered with thick brush. The valley of the Crise ravine contained a fairly deep stream, and its bottom was marshy and interspersed with treacherous sloughs or overrun with rank vegetation. Beyond lay the plateau of Buzancy that loomed forbiddingly with its elaborate machine gun defenses.

At 4:45 o'clock on the morning of July 21st, without artillery preparation and led by a rolling barrage which dropped accurately in front of the line, the 1st Brigade advanced with a dash that was out of all proportion to its feeble numbers. The 18th Infantry had two companies of the 2d Battalion and the depleted 1st Battalion in line and one company of the 2d Battalion in support. The 16th Infantry retained the formation of the previous day with the remnants of its battalions in the order 3d, 1st, 2d. Company B, 1st Engineers, was placed in support of the left flank. The 18th Infantry crossed the Crise ravine and the Soissons-Château-Thierry road and planted itself on the heights of Buzancy[49] and

[47] F. O. No. 29, First Division.

[48] War Diary, 2d Battalion, 18th Infantry.

[49] War Diaries, First Division and 1st Brigade.

on its objective line to the north. At the Château of Buzancy more than two hundred prisoners were captured in a deep cavern. The men fought with the resolution born of days and nights of suffering and danger. They struggled through the brush and the mire, each one bent on keeping his place in the forefront of battle. They had led the Division from the beginning and they were determined not to fail now, however enfeebled their bodies or diminished their numbers. The dead and the wounded increased with their progress, and even with their scattering groups the losses became heavy. As was expected, the fiercest fighting was reserved for the coveted plateau of Buzancy. Summoning their last breath, they charged and the fulness of victory was their reward. It was indeed a fitting climax to the heart-breaking ordeal through which they had passed. The crest line, consecrated by the blood of these heroes, must ever remain a hallowed spot. The 16th Infantry advanced in liaison with the 18th Infantry to the objective and extended the line to the northwest.

At 5:30 A. M. the bombardment dropped on Berzy-le-Sec and continued with crushing effect until 8:30 A. M., when the concentrations lifted in front of the 2d Brigade. With the brigade commander and his staff in the first wave, the feeble echelons moved to the attack. The 26th Infantry began with the 2d and 3d Battalions in the assault waves and ended with all that was left of the regiment in one thin line.[50] The 28th Infantry advanced with the 1st and 2d Battalions and the elements from the 18th Infantry in line and the 3d Battalion in support. The troops swept through Berzy-le-Sec, capturing a battery of 77-mm. guns that fired at point-blank range from near the edge of the town, and the remnants of a battalion of machine gunners and infantry in the town. At 9:15 the brigade was on its objective, which was the crest of the valley east of the town. Liaison was at once established with the 1st Brigade. The Division line ran north of Berzy-le-Sec across the Soissons-Château-Thierry road to and including the heights north of Buzancy over a distance of three and one-half kilometers. The Division was facing northeast on the

[50] Report, 26th Infantry, August 3, 1918.

objective originally assigned and protected the left flank of the Corps.[51] Its mission was fulfilled to the letter. Patrols reached Rozières and pushed out in the direction of Noyant. Few of them, however, returned. Barrage lines were established and the captured ground was organized for defense. All that remained of each regiment was practically in the front waves. Throughout the advance the machine guns had rendered services of a high order, suppressing hostile machine guns and reaching exposed groups of the enemy. In their new positions the thin lines were subjected to constant bombardment. The enemy's batteries and his machine guns on the slopes in the vicinity of Noyant became the especial targets for the Divisional artillery. In this last supreme effort the First Division had fought its way to victory against the German 11th Division, the 42d Division, the 46th Division and the 28th Division.[52]

Toward night the news came that the relief which had been promised by the Army Commander could not be made, as it was impossible for the British division to arrive in time to take its place.[53] But the tide had turned. The enemy had recrossed the Marne and begun the retreat which never ended until the armistice stopped pursuit.[54] With the approach of darkness, fires, as far as the eye could see, lit the Marne Salient showing that he was burning the munitions and stores that he could not remove, and, in accordance with orders, his troops were putting the torch to the helpless French villages.

The observer near Chaudun gives the following description of the assault of the 2d Brigade on July 21st:

> The attaek was preeeded by a heavy fire of preparation on Berzy-le-Sec and the neighboring defenses of the enemy. This fire lasted a eonsiderable time and at its eonelusion the infantrymen rose from the shell holes where they had passed the night and again advaneed in attaek formation on the objeetives. As before, the enemy batteries of 105's and 150's opened fire with time shell. The ranks of the infantry were again thinned by the heavy fire of the enemy's artillery. But through clouds of dust and smoke

[51] War Diary, First Division.

[52] Enemy order of battle, Headquarters First Army and G. H. Q.

[53] Orders 239, 20th Corps.

[54] Von Hindenburg, *Out of My Life*.

our infantry advanced and finally every soldier in the attack, able to move, disappeared from sight over the crest. The artillery fire of the enemy became visible only in drifting clouds of smoke. With the diminution of the enemy's artillery fire came a great increase in his machine gun fire, the droning sound of a considerable number being distinctly audible.

Near the old wooden shed on the crest over which the infantry had passed appeared long files of men returning. They wore the unmistakable German helmet and were unarmed. Not long after, they passed under guard within earshot, and in reply to questions, the guards stated that everything was going finely. Shortly after, our wounded hobbled past, pale, worn and bloody, but with the elation of victorious battle in their faces. They stated proudly that they had captured many prisoners and guns and that they had taken the town of Berzy-le-Sec, the last objective of the Division.

Fifth Day, July 22d.—On the morning of July 22d the 26th Infantry advanced its line slightly and occupied the Sucrerie from which enemy snipers had given much annoyance.[55] Throughout the day every effort was made to bury the dead. As the hours wore on, the enemy's air service became very active, and many planes, flying low, used their machine guns upon all persons seen by them. The numerous hostile artillery located the lines and harassed them with shell. It also successfully fired for destruction against the American batteries, and in one position two howitzers of the 5th Field Artillery were destroyed. During the night there was a great deal of enemy bombing, especially upon the roads over which the relief took place.

The advance parties of the 15th Scottish Division arrived during the morning and made preliminary reconnaissances. Pending the arrival of ammunition for the British guns, the relief order, at the voluntary suggestion of the First Division, specified that the 1st Field Artillery Brigade and the 1st Ammunition Train should remain to support the Scottish Division in the assault that it was to make the following morning. The 1st Sanitary Train was also left to assist in caring for the British wounded. These troops had borne well their part during the long strain, and while their losses had not been so disabling as those of the infantry, they had suffered

[55] War Diary, First Division.

many casualties. However, they cheerfully accepted the prolongation of their stay, glad to add their strength to the fresh vigor of their British comrades.[56] The remainder of the Division was relieved during the night and assembled along the national road in the Forest of Villers-Cotterets.

Sixth Day, July 23d.—At midnight, July 22d–23d, the command of the sector passed to the Scottish Division. At dawn, July 23d, the Scots attacked all along their front, covered by a rolling barrage and concentrations from the 1st Field Artillery Brigade. The resistance encountered was so great that little progress was made, but the Americans were impressed by the fine fighting spirit that was manifested. Unfortunately, due to unavoidable difficulty and confusion in locating the infantry front line, the rolling barrage was too far advanced and afforded insufficient protection to the troops in the assault. Later in the day, the artillery was able to place its defensive barrage accurately in assisting the Scottish infantry to repel a counter-attack. The new division suffered many casualties during the relief and the assault, and their wounded were cared for at the First Division field hospitals. As the British artillery became able to take over their missions, the 1st Field Artillery Brigade, the 1st Ammunition Train and the 1st Sanitary Train were relieved by echelons during the nights of July 23d–24th and 24th–25th.[57]

It was a memorable sight that appeared in the woods behind the lines on the morning of July 23d. The battalions looked like companies. Many of the well-known officers and men were gone. To facilitate the formation of the units, the company kitchens were placed along the road to mark the points of assembly. As the small groups, which five days before had been large companies, gathered at the kitchens, little was said. In some cases the companies were commanded by privates. Every battalion commander in the four infantry regiments was a casualty, and the 26th Infantry was commanded by a captain of less than two years' service. Hot food was ready, and, after eating, all slept from exhaustion. The

[56] Orders 243, 20th Corps. F. O. No. 30, First Division, 1918.

[57] Report, First Division, July 27, 1918.

bands of the regiments, including those of the artillery, were present and cheered the men by playing popular selections. Everyone was buoyant and showed the pride that was felt in the wonderful achievement of the command. Pale, wan and disheveled, these men were the miracle of the battle.

Not alone by the gallant infantry regiments was victory won. Every arm and service contributed its essential part. The artillerymen worked to exhaustion emplacing their guns and serving them to the limit of endurance. Men and horses were killed and wounded in the battery positions and guns were blown up, but there was never a lack of fire when it was needed, either to advance or to hold the ground gained.

The 1st Ammunition Train moved ceaselessly during the battle, delivering the shells and cartridges up to the very front. Trucks were destroyed and men were killed and wounded, but nothing deterred those faithful drivers in their missions.

The 1st Regiment of Engineers suffered almost as great a percentage of casualties in some of their companies as the infantry. They not only helped overcome natural obstacles, but, where necessary, supported and fought with the front line.

The machine gunners were ever shoulder to shoulder with the infantry, and the conspicuous targets that they presented, as well as their aggressiveness, made their casualties particularly large.

Communications played a determining part in the battle, and the 2d Field Signal Battalion rivaled their comrades in the line in their fearless determination. When transportation could not proceed, these tireless workers converted themselves into pack horses, carrying great reels of wire for miles and constructing and maintaining the lines.

No one could have anticipated such numbers of wounded, yet the ambulance companies made their way day and night over the congested roads and flowed in a constant stream to and from the dressing stations. Some of the ambulances were destroyed by direct hits. At the field hospitals, surgeons and attendants forgot day or night in their zeal to save lives and to relieve suffering. The total admissions amounted to 9789.

While the officers and soldiers of the Medical Department serving with the combat troops were organic parts of the units, their accomplishments were a distinct feature of the battle that won the admiration and gratitude of all. There were no finer exhibitions of courage and self-sacrifice than those of the surgeons and the litter bearers who stayed with the advancing lines, collected the wounded, administered such aid as was possible and dispatched them to the field hospitals. Some of them made the supreme sacrifice and many bear wounds which are eloquent of their devotion. The chaplains, no less than the medical personnel, labored to succor the wounded and exposed themselves fearlessly.

The supply train not only brought food to the places where it could be distributed, but was utilized in taking hundreds of wounded for whom there was no other transportation. With a single road, badly torn by shell holes, traffic could not have continued without the control of the Military Police, who kept the way open and directed vehicles and wandering men during the long hours of the nights. When the Division Headquarters was bombed, it was the Headquarters Troop that suffered most in the exposed duty of guarding and maintaining the nerve center of the command.

Here, as always, the mess sergeants, the cooks and the details with the kitchens and water carts showed the same high courage and devotion as their comrades in the firing line. Theirs was a no less vital part in the success of the Division. In their determination to reach their companies they suffered death and wounds, yet those who survived carried sustenance to the very front waves and distributed the precious nourishment to the famished men.

A measure of praise, little comprehended, is due the staffs of all elements. They bore exhaustion and fatigue and suffered losses in their tireless efforts to ascertain the needs of the command and to meet the ever-varying situation. Indeed, to them must be given the credit for the employment and the sustenance of the troops, without which their sacrifices would have been in vain.

Victory and Its Price.—In this battle the Division fought for five days continuously and the artillery fought for six and

seven days. It gained eleven kilometers across the enemy's rear against the most powerful resistance that he could offer. It cut the railroad and the high road from Soissons to the point of the Marne Salient, upon which the enemy mainly depended for his supply. It met and overcame elements of seven hostile divisions. It captured one hundred and twenty-five officers, three thousand three hundred and seventy-five men, seventy-five field guns and howitzers, fifty trench mortars, five hundred machine guns and quantities of ammunition and stores.[58] In addition to the prisoners, great numbers of enemy dead were scattered about the field.

The Division came out depleted beyond any former standards, but it was still a fighting unit and was destined to become stronger than before. The casualties amounted to:

Killed or died of wounds	77 officers, 1,637 men
Wounded	157 officers, 5,335 men
Missing	76 men
Prisoners	35 men
Total	234 officers, 7,083 men[59]

As far as possible, the dead were buried during the battle, although casualties sometimes occurred among the burying parties. Many bodies were left unburied, either because they could not be found in the thick grain or brush, or because the enemy's fire prevented them from being moved. With true comradeship, the British collected and buried them when the sector quieted and sent to the Division the usual articles taken from their clothing.

On the fourth day of the attack the enemy began a general retreat from the Marne Salient. In these four days the face of the world had changed for Germany. The Battle of Soissons was the turning point of the war. As such, it must take its place in history as one of the world's great, decisive battles. It does not diminish the glory of others to give to the First Division the place in the great victory that it won by its achievements and its sacrifices.

[58] Report, First Division, July 27, 1918.

[59] Casualty records, First Division.

In recognition of the participation by the American 3d Army Corps, to which the First Division belonged, the Commander of the 10th French Army issued the following order:

10th Army
Staff
3d Bureau
No. 862/S

Headquarters, 30th July, 1918.

General Order No. 318

Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the 3d United States Army Corps

Shoulder to shoulder with your French comrades you were thrown into the counter-offensive battle which commenced on the 18th of July.

You rushed into the fight as though to a fête.

Your magnificent courage completely routed a surprised enemy and your indomitable tenacity checked the counter-attacks of his fresh divisions.

You have shown yourselves worthy Sons of your Great Country and you were admired by your brothers in arms.

91 guns, 7,200 prisoners, immense booty, 10 kilometers of country reconquered; this is your portion of the spoil of victory.

Furthermore, you have really felt your superiority over the barbarous enemy of the whole human race, against whom the children of Liberty are striving.

To attack him is to vanquish him.

American Comrades! I am grateful to you for the blood so generously spilled on the soil of my Country.

I am proud to have commanded you during such days and to have fought with you for the deliverance of the world.

Mangin.

CHAPTER VI

THE SAIZERAIS SECTOR

Movement to the Sector.—On July 23d French trucks conveyed the foot troops to the area of Dammartin-en-Goele, and the other elements of the Division followed by marching to billets in the same locality. There was, however, little time to rest. The advantage gained over the enemy must be pressed in order to reap the fruits of victory. Fresh divisions were needed in the line and the only way to provide them was to replace those in stabilized sectors by divisions that had been engaged. Thus, without waiting for replacements, the First Division was hurried, after a few days' rest, back to Lorraine, where it was designated to relieve the 2d Moroccan Division in the Saizerais Sector, northeast of Toul. The movement by rail from the Dammartin-en-Goele area began on July 28th and proceeded smoothly. Division Headquarters was established at Gondreville July 30th, and on that date the Division was concentrated in the same area.[1]

The Sector.—The eastern boundary of the Saizerais Sector ran along the foot of the hills bordering the left bank of the Moselle River and the sector extended westward about eight kilometers (Map VII). On the right, the hills rose steeply to a height of several hundred feet. They were broken by ravines and were densely wooded. The famous Bois-le-Prêtre occupied the eastern half. There were extensive open areas toward the front of the left portion of the sector, but the rear area was also broken by deep ravines and covered with dense woods. The front line trench system formed a deep maze, which required signboards to guide the occupants. Many rows of wire entanglement covered the entire front on both sides of no-man's-land. The woods had been rendered impassable by a succession of rows of wire nailed to the trees. A fair trench system had been dug for a second position, but it was

[1] F. O. No. 31, First Division, 1918.

in range of the enemy's guns and a new second position farther to the rear had been partially constructed. A third position had been planned, but with the exception of some wire entanglements and machine gun emplacements, little construction had been done. Much reliance for the defense of the sector was placed on the automatic rifles in the first and second positions, and on the machine guns which were disposed in depth.

This front had seen heavy fighting, especially in 1915, when the forward areas changed hands repeatedly with great losses on both sides. Since then, it had been quiet, but it offered a tempting route of advance should the enemy renew his efforts in this direction. Up to this time, the Allied forces could only speculate upon his intentions and try to thwart them defensively.

The German lines opposite the sector were held by the 77th Reserve Division and the 255th Division.[2]

After reconnaissances were made, the relief of the Moroccans began on the night of August 4th–5th and was completed on August 8th, when the sector passed under the command of the First Division with Headquarters at Saizerais. From its experiences in the Cantigny Sector and at Soissons, the Division adopted a normal formation of placing the brigades and the regiments in line. The sub-sectors were occupied from right to left in the order, 26th Infantry, 28th Infantry, 3d Machine Gun Battalion, 18th Infantry, 16th Infantry and 2d Machine Gun Battalion. The front line trenches were held very lightly in depth by a battalion of each regiment. Small groups of men, widely separated, were placed in the line of observation. Outposts and listening posts were pushed to the front and their positions were changed each day and for the night in order to avoid losses and identifications by hostile raiding parties. The second position was held by a battalion of each regiment that worked on the construction of the new trenches. The remaining battalion of each regiment was billeted near the third position and was inten-

[2] G-2, First Division History of German Divisions. G. H. Q. O-13. First Division examination of deserters, August 19, 1918.

sively trained in battalion exercises for open warfare. As the battalions rotated in the different positions, each received a short period of training. The instruction was especially valuable in applying the experience gained at Soissons in reducing enemy machine gun nests; in the disposition and employment of the machine guns, automatic rifles, 37-mm. guns and Stokes mortars; in liaison to preserve cohesion and formations; and in marking the line so that it could be located by friendly aviators.[3]

The Field Artillery was disposed in depth so that all guns could fire a barrage in front of the first line. Three old model French 95-mm. batteries were placed in advanced positions for harassing the enemy. The hostile artillery was comparatively quiet and the American fire amounted to little more than that required for adjustments.

Life in the Sector.—The enemy's patrols were very active and there were a few enemy raids accompanied by artillery fire extending back to the second line. The First Division, however, had learned the art of evading these efforts, and while it lost few prisoners, there were, unfortunately, a number of casualties at different times from the hostile fire. An especially vicious bombardment and raid took place at 2:00 o'clock on the morning of August 17th. At another time, the men detailed at a listening post were blown up by a time bomb which the enemy prepared, and one of them, supposed to have been killed, was afterward discovered as a prisoner.

The 1st Engineers was employed in constructing the third position and made considerable progress. The machine gun battalions were disposed with a part of their guns in the defensive positions, while the remainder trained with the infantry battalions. As was usual, the 2d Field Signal Battalion found it necessary to improve the lines of information, as well as to maintain them. The remaining elements of the Division functioned to serve the command in the normal manner.

About seven thousand replacements, including a large number of officers, came to the Division and a general combing

[3] F. O. No. 32, First Division, 1918.

process took place to return men from special duty and detached service to their organizations. Much attention was paid to messing and shelter for the men and to their bearing and deportment. At the same time, the animals and transportation were brought up to the standards developed in Picardy. The new personnel soon became imbued with the spirit of the veterans and the Division not only regained its strength in numbers, but, if possible, it became more intense in pride and morale. Officers and men were given short vacations in the leave areas, where they found recreation and rest from the strain of constant exposure and danger, and they returned refreshed nervously, mentally and physically. As far as practicable, visiting was permitted in the sector and comradeship grew with the exchange of hospitalities. The different headquarters frequently invited the officers of other units to lunch, where they grew to understand and sympathize with each others' qualities. The French Army and Corps commanders set an example by their own generous hospitality and cordial attitude. Thus, the period spent in the Saizerais Sector was an "era of good feeling," and became an important epoch in its influence upon the subsequent career of the Division.

The First Division had fairly gained the status of a shock division, and as such it had a more serious mission than occupying a quiet sector. The High Command was preparing to reduce the St. Mihiel Salient and the Division was to have a part that was worthy of its power. The 90th American Division made its appearance in the Gondreville Billeting Area and simultaneously orders came to relieve the First Division. Reconnaissances were made and the relief was completed during the night of August 23d–24th. The 1st Field Artillery Brigade remained until August 28th, when the missions were taken over by the 153d Field Artillery Brigade, attached to the 90th Division. Although this division entered the line here for the first time, it attracted the admiration of the First Division by the high state of training and morale that it manifested, as well as by the excellence of its personnel and their soldierly bearing. Relief was executed with smoothness

and precision, and the two divisions parted with the most cordial sentiments.[4]

On August 24th the Headquarters of the First Division was established in Vaucouleurs, and the Division was assembled in that area for special training in the part that it was to take in the approaching battle.[5] The 1st Ammunition Train and the 1st Supply Train assisted in transporting the infantry. After being relieved from the Saizerais Sector, the 1st Field Artillery Brigade was sent to the Forêt de la Reine to await the coming of the Division for battle.

The total casualties in the Saizerais Sector amounted to:

Killed or died of wounds	1 officer, 14 men
Wounded	1 officer, 31 men
Missing	4 men
Total	2 officers, 49 men[6]

[4] F. O. No. 33, First Division, 1918.
[5] War Diary, First Division.
[6] Casualty records, First Division.

Upper: Men of 18th Infantry running across road at Exermont, France, while town is being shelled. Dead German lying on ground.

Lower: 7th Field Artillery, First Division, rename street at Nonsard, France, in honor of President Wilson, September 13, 1918.

CHAPTER VII

VAUCOULEURS

The Area.—When the Division arrived in the Vaucouleurs Area the troops found themselves not far from Gondrecourt (Map I), which one year before had been the scene of their elementary instruction. How well they had learned those first lessons had been amply demonstrated by their successes on four portions of the western front. They had made the names of Cantigny and Soissons imperishable and they had added luster to the arms of their country. There were temptations, no doubt, to renew old friendships with the French people and to tell them of their achievements, but this was not a time for reminiscence or for resting on the laurels won. Indeed, there was in every heart the hunger for new fields to conquer until the final victory should be gained. Once more it was like some providential dispensation to place these new crusaders in the very home of Joan of Arc. The village of Domremy, where she was born, saw in its streets men from a race of whom she had never dreamed; the church where she went to tell of her revelation stood like a benediction over the land; and the spirit that fired her soul burned in the stalwart men who had come from a new world to save her beloved France. The country is one of the most beautiful in all France. The Meuse River wound its way through green meadows, by precipitous hills with their white chalk bluffs, and under picturesque bridges, where it had been crossed since the days of the Romans. The terrain was diversified by forests, by hills and ravines and by extensive cultivated areas. The season was cool and invigorating and there was an absence of the constant rain and mud that elsewhere had brought a maximum of discomfort.

Training.—A schedule for ten days of intensive training was prepared. It began with the squad and progressed to include each unit. The last exercise prescribed an attack by the entire Division over a section of country which reproduced almost exactly the zone of action that was assigned to the

Division in the approaching operation. Much emphasis was placed on individual skill in the use of the bayonet and in target practice with the special infantry arms and machine guns. The machine gun battalion and the machine gun companies were assembled for co-ordinated special instruction.

It was known that the advance of the Division would be across many lines of wire entanglements. Experiments were conducted, therefore, to determine the best methods of cutting the enemy's wire, and details from the Engineers were equipped with wire cutters and given practice in their use. Other details were organized to employ Bangalore tubes for blowing the wire, and still other details were trained in the rapid construction of foot-bridges to enable the infantry to cross the streams which they would encounter.

The troops marched out to their training grounds in the early hours of the morning, and the entire day was occupied with earnest efforts on the part of every officer and man to gain a maximum of benefit. No sooner had the stage for the battalion exercises been reached than the training was cut short by an order from the American Fourth Corps to conduct the Division problem. This was executed in every detail, and, except for the absence of the artillery, it was a complete rehearsal of the battle. During the advance, the infantry penetrated a dense forest for several kilometers, through which the direction could only be kept by compass bearing, but the lines retained their formations practically intact over a front of two kilometers and a depth of three kilometers. The officers assembled for a short critique and the Division was ready. In the meantime, officers had been sent to the various cities to purchase compasses that were needed for platoon leaders and large wire cutters that were required by the Engineers for the heavy German wire.

On September 1st the men turned their faces toward the sound of those guns of St. Mihiel, which a year before had rung in their ears as a call and a warning.[1] At last was to be realized the dream which had been thought of always, but spoken of never. The approach of fulfilment quickened every

[1] F. O. No. 34, First Division, 1918.

step and heightened every resolve. Faces assumed the grimness for battle, and again the First Division advanced.

To hide the movement from the enemy, the troops marched by night and rested in the woods by day. The season of sunshine disappeared and the elements conspired to increase the hardships. Scarcely had the march begun, when a heavy rain came to soak the packs and to convert the ground into mud. On September 2d the troops bivouacked in the area of Pagny-sur-Meuse, where Division Headquarters was established the same day. On September 8th the Headquarters moved to Rangeval and the troops marched to the Forêt de la Reine, which was familiar to them as a part of the old Ansauville Sector.[2] No fires were allowed. The weather was rainy and cold and the only shelter was the "dog" tents which made a part of the packs. Fresh meat became an unobtainable luxury and unpalatable food was again the men's preparation for battle. The situation was accepted with characteristic cheerfulness and each one stood ready to do his part.

[2] War Diary, First Division.

CHAPTER VIII

THE REDUCTION OF THE ST. MIHIEL SALIENT

The Salient.—When the German invaders retired after the first battle of the Marne in 1914, they occupied a line on the western front which offered a maximum of natural strength (Map VIII). Nowhere was this more manifest than in the vital section between the Meuse and the Moselle rivers. A range of hills known as the Heights of the Meuse followed the Meuse River to the south of St. Mihiel. It then swerved to the northeast along the western edge of the great Woevre Plain. These hills commanded vast stretches of country and afforded excellent concealment for battery positions. The Germans strengthened the forward slopes by constructing a succession of deep trenches with concrete machine gun pill-boxes at short intervals. Rows of wire entanglements extended farther to the front. In the reverse slopes of the hills deep galleries were driven which afforded safe lodgings for the supporting garrisons. The configuration of these hills was such as to form a deep pocket in the terrain occupied by the French. The town of St. Mihiel and the great hill, upon which stood the old Roman camp and the modern Fort of the Roman Camp, were located near the point of the pocket which bore the name of the St. Mihiel Salient.

From the point where the hills joined the southern boundary of the Woevre Plain to the Moselle River, the line passed over a succession of low, marshy places and lakes, across deep ravines and through dense forests. Practically this entire distance was dominated by Mont Sec, which stood like a lone sentinel behind the German lines.

The St. Mihiel Salient constituted one of the most prominent features of the western front. Its position gave the enemy the advantage of a great initial gain in any advance by this route and secured to him the use of the Woevre Plain and the easy movement of troops through the pass running westward from Vigneulles to the south of Verdun. It deprived the French

of the use of the Paris-Nancy railroad and constituted a constant menace.[1] The French Army had made very strong assaults upon the salient and both sides suffered severe losses, as was evidenced by the large cemeteries near Apremont and at St. Mihiel. The Germans, however, held all their positions, and after 1915 the salient witnessed only stabilized warfare.

The Plan of Attack.—As has already been indicated, the reduction of this salient was a necessary part of the plan early formed by General Pershing for the advance of the American Army toward Metz and the Briey Basin. The German offensives and the Allied counter-offensive in July had delayed the execution of his campaign, but he had never swerved from his purpose. In the early part of August the First American Army was organized under the immediate command of the Commander-in-Chief, and orders were prepared for its employment against the St. Mihiel Salient. Instead of a general assault along the entire line, the daring alternative of two attacks was adopted. One of these would penetrate the enemy's line north of the salient and progress eastward, while the other would break through from the south and move to the north and northwest. The junction of the two forces would cut off the salient and straighten the line.

From Les Éparges Hill, at which the northern attack was to begin, to the Moselle River, which was the right of the southern attack, the distance around the nose of the salient was about forty miles. The attack from the north was to be made by the Fifth American Army Corps with the 26th Division on its right. The attack from the south was to be made between Mont Sec and the Moselle River by the First American Army Corps on the right and the Fourth American Army Corps on the left. The First Division was to attack as the left division of the Fourth Corps. The remainder of the line between the First Division on the south and the 26th Division on the north was held by the 2d French Colonial Corps, which was to follow the enemy and mop up the salient when it was cut off by the junction of the First and 26th Divisions.[2]

[1] Von Hindenburg, *Out of My Life*.

[2] F. O. No. 9, First Army, 1918.

The front assigned to the First Division extended from Xivray to Seicheprey and the zone of action extended over a distance of about twenty-five hundred meters. It is thus evident that the mission of the First Division required that in its line of advance it should not only overcome the enemy, but that it should move with the left flank exposed and that it should protect not only its own left flank but that of the southern line of advance.[3] In its forward movement its flank would be commanded by Mont Sec, which was not included in its zone of action, but stood menacingly on its left.

The First Division's Zone of Action (Map III).—The jumping-off line was a part of the old sector which the Division had occupied from January 18 to April 1, 1918, and it was thoroughly known to the officers and men who were present at that time; but battle losses had caused many changes in the personnel. In addition to the successive lines of trenches and wire that had existed in the winter, the American sector had since been strengthened by much new construction that extended as far back as the Beaumont-Rambucourt Ridge.

On the enemy's side there were several lines of trenches and wire, and it was known that the woods were made impassable by recent wire construction. The Intelligence reports showed also a partially constructed new line with two rows of wire entanglement extending just south of Nonsard about eight kilometers behind his old trenches. In front of this new line, the Madine River formed a difficult obstruction with steep banks and considerable depth. The position was reported as being strongly held and supported by numerous batteries. Indeed, it was expected that the hardest fighting would take place on this new line, which was beyond the range of the initial position of the American guns.

Between the American and German lines there was a small creek called the Rupt de Mad, which was reported as unfordable. The banks were steep, and on the German side they gave excellent command for machine guns and observation. At about the middle of the area, between the first and second German positions, there were extensive woods with

[3] F. O. No. 39, First Division. Maps with F. O. No. 9, First Army, 1918.

Upper: 6th Field Artillery taking up position in front of Mont Sec, France.
Lower: The rear elements in an attack—supplies, ammunition, machine guns, food—all moving forward in the St. Mihiel Salient, France.

small lakes. To the north and west of Nonsard, which was near the center of the Division zone of action, there was a succession of narrow forests.

The enemy had recently placed his 10th Division, which was fresh and in good condition, in the position that was to be attacked by the First Division. The day after the assault, the 5th Landwehr Division appeared on the right of the 10th Division.[4]

The Preparation for the Attack.—Previous assaults on the old fortified lines had been preceded by extensive bombardments that destroyed the wire and opened the way for the infantry. This attack was to be preceded by a bombardment of only four hours, which would probably not seriously injure the enemy's wire. It was arranged, therefore, to have each platoon of infantry in the front wave accompanied by three details from the 1st Engineers. One detail of four men was equipped and specially trained for cutting the enemy's wire. Special automatic rifle teams were placed in the front wave to protect the wire cutters. Another detail carried sections of Bangalore tubes to blow lanes in the wire in case it could not be cut, and a third detail carried sections and supports for bridges sufficient to span the Rupt de Mad. One company of engineers was assigned to assist the tanks in their advance by cutting wire, preparing trench crossings and crossings over the Rupt de Mad and by fire where necessary against the enemy. The remainder of the 1st Engineers was assigned to construct a bridge over the Rupt de Mad for the trains as the attack progressed and to prepare bridges and fords for the artillery.

The attack orders gave the 18th Infantry the task of protecting the exposed left flank. To accomplish this, the 1st and 2d Battalions were placed in line with one company in support. One company was assigned to accompany the tanks. The 3d Battalion was in the Division reserve. It was contemplated that, as the attack progressed, the entire 1st Brigade would be utilized in covering the left flank. The other regiments were then arranged in the order from left to right: the

[4] Enemy order of battle, G. H. Q.

16th Infantry, the 28th Infantry and the 26th Infantry. Each regiment placed one battalion in the assaulting line, one in support and one in reserve. The interior third-line battalions were brigade reserves and the third-line battalion of the 26th Infantry was in the Division reserve. The companies of the 2d and 3d Machine Gun Battalions and the Regimental Machine Gun Companies were assigned to the infantry battalions in the order given for their employment at Soissons. The arrangement was, therefore, as follows from left to right:

18th Infantry:
2d Battalion and Company C, 2d Machine Gun Battalion.
1st Battalion and Machine Gun Company, 18th Infantry.
3d Battalion and Company D, 2d Machine Gun Battalion.
16th Infantry:
2d Battalion and Company A, 2d Machine Gun Battalion.
3d Battalion and Company B, 2d Machine Gun Battalion.
1st Battalion and Machine Gun Company, 16th Infantry.
28th Infantry:
2d Battalion and Company C, 3d Machine Gun Battalion.
1st Battalion and Machine Gun Company, 28th Infantry.
3d Battalion and Company D, 3d Machine Gun Battalion.
26th Infantry:
3d Battalion and Company A, 3d Machine Gun Battalion.
2d Battalion and Company B, 3d Machine Gun Battalion.
1st Battalion and Machine Gun Company, 26th Infantry.

The 1st Machine Gun Battalion was in the Division reserve. The 7th Machine Gun Battalion of the 3d Division was attached to the 1st Brigade for use in protecting the left flank. The 37-mm. guns and the Stokes mortars were placed in the rear of the leading battalions. Accompanying guns from the 6th and 7th Field Artillery were ordered to follow closely the assault battalions. A detachment from Company A, 1st Gas Regiment, was placed near the jumping-off line to assist in establishing a smoke screen and to fire thermite in front of the assault battalions.

The artillery of the First Division was increased by the 58th Field Artillery Brigade (less one Battalion of 155-mm. howitzers), the 76th Field Artillery Regiment of the 3d Division and one Battalion of 8-inch howitzers of the 43d Coast

Artillery Corps. The First Division, therefore, had at its disposition the following guns:

120	75-mm. guns
40	155-mm. howitzers
8	8-in. howitzers[5]

The 5th Field Artillery placed the 1st Battalion northwest of Mandres, the 2d Battalion in Beaumont and the 3d Battalion north of Beaumont. The 6th and 7th Field Artillery and the 76th Field Artillery occupied the right half of the sector with batteries on both sides of the Beaumont Ridge. The 58th Field Artillery Brigade occupied the left half of the sector with batteries as far forward as Bouconville and the vicinity of Rambucourt and the Beaumont Ridge. The Battalion of the 43d Coast Artillery Corps was posted in the northern edge of the Forêt de la Reine.[6]

A battalion of 49 American tanks from the 1st Tank Brigade reported to the Division. Five tanks were detailed to move with the infantry to the Rupt de Mad to break lanes in the wire and to fire on enemy machine guns known to be posted on the opposite bank. The tanks remaining were ordered to cross the stream where it flowed behind the French lines and move along the north bank of the Rupt de Mad, where they would form a line and advance with the infantry to break the enemy's wire and suppress machine guns, especially in the edges of the Joli Bois, the Quart de Reserve and the Bois de Rat. It was characteristic of the superb morale of the Tank Corps that it eagerly proposed, if necessary, to run the tanks into the Rupt de Mad to form bridges for the infantry, even at the sacrifice of the lives of the drivers. Happily, such a desperate recourse was not required.

Two companies of the 51st Pioneer Infantry were attached to the Division and were given the mission of repairing roads over the devastated area, under the direction of the 1st Engineers.

[5] F. O. No. 36, First Division, 1918.

[6] Artillery plan, First Division, September 11, 1918.

A provisional squadron of the 2d Cavalry was held in readiness to be used for exploitation should the situation warrant sending it forward.

The 8th Aero Squadron and the 9th Balloon Company were placed at the disposal of the Division.[7]

Field Hospitals Nos. 3 and 12 were established at Raulecourt, where all available buildings were converted into wards for the large numbers of wounded that were expected. All ambulance companies were prepared to bring the wounded from the dressing stations. The remaining two field hospitals were on wheels ready to move forward and operate in advanced positions, the first of which was provisionally planned at Richecourt, behind the enemy's line.

The Engineer Train was loaded with bridge materials and intrenching tools ready to follow. As usual, the task of the 1st Ammunition Train was enormous, but it succeeded in accumulating all the ammunition prescribed, without delay. The difficulty was increased by the burning of one of the largest dumps near Royaumeix by the enemy's long-range shell fire, a few days before the attack. Twenty per cent of the 75-mm. ammunition was smoke shell to be used in establishing a smoke screen to hide the infantry from the enemy's machine gunners.

The 2d Field Signal Battalion was confronted not only by the problem of establishing and maintaining communication, but by the even more discouraging task of procuring the necessary materials. The campaigns consumed wire beyond any capacity to supply it, and the resourcefulness of the fine personnel of the signal troops was taxed to the utmost. Among their many remarkable achievements will be remembered the feat of converting one hundred and fifty miles of single wire into seventy-five miles of twisted pair with no other facilities than a crude reel and hands and hearts that never faltered until success was gained. Happily, some of their work in the old sector remained, and proved most serviceable. When the time came, they were ready to follow the infantry with two axes of liaison and to assist the artillery in the technical difficulties that confronted them.

[7] F. O. No. 36, First Division, 1918.

The remainder of the units of the Division had their normal missions of serving the command.

In order to prevent the enemy from gaining any knowledge of the presence of the First Division, the preliminary arrangements were made behind a screen of the 89th American Division, which was occupying a wide sector on the front to be attacked.[8] So well had the Intelligence Section of the First Division done its work that sketches showing all enemy trenches, machine gun nests, battery positions and posts of command were issued to include platoon commanders. Daring reconnaissances were made by the Intelligence Officer in person, and he and his assistants waded the Rupt de Mad as far as possible along the front in order to determine its depth.

The assault was prescribed for 5:00 A. M., September 12th, which required the bombardment for destruction to begin at 1:00 A.M. On the night of September 10th–11th details from the 1st Engineers cut lines in the successive rows of American wire to permit the troops to pass through to the jumping-off line. The spaces between the gaps were joined by white tape to guide the infantry in the darkness. Other details of engineers dammed the overflow from the lake at Bouconville into the Rupt de Mad so as to lower the water in the stream and facilitate the crossing. On the afternoon of September 11th Division Headquarters occupied its battle post of command at Beaumont, where a complete communication system had been installed to all parts of the line.[9]

Since their arrival in the Forêt de la Reine on September 8th, the troops had been exposed to continuous cold rains, and the ground was deep with mud. Here they perfected their organization and completed every detail of their equipment. In addition to the ordinary battle pack, there was added, to each man, one clip of automatic rifle ammunition and two rifle grenades, in order that there should be no shortage in these important types of ammunition. Gas masks were tested and fresh cans of carbon or fresh masks were issued where required. No troops could have been more completely equipped than

[8] F. O. No. 35, First Division, 1918.

[9] F. O. No. 36, First Division, 1918. Report, First Division, September 21, 1918.

1st U.S. ENGINEERS AT THE U.

those regiments as they adjusted their packs in the darkening hours of September 11th and took their places in the column to begin another history-making advance. There was little noise save the thudding that comes from masses of armed men in motion. Commands were few and in low tones. All faces were serious and strongly lined by the resolution and the courage that they reflected of the dauntless spirit within. Commanding officers and staff officers went from regiment to regiment and saw that all was well. A cheery word to some group of men or a brief leave-taking with some old friend marked their passage through the forest trails and roads. In all grades and services the First Division stood united, and, to the masses of men in the great human machine, was added the momentum of a psychology that counted lightly the obstacles in the vision of accomplishment that lay beyond. Never did there fall a blacker night than that of September 11th. Again the elements conspired to increase the hardships. As if to prove itself a harbinger of victory, the threatening storm broke with torrents of drenching rain that soaked the men and increased the weight of their burdens. The faithful regimental guides led the heads of their columns unerringly to the gaps in the wire, where men of the 1st Engineers conducted them through the zig-zag passages to the line of departure. By 1:00 o'clock all regiments were in place and in liaison on both flanks. In the darkness and the storm the gunners stood waiting for the instant when they should announce to the enemy by an avalanche of steel that the year-old challenge of those angry guns of St. Mihiel had been answered.

The Battle.—When the accurately synchronized watches ticked the second of 1:00 o'clock on the morning of September 12th, the darkness was turned into a quivering light by which one might see to read. A thundering crash that shook the earth broke the stillness and a whirlwind of bursting shell spread over the enemy's positions. Every known battery emplacement was deluged with gas by at least two heavy guns or howitzers. Every previously discovered machine gun position received the undivided attention of one heavy or two light guns. His trenches, command posts and billets were covered

by concentrations of high explosive shell. The very earth seemed to belch forth the flame that shimmered over all that the eye could see. With a steadiness that was appalling in its volume, the convulsion continued. Above the crashing roar could be heard the deeper boom of the great railroad guns that were sending their tons of steel to the enemy's back area and tearing up his rest camps and communications. The waiting infantry was exhilarated by the great drama, and all along the line the men burst into cheers and song like children on a holiday. Cries of "Let's go!" came spontaneously from eager men, and the words became a slogan of the First Division.

At 5:00 o'clock the artillery changed the form of its fire. While the heavy guns continued to suppress the hostile batteries and machine guns, the 75's formed a rolling barrage that moved one hundred meters every four minutes. Smoke shells thickened the haze of the early morning and hid the troops from the enemy's lines. The infantry rose and advanced in perfect formation and seemed no less inexorable than its barrage. Mont Sec was the special target of the 8-inch howitzers and one battery of 75's firing smoke shell. At last its baleful eyes were effectually blinded. With the falling of the barrage, the enemy's line became illuminated by signal rockets calling on his artillery for help that it could no longer render. Overhead the American aviators watched for enemy guns that had not been silenced and gave information as to their location. The hostile artillery reaction was far less than had been expected. However, a number of his shells fell in the infantry waves, inflicting casualties.

The first objective was a line running east and west along the southern bank of the Rupt de Mad to Richecourt. The assault battalions passed their own wire, generally by stepping over or walking on it, and reached the objective line at 5:30. Here the barrage halted for twenty minutes on the enemy's trenches to cover the crossing of the stream. In some spots it was found to be fordable and the men plunged into the water. Where it was unfordable, the engineers threw across their prepared foot-bridges with no appreciable delay. When the barrage advanced, the leading waves were across the stream

and following it closely. The troops were in complete formation. By this time a number of casualties had reached the dressing stations and small groups of prisoners were being sent to the rear. In the fulfilment of its mission, the 2d Battalion, 18th Infantry, wheeled to the left opposite Le Tombois woods and formed a buffer against any hostile movement from the direction of Mont Sec.

The second objective was an arbitrary line passing north of the enemy's old trench system. This was reached on schedule time and the barrage halted again to allow the troops to re-form or to close up in case unexpected delays had been encountered. In accordance with orders of the First Army, the 39th French Division on the left advanced one hour after the First Division attacked, to follow up the movement.[10]

The third objective was an east-and-west line passing through the northern edge of the Bois de Rat. The advance from the second objective progressed favorably until the leading troops approached the southern edge of the Quart de Reserve. This proved to be the enemy's principal line of resistance. His machine guns and artillery were well emplaced and the woods were rendered impassable by successive rows of new wire that had lately been nailed to the trees. Nevertheless, the lines charged and the tanks moved with them, rendering the greatest assistance. The hostile machine gunners and cannoneers who resisted were killed and the remainder made prisoners. Some of the units were compelled to skirt the woods where they could not be penetrated. The 1st Battalion, 18th Infantry, wheeled to the left and formed along the eastern edge of the Bois de Gargantua in liaison with the 2d Battalion on its left.[11] Thus, the left flank of the Division continued to be secure. The remainder of the troops reached the third objective with the barrage between 9:30 and 10:00 A. M.

The light artillery advanced by echelons to positions in front of the jumping-off line and was ready to cover the further advance of the infantry at 11:00 A. M.[12] By this time all

[10] Report, First Division, September 21, 1918.

[11] War Diary, 2d Battalion, 18th Infantry.

[12] Artillery Plan, First Division, September 11, 1918. War Diary, artillery regiments.

the villages to the north and northwest were in flames, showing that the enemy was carrying out the well-known orders of the German High Command. The engineers at once began improving the road and building a new one for the artillery across the old trench system and the adjoining areas which had been rendered impassable by shell holes.

The losses had been far less than expected and the sanitary troops promptly evacuated all wounded to the field hospitals, from which they were dispatched to the evacuation hospitals.

Just before reaching the third objective, orders were received from the Corps to continue the advance to the first day's objective as soon as the Division was ready.[13] This objective was the enemy's partially constructed positions marked by the towns of La Marche and Nonsard. For the First Division, the line was prolonged to the Bois de Gargantua. The artillery barrage dropped in front of the third objective at 11:00 A. M. and the lines resumed the advance. The support battalions passed through the assault battalions and took the lead. The Madine River was found fordable, but the banks were so precipitous that the tanks met with delay and a few became disabled in the stream. The enemy's wire was crossed by stepping through it and the objective was reached at 12:20 P. M. Here the troops dug in and organized in depth to hold their gains. During the progress to the fourth objective the two battalions of infantry and the one machine gun battalion in Division reserve were advanced to positions to meet the counter-attack which it was expected that the enemy would make from the west and north. The provisional squadron of the 2d Cavalry was also pushed forward to make it immediately available for exploitation.

Upon learning that the attack was progressing so well, the Corps ordered a resumption of the advance to the first phase of the second day's objective. In conformity with these instructions, at 1:35 P. M. the provisional squadron, 2d Cavalry, was ordered to advance to Nonsard to debouche and exploit toward Vigneulles and Heudicourt with a view to intercepting the enemy. The squadron passed through the infantry at

[13] Report, First Division, September 21, 1918.

5:20 P. M. and advanced along the Nonsard-Heudicourt and Nonsard-Vigneulles roads. The resistance encountered prevented progress through the woods, but some prisoners were taken.

In the meantime it was necessary to advance the artillery to cover the further movement of the infantry.[14] The 75-mm. guns were in position in the vicinity of the Bois de Rat by 5:30 P.M., in spite of the deep mud in which the wheels often bogged to the hubs. At 5:45 P. M. the infantry resumed the advance and at 7:45 P.M. the Decauville road through the Bois de Vigneulles and the Bois de Nonsard was in their possession. Each front line battalion sent one company forward, and at 10:00 P. M. the company of the 28th Infantry was astride the Vigneulles-St. Benoit road, with the advance companies of the 26th and 16th Infantry on its right and left, respectively. Prisoners were taken on this road by the 28th Infantry, and, from the moment of its arrival, all escape by that route was cut off. The left flank battalions of the 18th Infantry moved northward to the Bois de la Belle Ozière and prolonged the new line. Patrols were sent in the direction of Heudicourt.[15]

The movement of the troops through the strange, dense forests in the darkness was a feat that compares favorably with their best accomplishments. Directions could only be kept by the compass and liaison was impossible in line formation. The different elements were placed in column in single file and each followed its leader to the objective. To make the task more confusing, the forests were found filled with enemy billets and obstructions that required constant detours. Along the roads and trails detachments of the enemy continued to resist with rifle fire and machine guns and inflicted casualties throughout the advance. The pursuit of the enemy was so close that many of his detachments were cut off. An entire machine gun company, including one officer and over one hundred men, were made prisoners, and in another position eight men were killed and more than one hundred officers and

[14] War Diary, artillery regiments.

[15] Report, First Division, September 21, 1918.

UPPER: Machine gunners in action on Hill 240, near Exermont, France, October 5, 1918.
LOWER: Signal troops establishing radio and phone communications at Exermont, France.

men were captured. The enemy's confusion was shown by the appearance of the officers and enlisted men of a battalion staff who sought within the American lines the rendezvous designated for the battalion.

On account of the rapid advance and the exposed position of the Division, the Corps gave it, as a reserve, two battalions of the 42d Division, which were ordered to be in the vicinity of La Marche by 4:00 A. M., September 13th.

The 38th Infantry, and later the whole of the 6th Brigade of the 3d Division, were also ordered during the night of September 12th–13th to report to the First Division as a reserve. Upon the arrival of the Brigade near Nonsard, the elements of the 42d Division were relieved. At 3:15 A. M., September 13th, the Division resumed the advance through the dense woods, and, early on the morning of the 13th, the line of the Division ran from the Étang de Vigneulles along the Vigneulles-St. Benoit road to Vigneulles and thence south along the western edge of the Bois de la Belle Ozière to the Étang de Champrez. The scout platoon of the 28th Infantry entered Hattonville at 6:20 A.M., September 13th, and captured prisoners. At 7:15 A.M. it reached Hattonchatel and met elements of the 26th Division of the Fifth Corps. Contact with the 26th Division was made later in Vigneulles. A patrol continued through Vieville and St. Meurice, entering the latter town at 1:00 P. M. A detachment of tanks pushed forward to Jonville, unsupported, but the resistance encountered compelled it to withdraw. The provisional squadron, 2d Cavalry, was handled aggressively during the morning of September 13th and pursued the enemy to the north and east, gaining much valuable information.[16]

The artillery advanced to the eastern and western edges of the Bois de Nonsard during September 13th. Division Headquarters was established in Nonsard at noon, September 13th.[17] During the morning of the 13th, the 2d French Colonial Corps moved up to Vigneulles, showing that the salient had been swept clear of the enemy. Hostile artillery

[16] Report, First Division, September 21, 1918.

[17] War Diary, artillery regiments.

hammered the towns and woods, especially Nonsard and the Bois de la Belle Ozière.

During the operations the Division advanced fourteen kilometers in nineteen hours. Small elements advanced nineteen kilometers in thirty-two hours. These remarkable gains were made over a country which was dotted with marshes, traversed by small but difficult streams, cut up by dense woods and organized for determined resistance with masses of wire and a network of trenches that were the result of four years' labor. Throughout, the troops maintained perfect formation, and all resistance was overcome with a rapidity and dash that gave proof of the high morale that prevailed. Burial parties followed the progress of the battle and collected and laid to rest, with fitting ceremonies, the bodies of those brave men who made the supreme sacrifice. All the wounded were promptly cared for and rapidly sent to the evacuation hospitals.

The Division captured five officers and eleven hundred and ninety men, thirty field guns and howitzers, fifty machine guns and large quantities of ammunition, small arms, stores and equipment, including locomotives, trucks, wagons, horses, forage and artillery carriages.[18]

The losses were:

Killed or died of wounds	3 officers, 90 men
Wounded	10 officers, 431 men
Missing	5 men
Prisoners	5 men
Total	13 officers, 531 men[19]

On September 13th all attached units from other commands were relieved. During the night, in accordance with orders from the Corps, the Division was pinched out by other units. On September 14th it was regrouped in reserve in the area, Nonsard-Bois de la Belle Ozière-Étang de Pannes.[20] At the same time, Division Headquarters moved to the former German rest camp in the Bois de la Belle Ozière.

[18] Report, First Division, September 21, 1918.

[19] Casualty records, First Division.

[20] F. O. No. 38, First Division, 1918. Report, First Division, September 21, 1918.

The road from Beaumont by Seicheprey and St. Baussant was the only one that led to the front of the Division's zone of action and it was assigned to the First Division for its communications. The 1st Engineers organized to repair it and to throw a bridge over the Rupt de Mad. Shell holes, trenches and masses of wire had already made it impassable and the traffic converted it into a veritable slough. The transport of the neighboring Division began to enter it early on September 12th, and before noon it became so congested that nothing could move.[21] Extra military police and all available staff officers were sent to help the engineers in opening a passage, but the congested conditions were not relieved until September 13th. A second bridge was thrown across the stream at Richecourt. The trucks carrying the materials for this bridge were disabled by hostile artillery fire and the engineers accompanying them carried the timbers on their shoulders for five hundred meters and erected the bridge. The 1st Supply Train reached Nonsard on the afternoon of September 13th and the kitchens and water-carts arrived at about the same time. As soon as possible, hot food was prepared and sent to the lines. During the night of September 14th the enemy shelling became so intense that Nonsard was evacuated by the supply train. Among the accomplishments of the 1st Engineers was the discovery and removal of large mines of high explosives placed under the road north of St. Baussant, but, for some unknown reason, never exploded by the enemy. As soon as the infantry was on its objectives on September 12th, the engineer detachments with them rejoined their companies and assisted in constructing the roads and bridges.

It was a novel sight that was presented to the tired men when they looked around them on the morning of September 14th. The extensive woods in which they found themselves had been converted into an attractive rest camp by the Germans. There were billets and recreation rooms and the most artistic cottages and bungalows elaborately furnished from the homes in the defenseless villages. Club-houses for officers

[21] War Diary, 7th Field Artillery.

and men, with pianos and moving picture machines, gave evidence of the pleasure that was afforded. There were extensive and well-fitted stables, and forage in abundance for the officers' chargers, some of which were left in the hasty flight. Other evidences that the comfortably housed garrison did not expect the Americans to advance so rapidly were the uniforms and personal effects of officers, including their arms, and freshly cooked food.

The neighboring towns of Heudicourt, Vigneulles, Hattonville and Hattonchâtel were still burning, and so thoroughly had the vandals done their work that only the crumbling walls were left standing. The same conditions existed in the other towns of the salient.

All efforts were now devoted to making the troops comfortable and to conditioning the horses. Delousers were installed and the companies went in turn to have their clothing freed from vermin. The equipment and ammunition lost or expended in the battle were replaced and the Division was rapidly prepared for the next call, whatever it might be. The weather was cold and rainy, but cheerfulness prevailed, and even the German prisoners enjoyed playing their pianos for their kindly captors.

A conference was held at Division Headquarters to discuss the manner in which the advance had been executed, with a view to profiting by the experience in future operations. General Pershing visited the command and congratulated the Division upon its performance. When Sunday came, the chaplains conducted impressive services in the beautiful woods and gave thanks for the victory. With the passing days there grew a strong sentiment of attachment for those wonderful woods, with rest and luxury the like of which had not been seen in France. Mails were delivered and many letters were written. Excursions were made to Mont Sec and Hattonchâtel, from whose heights could be seen the panorama of the battlefield. The roar of guns and the periodical harassing shells that fell even in this new-found resting place were constant reminders that the world was still at war and that destiny still held a part for the First Division. The advance

at St. Mihiel, with its sweeping victory and small losses, followed by those days of happy relaxation, were like a dispensation of Providence to fit the men for the supreme effort that lay before them. With ripe experience, superb morale and hardened bodies, the First Division was at the height of human efficiency.

CHAPTER IX

THE MEUSE-ARGONNE OFFENSIVE

The Theater of Operations.—While the success that had been achieved at the second battle of the Marne in July and at St. Mihiel and elsewhere on the western front had encouraged the Allies, experience had shown that unless a final blow could be struck the lines would stabilize and there would be another winter in the trenches during which the enemy might recover the advantage that he had lost.

The German Armies on the western front were largely dependent for supplies, munitions and troop movements upon the double-track railway that ran westward from Metz by Sedan and Mézières. This route also afforded the shortest line of retreat to Germany. It was manifest that if this artery of communication could be severed, the enemy would be compelled to withdraw to a new line. To the north of the Sedan-Mézières line lay the precipitous and deeply furrowed forest of the Ardennes that forbade military operations of any important nature. Should the communications be cut at this point, the enemy's forces would be separated and those to the west would be restricted to a comparatively narrow avenue of retreat. The nearest part of the Allied line to this point was the section of the front between the Argonne Forest and the Meuse River. The enemy realized the sensitiveness of this area and his determination to hold it was shown by his desperate resistance to the French in the fighting about Verdun in 1915.[1] Since that time his hold on the strong position that he occupied had been undisputed.

The strength of his position lay not alone in his forces and his fortifications. Nature had contrived to include within the zone the most difficult obstacles, from a military point of view, that could be encountered. The terrain was naturally so rugged and deeply cut by ravines that it was fit only for wild vegetation. Over this surface spread the great Argonne

[1] Final Report Commander-in-Chief, A. E. F.

Forest, with an undergrowth that in places resembled a tropical jungle. The Meuse River was a formidable barrier to military operations. Between the forest and the river the country was cut by deep ravines, extensive woods and a succession of hills and ridges whose wooded crests afforded cover for machine guns to sweep their barren slopes. The Aire River flowed along the north and east of the Argonne Forest in a valley that was open throughout its length.

In the great offensive that had been planned by the Allied High Command, this line of advance was allotted to the First American Army.

The Division in Reserve.—Without waiting for the blow at St. Mihiel, the Army Staff prepared plans for this new offensive and scarcely had the last shots been fired in the reduction of the salient before batteries and troops began moving to the new theater of operations.[2] Again, night marches concealed the concentration from the enemy. To the First Division, resting in the Bois de la Belle Ozière, it was incomprehensible that it was not to take its place in the front line at the moment of the initial assault. The Division, however, little knew how clearly the Army Staff had foreseen the developments of the coming battle and how wisely it had disposed the troops.

At last, on September 19th, orders were received transferring the Division to the Third Army Corps and placing it in Army reserve.[3] That night, French truck trains met the dismounted troops near Raulecourt and transported them to the vicinity of Benoite-Vaux, where they arrived before dawn. During the preceding week the 1st Engineers had repaired the road and bridges to the westward from Vigneulles, and, simultaneously with the departure of the infantry, the mounted elements proceeded along this shorter route by marching. For three nights they pursued their way over the carefully apportioned roads, seeking such rest as was possible in the

[2] Letter of Commander-in-Chief, A. E. F., to Gen. Pétain, September 10, 1918. Operations Report, First Army, January 5, 1919.

[3] F. O. No. 39, First Division.

woods by day. On September 21st Division Headquarters moved to Benoite-Vaux.[4]

The Third Corps was on the right of the First Army with its flank on the Meuse. It was tentatively planned that if the assault progressed favorably, the First Division should cross to the east bank of the Meuse in the vicinity of Verdun and prolong the attack of the Corps to the eastward.[5] Plans were made to execute such a mission. Commanding officers reconnoitered the bridges and routes of advance and the portion of the front assigned to them for the assault. Conferences were held in Verdun with the French Corps and Division Commanders whose troops held this part of the front.

Early on the morning of September 26th the roar of the preliminary bombardment reached the ears of the men of the Division, who, for the first time, were not waiting in the front line trenches to follow the barrage. All day the battle raged and the numerous reports told of the progress of the splendid divisions that were making the fight. It soon became evident that the German troops were resisting desperately and that the advance was becoming more and more difficult, with losses that were mounting into large figures. If the attack was to continue, fresh divisions must be thrown in and the task that confronted them would require the powers of veterans. All thought of the eastward operation vanished and speculation centered on where the First Division would be most needed.

In the meantime the men were exercised in battalion assault problems, in marching through woods and at night by compass bearings, and in gun squad drills. Inspections were made to complete the equipment and the prescribed allowance of ammunition.

On the night of September 27th, in conformity with orders from the First Army, the Division proceeded, by marching, to the vicinity of Nixeville, with headquarters at Blercourt.[6] The 1st Engineers was detached and was assigned to repairing roads over the old no-man's-land in the Third Corps sector.

[4] War Diary, First Division.

[5] Verbal orders to Division Commander.

[6] F. O. No. 41, First Division, 1918.

This long night march proved to be another test of endurance and fortitude. For twelve hours the infantry plodded along the muddy and war-worn roads, the larger part of the time in a downpour of rain. The feet of many men were sore and inflamed from living in the mud and from ill-fitting shoes. The pain that they suffered could be seen in their set faces, but only those whose condition was pitiable would succumb. It was touching to witness the devotion of these officers and men and to realize the sense of consecration that animated them. When the weary march ended, they found themselves in woods rendered boggy by old bivouacs or horse-lines and often tangled by the wire of the rear defenses.

The artillery and the trains were compelled to follow even more difficult roads than the infantry. Nothing short of the most patient and skilful handling could have preserved the strength of the horses. The strain upon these men was, if possible, more trying than that upon the infantry, for not only were they compelled to make their way on foot, but, at the end of the march, their remaining strength was required to care for the horses and keep their guns in readiness for the missions that lay before them.

During the temporary halt, some of the officers and men, who had been wounded at Soissons, rejoined their old commands, where they received a welcome that must in a measure have recompensed them for their sufferings. In one case, a battalion greeted its old commander with a show of affection that was the highest tribute to his leadership. In all grades and ranks there was perfect, mutual confidence and loyalty. With such intense human forces, unified and wisely directed, it is doubtful if there could have been a more powerful or reliable fighting machine than the First Division. It was as though destiny had shaped its development for the supreme task that it was to perform on that field, where the fate of civilization must be decided. A staff officer, passing a column on the march, asked the men what Corps the Division belonged to. Instantly the reply came from the ranks, "We don't belong to any Corps—we go to the Corps that needs us most." The wisdom of this prophecy was amply verified in the days that followed.

On September 29th the Division was assigned to the First Corps and ordered to move that night to the vicinity of Neuvilly.[7] As the First Corps was on the left of the Army, the change involved a march at night across the rear of the larger portion of the Army theater of operations. All foot troops were transported in French trucks, while the artillery and trains pressed on by marching. On account of the long columns of trucks and the congestion of the roads, the Division trucks, which were always called upon to transport the rolling kitchens in truck movements, could not arrive with the troops, and it was late in the day before hot food could be served. This march of the Division was a remarkable achievement. The roads were already utilized by the traffic of the troops in the lines and by the supply columns, but so skilfully were the details prepared by the Division staff and so faithfully and accurately were they executed by the troops, that the movement was accomplished without a single incident or interruption.

The Division Enters the Line.—The First Corps now gave orders for the First Division to relieve the 35th Division on the night of September 30th (Map IX). The relief was to be completed by 5:00 A. M., October 1st. Early on the morning of September 30th, Division Headquarters reached the command post of the 35th Division at Cheppy and the different sections of the staff prepared to take over their duties.[8] During the preceding twenty-four hours, the Germans had delivered powerful counter-attacks on this sector and the 35th Division had been reinforced by a regiment of the 82d Division. The fighting continued with severity, and while the lines and roadways were heavily shelled by the enemy, the American batteries along the line, Varennes-Cheppy, effectively sustained the battle.

The positions reported to be occupied by the 35th Division extended from Baulny to near the Apremont-Épinonville road, one kilometer east of Chaudron Farm, thence to Éclisfontaine over a front of more than four kilometers. The sector

[7] F. O. No. 30, First Division, 1918.

[8] War Diary, First Division.

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contained three ravines extending almost parallel to the front. The forward one ran from Baulny to the Apremont-Épinonville road, east of Chaudron Farm, and contained the reported front line of the 35th Division. The second extended from Charpentry to Éclisfontaine and lay about eight hundred meters in the rear of the first. The third one ran by Véry to Épinonville and was about one thousand meters in the rear of the second. The areas between the ravines consisted of open plateaus. It was at once decided to place the three lines of the Division in these ravines, thus giving them a maximum of cover and protection in depth. It was expected that the First Division would attack early on the morning of October 1st, and Division Headquarters therefore issued orders, not only for the relief but for an assault at dawn. The troops were ordered to advance on the afternoon of September 30th, so as to reach the vicinity of Cheppy toward dark.[9]

The infantry regiments were to occupy the line from left to right in the following order: 16th Infantry, 18th Infantry, 28th Infantry and 26th Infantry. There was little time for reconnaissance. The 6th and 7th Field Artillery were assigned their usual places in support of the 1st and 2d Brigades, respectively, and the 5th Field Artillery was to take positions to cover the entire front. The troops marched in columns over their assigned routes across the old no-man's-land and the devastated area that bordered it. Because of the congestion and the condition of the roads, the machine gunners were compelled to carry the guns by hand for more than sixteen kilometers of the distance.

But for their familiarity with war and its horrors, the scene on that day, and the mud and the gloom, would have been disheartening indeed. Past the site of the vanished town of Vauquois and the hill of tragic memory which bears that name, through the great stretches of dead tree trunks that once were verdant forests and over a waste of land where destruction had literally sickened, they dragged their weary limbs, struggling to keep their places in the dense ranks under those wet burdens that were inseparable from the battle pack.

[9] F. O. Nos. 43 and 44, First Division.

Everywhere, the earth was marked by shell holes. Acres of tangled wire and trenches, rows of concrete machine gun pill-boxes, elaborately constructed battery positions, now strangely empty and silent, tumbled chevaux-de-frise and piles of abandoned ammunition of friend and foe, marked the receding tide of battle. Roads were no longer discernible, and great craters, in which a small house might stand, showed where the enemy's mines had done faithfully their work of stopping the traffic for days where detours could not be constructed across the marshy places. Bridges were gone and swarms of pioneers and labor troops worked with a maddening deliberation to open the way for the miles of trucks that stood loaded with the precious supplies for the front. But there were sadder things than these. Wherever the eye rested, there were low crosses that marked the last resting places of the men who died for their country on either side. Many, alas, were new and crudely bore the names of American soldiers who a few days before went forward as the ranks of the First Division were now doing. Here and there were masses of swollen carcasses of horses torn beyond description by shell—dumb servants whose sacrifice was little less than human—and ceaselessly came the sullen roar of guns, growing ever louder and louder as the columns drew nearer the fate that awaited them.

These devoted men knew what battle meant, and all realized that some supreme test lay ahead. Their faces took on the grim resolution that had now become familiar, and their bearing told of a calm courage that takes little count of danger and death with those who follow the way of Duty, Honor and Country. Veterans of Lorraine and Picardy, of Soissons and St. Mihiel, proud in their record of achievement, strong in their faith of accomplishment and inspired by the memory of their sacrifices and their dead—these were the First Division. When a passer-by warned of the grim task that awaited them, the reply was flung back from the ranks, "We are the boys who can do it." If only our people might understand the spiritual uplift of those consecrated souls, never again would the uniform, that should be inseparable from our flag, be treated with scorn and its wearers doomed to the ostracism

Upper: 18th Infantry holed in on side of Hill 240, Exermont, October 11, 1918.
Lower: Observation post on Hill 240, near Exermont, France, October 7, 1918.

that was so cruelly visited upon them in the days of peace. War is indeed a holy thing, and they who experience its purging and its exaltation exemplify those Divine attributes which the Maker gave when He created man in His own image. A soldier expressed this truth when he said to his chaplain, "In battle we are all chaplains."

True to the schedule, the heads of the columns approached the line of Cheppy-Varennes in the fading light which marked the end of the last day that many were destined ever to see. As the infantry advanced, the regiments deployed in the three lines that were characteristic of the battle order of the Division. Each battalion was again accompanied by the machine gun company with which it became unalterably mated at Soissons, and they were arranged in the following order, from front to rear:

16th Infantry:
3d Battalion and Company B, 2d Machine Gun Battalion.
2d Battalion and Company A, 2d Machine Gun Battalion.
1st Battalion and Machine Gun Company, 16th Infantry.
18th Infantry:
3d Battalion and Company D, 2d Machine Gun Battalion.
2d Battalion and Company C, 2d Machine Gun Battalion.
1st Battalion and Machine Gun Company, 18th Infantry.
28th Infantry:
3d Battalion and Company D, 3d Machine Gun Battalion.
1st Battalion and Machine Gun Company, 28th Infantry.
2d Battalion and Company C, 3d Machine Gun Battalion.
26th Infantry:
1st Battalion and Machine Gun Company, 26th Infantry.
2d Battalion and Company B, 3d Machine Gun Battalion.
3d Battalion and Company A, 3d Machine Gun Battalion.

The leading battalions advanced until they met the fire from the enemy's position on the crest of the forward ravine, when they halted in their deployed formation and each man dug for himself the characteristic fox-hole to protect him from the fragments of shell that were sure to become more numerous when the enemy's aviators should observe them the following morning. Similarly, the support battalions dug in along the second ravine, and the reserve battalions along the third ravine.

The 1st Machine Gun Battalion was placed in the Division reserve. The remaining troops and services took over their usual missions for battle.

During the night the elements of the 82d Division and the 35th Division, except the 60th Field Artillery Brigade and the Sanitary Train, were withdrawn and assembled.

Toward midnight it was learned that the assault would be deferred and the troops were notified accordingly. At 4:00 A. M., October 1st, the command of the sector passed to the First Division.

The 1st Field Artillery Brigade forced its way over the miles of roadless bog and reached the vicinity of Cheppy during the night of September 30th.[10] On the night of October 1st–2d, the regiments took up their positions. The batteries of the 6th Field Artillery were skilfully placed east of Charpentry, where they were screened from the enemy's view from the front and from the Argonne Forest. The 7th Field Artillery occupied a favorable position southwest of Éclisfontaine. The 5th Field Artillery placed the 2d Battalion near Charpentry and the 1st and 3d Battalions near Véry, where the ravines afforded suitable cover.

Field Hospitals Nos. 3 and 12 were placed at Cheppy. Nos. 2 and 13 were held in reserve. Subsequently, No. 13 was advanced to Charpentry and No. 2 functioned in Varennes, where it received 1500 patients on October 4th.

All Ambulance Companies supplied litter bearers to the troops in line, operated forward dressing stations and evacuated the wounded. Ambulance Company No. 2, which was horse-drawn, was located at Chaudron Farm and was able to operate farther to the front than the Motor Companies.

On October 8th the hospitals at Cheppy were so severely shelled that it became necessary to move the wounded to Varennes.

Sanitary Service Unit No. 649, at its own request, was attached to the First Division and rendered most able assistance with its ambulances.

[10] F. O. No. 45, First Division, 1918.

On the night of October 2d the 1st Engineers, after a long and exhausting march, rejoined the Division from the Third Corps and was placed in reserve one kilometer southeast of Véry. On the same night the 60th Field Artillery Brigade of the 35th Division was relieved, followed by the Sanitary Train of that Division. They took with them the formal expression of the appreciation of the First Division for their co-operation and assistance.

Reconnoitering patrols were promptly pushed forward and developed the enemy's position. Chaudron Farm was strongly held by him and machine gun posts and small supporting groups extended along the entire front, following generally the line of the road from L'Espérance to Éclisfontaine. The wooded hill of Montrebeau, in front of the 1st Brigade, was held by the German 5th Guards Division, whose prisoners stated that their orders were to organize and hold the position at all costs. The front of the 2d Brigade was held by the 52d Division. Both were fresh, first-class divisions. The ground had already been the scene of severe and prolonged fighting. On September 29th elements of the 35th Division had reached the Exermont ravine, about twelve hundred meters to the north, and had been compelled to withdraw.[11] The enemy was, therefore, encouraged by the success of his counter-attack.

The morale and fortitude of the Division were now subjected to a crucial test. For three days and nights the men were doomed to lie in their fox-holes while the enemy's artillery mercilessly pounded the entire area. The ravine northeast of Charpentry was constantly drenched with mustard gas. The ground was already so impregnated with gas that almost one entire company was evacuated from the fumes arising when the fresh earth was turned up in digging the scanty cover. Along the front lines there was constant rifle and machine gun activity and anyone who exposed himself, even in the reserve area, promptly drew fire. The enemy's batteries in the Argonne, west and north of Apremont, were especially harassing and effective in their enfilading bombardment.

[11] Order of Battle Maps, G. H. Q.

Aerial activity on both sides was pronounced and the enemy's aviators freely used their machine guns against the troops in their exposed positions. At night, patrols daringly made their way until stopped and prisoners were lost and taken. The casualties averaged five hundred men each day. In the meantime the artillery was making adjustments and seeking out the enemy's guns and trenches.

Food could only reach the lines at night, and no one deserves more credit than the faithful cooks and mess sergeants who made their way over the shelled roads and sought out their weary and nerve-racked comrades, with their loads of food and water. The casualty list is a tribute to their courage and fidelity.

The Mission.—To understand the mission of the Division, it is necessary to consider the situation along the front of the First Army. After the assault of September 26th, the Army had advanced with daily diminishing gains until the increasing resistance of the enemy, and the losses and the exhaustion of the American troops, caused the front to stabilize, virtually, on September 29th. Over a considerable portion, ground was actually lost on September 29th. The enemy's main line of resistance had been reached and he was rapidly bringing up his reserves. This marked the end of the first thrust of the battle and it might well have marked the end of the advance had there not been fresh troops able to renew the assault.

On the left the line extended through the Argonne by Binarville, eastward. It then ran to the south of Apremont, where it made a sharp turn northward to that point. From there, it continued eastward by Éclisfontaine and Nantillois and northeastward to Brieulles and the Meuse River. If a deep wedge could be driven into the enemy's territory along the high ground east of the Aire Valley, the enemy would be forced to loosen his hold on the Argonne Forest and the whole line might be carried forward. To drive this wedge was the mission of the First Division.

The Terrain.—The ground in front of the Division consisted of a succession of hills whose densely wooded tops and bare glacis-like slopes offered a maximum of advantage for the

defense. The most prominent of these were the Montrebeau, the Montrefagne (Hill 240), and the great, forbidding ridge, Hill 272, which was a culminating barrier that seemed to defy all progress. In addition to extensively wooded areas, there were numerous patches of trees that offered admirable facilities for machine gun defenses. The deep and well-defined Exermont ravine had already proved its value to the enemy. Its northern edge offered excellent cover and hostile artillery in the Argonne completely enfiladed its open valley. Along the western edge of the zone of action of the Division the bare slopes down to the open Aire Valley were completely exposed to flank fire from the Argonne, while the right flank crossed an extremely broken terrain with large wooded areas and high hills interspersed to the eastward. On the west the zone of action extended to the foot of the slope down to the Aire Valley and followed the Varennes-Fléville road, and on the east it was bounded by a line running from Éclisfontaine through the Ariétal Farm, making a front of four kilometers. During the four days that had passed since the line halted, the enemy had greatly strengthened his positions.

The Preparation.—The First American Army was ordered to renew the assault at 5:30 A. M., October 4th, thus commencing the second phase of the battle.[12] The following troops were attached to the First Division for the attack:

219th Regiment of Field Artillery (French).
3 companies, 1st Brigade of Tanks (American).
3 troops of Cavalry (American).
Aerial Observation Squadron No. 1 (American).
Balloon Company No. 2 (American).
Company C, 1st Gas Regiment (American).[13]

The artillery, therefore, consisted of eighty-four 75-mm. guns and twenty-four 155-mm. howitzers, or a total of one hundred and eight guns. There was to be no preliminary bombardment, but the barrage was to stand for five minutes to allow the infantry to close up on it.

[12] Operations Report, First Army, January 5, 1919. Memorandum, First Division, October 3, 1918.

[13] F. O. No. 47, First Division, 1918. Artillery Orders, Operations No. 4, October 2, 1918.

Immediately upon entering the sector, the 2d Field Signal Battalion had established a complete liaison system, which, like that of the artillery, bore the strain of the battle and made possible the missions that lay before the troops.

The 1st Ammunition Train accumulated the artillery ammunition for the authorized three days' allowance of fire, besides supplying the small-arms ammunition and pyrotechnics for the battle. The 1st Supply Train overcame the difficulties of traffic and delivered its indispensable loads of food and forage. All staffs and services functioned smoothly and orderly and showed the poise and confidence of highly developed efficiency.

On the night of October 2d the Corps ordered that strong reconnoitering patrols be sent by each regiment to penetrate the enemy's screen and locate his lines, as it was reported by the French that the enemy had withdrawn. In accordance with this order, picked detachments went forward during the night. All sustained heavy losses and some survivors were not rescued until the Division advanced to where they were holding their improvised shelters. No more gallant or daring episode occurred than the sacrifice of these brave and faithful officers and soldiers.

The first objective was a line passing along the northern edge of the Montrebeau. Here, the barrage was to stand for thirty minutes to smother the enemy on the crests of the Exermont ravine and to permit the troops to re-form after passing through the woods. The second objective was a line running along the base of the northern slope of the Montrefagne, where again the barrage was to halt for thirty minutes for the troops to re-form. The third, and the day's objective, was a line passing just north of Fléville, where the barrage was to stand for twenty minutes and cease. It was expected that the right brigade would advance on schedule, but the exposure of the left flank to enfilade fire from the Argonne might readily produce disabling losses and cause delay to the 1st Brigade. In order to prevent exposure in the open Aire Valley, the left flank troops were ordered to keep on top of the high ground that skirted the valley.

The tanks available were ordered to approach as near as possible before "H" hour, but on account of their noise and the absence of a preliminary bombardment to neutralize it, they were expected to follow and join the line after the troops had jumped off.

The exterior third line battalions were designated as the Division reserve and the interior third line battalions as brigade reserves. Cheppy remained the Division and the Artillery Brigade posts of command, while the Headquarters of the 1st and 2d Infantry Brigades were at Charpentry and Véry, respectively. All elements were closely united by liaison detachments and telephone communications.

As a result of patrol activities and local exploitation, the enemy had been driven from the south of the Éclisfontaine-L'Espérance road and some ground had been occupied by the 2d Brigade north of that road. The Division orders required, therefore, that the barrage should conform to this new line and that the troops should advance to it so as to arrive at "H" hour. The Division was ordered to advance without reference to the Divisions on the right and left, and each regiment was enjoined to force its way alone, if necessary, to its objective.[14]

The Battle. First Day, October 4th.—At 5:25 A.M., without any preliminary shots, the barrage dropped two hundred meters in front of the jumping-off line, along the road from L'Espérance to Chaudron Farm, thence northeasterly to the Bois Communal de Baulny. After standing for five minutes it advanced at the rate of one hundred meters in four minutes. While the barrage was thin and lacking in depth, due to the small amount of artillery available, the faithful gunners served their pieces at a maximum speed and their accuracy left nothing to be desired. Two accompanying 75-mm. guns went forward with each assault battalion, but the horses and men were soon shot down and accomplished little more than to add to the heroic sacrifices of the day. The howitzers of the 5th Field Artillery endeavored to suppress known enemy batteries, but the regiment was far from being sufficient in number of

[14] F. O. No. 47, First Division, 1918.

guns to cover the enemy's battery positions that had not disclosed themselves during the previous days.

With the first bursts of the barrage the enemy's machine guns and rifles in carefully concealed pits that covered the ground, extending beyond the Exermont ravine, filled the air with bullets. At the same time, his heavy concentration of artillery laid down a counter-barrage that placed a wall of bursting shell in front of his line. Into this hell of death and destruction the gallant infantry dashed with a courage and steadiness that could not have been surpassed. The enemy executed to the letter his orders to hold to the end. In a few minutes there was hand-to-hand fighting all along the line. Bayonets and grenades supplemented bullets, and the line swept on. If anything were needed to kindle the lust for enemy blood, it was found in the bodies of the American soldiers that dotted the ground over which the attack progressed. From the bandages and the condition of the corpses, it was evident that many of the wounded of the 35th Division had been left by the enemy to die where they fell. Here and there were the unmistakable bodies of the brave patrols who, on the night of October 2d, had been mowed down by the enemy's machine guns. All the while, men were falling and writhing in their dying agonies, and the remnants of the assault battalions were being merged into a rapidly thinning wave. The machine gun fire was especially intense against the 1st Brigade from the Montrebeau, where successive positions had been constructed in front of the woods and within the woods. Upon emerging from the northern edge of the woods, the enemy's well-registered artillery fire took heavy toll of the groups that had passed his machine gun and rifle pits. Nevertheless, the 1st Brigade reached the first objective at 7:00 o'clock.

Meantime, the 2d Brigade was developing resistance far beyond that which had been expected. From woods, crests and valleys came showers of machine gun and rifle bullets, and, across the open front, the enemy's 77-mm. batteries fired from their well-selected positions north of the Exermont ravine. After the first dash there was no sweeping forward of lines.

Upper: First Division men encamped on hillside behind ruins of Cheppy, France, October 1, 1918.

Lower: 28th Infantry entering Germany at Wormeldingen, November 30, 1918.

The darkness of the early morning and the fog served as a screen during the first stages, but this fortunate cover did not last. Individuals and small groups made their way from cover to cover through the patches of woods. Nothing but sheer grit and resolution, that would not be denied, sustained these heroic souls. Trenches and machine gun nests were cleared only to disclose others that required a new effort. Thus, the first objective was not reached until a half-hour after the arrival of the 1st Brigade. In front of this line lay the Exermont ravine with its deeply furrowed slopes, affording perfect cover for the defenders and a well-defined target for the hostile artillery counter-preparation.

On went the barrage according to its schedule. Again the 1st Brigade moved forward, preserving the original formation of the regiments. The 16th Infantry on the left was receiving a raking fire direct into its flank, from the Argonne heights across the Aire Valley. The Granges Farm was occupied and cleared of the enemy's snipers and machine guns. The assault battalion passed on across the Exermont ravine and to the heights beyond, which marked the second objective. Continuing through the enemy's shelters and trenches at this point, the leading elements entered the town of Fléville and cleared it. Anticipating the heavy bombardment to which the town was later subjected, the Division had directed that it be not occupied, and accordingly the assault battalion at 1:00 P.M. dug in on the reverse slope south of the town. Of the twenty officers and eight hundred men who had assaulted with the 3d Battalion that morning, but two officers and two hundred and forty men remained. They now became the target for the concentrated fire of the enemy's artillery from the front and both flanks. The nearest friendly troops on the left were at least two kilometers in the rear, and its faithful comrade, the 18th Infantry on the right, was pouring out its blood like water on the fortified Montrefagne.

Each man dug for himself a hole sufficient to cover his body, but many of them were found by the raining shells, and the stream of wounded that flowed to the rear told of the desperate plight of these superb fighting men. They, how-

ever, achieved the honor, not only of reaching their objective, but of being the only unit in the First American Army that approached its final position on that terrible day. Orders were at once given for the 1st Engineers to send forward entrenching tools and working parties to organize and strengthen the position during the night. The support battalion of the regiment advanced to the north slope of the Exermont ravine and dug in. The 1st Battalion, in the Division reserve, moved at 7:00 o'clock to the east of Charpentry, where it waited impatiently for orders, little dreaming of the brilliant part that it was destined to take.

While the 3d Battalion of the 18th Infantry was waiting at the jumping-off line for "H" hour, the 2d Battalion, moving through the darkness and fog, in support, closed on the 3d Battalion at Chaudron Farm and assaulted in line with it. Scarcely had these two battalions advanced from the position of the first objective than they became the target of enemy batteries and machine guns, placed so as to converge upon the open slope that led down to the Exermont ravine. In order to secure such cover as existed in the natural furrows and watercourses, the assaulting line found itself fighting in small groups against machine gun positions that covered the opposite crest. When the first wave entered Exermont it was subjected to close-range flank fire from the cover of the shoulder of the ridge that extended to the ravine from the Montrefagne. The ravine here was raked by hostile artillery in the Argonne and there was desperate fighting at every turn. It was at this point that these same hostile divisions had beaten back the 35th Division, and they had prepared to resist to the last any effort to retake this natural barrier. In spite of their exhaustion and their heavy losses. the remnants of the assault battalions began the steep ascent of the bald shoulder that rises from the ravine to the Montrefagne. Every foot of the way they advanced in the face of a withering fire with no cover from which they could reply. The bodies that were scattered over this fatal spot were mute evidences of a will that nothing but death could stop. By the time that the foot of the Montrefagne was reached, only remnants of the com-

panies remained. Some of them pressed on and, penetrating the dense scrub growth on the steep southern slope, reached the top of the hill. Here they were deluged by the enemy's concentrated artillery fire, while, from the right, enemy troops advanced to a counter-attack. Unable to hold out, the detachments took up a better position at the southern base of the hill. In the meantime, the line of the regiment was extended on the left to the 16th Infantry and on the right to the 2d Brigade, in a northwest and southeast direction. The two battalions were re-formed and dug in along the intervening slope, between the northern crest of the Exermont ravine and the Montrefagne, with the 3d Battalion in front. The 1st Battalion, in Brigade reserve, moved to the northern slope of the Montrebeau and sent two companies to a position north of the Exermont ravine, on the left of the regimental zone, to be in close support in case of a counter-attack.[15]

In their previously formed determination to press on independently, where possible, the fighting after passing the first objective was largely by regiments, each using the artillery in liaison with it, to help overcome the resistance that developed. Upon emerging from the slight cover offered near the first objective line, the 28th Infantry came under the direct fire of a battery of 77-mm. guns on the north bank of the Exermont ravine. The slopes also were studded with machine guns and intense fire came from an entrenched, wire-protected position at La Neuville-le-Comte Farm. In face of this murderous fire the 3d Battalion swept across the open slopes into and beyond the ravine, and, after a painful climb up the northern slope, it captured the battery and occupied the line, Beauregard Farm-La Neuville-le-Comte Farm. Here the men dug in and established liaison with the 18th Infantry on the left and ultimately with the 26th Infantry on the right. The support battalion dug in near the first objective and the 2d Battalion, in brigade reserve, halted near the line of departure.[16]

From the beginning, the 26th Infantry was exposed to fire, not only from the front, but from a succession of woods

[15] War Diary, 1st Battalion, 18th Infantry.

[16] War Diary, 28th Infantry.

and dominating hills on the right flank, outside of its zone of action. Upon reaching the first objective, the 1st Battalion had suffered so severely that the 2d Battalion was passed through it and continued the assault. In order to progress, it was necessary to extend the front of the regiment to the right so as to drive the enemy from commanding points. An especially deadly fire came from the position of La Neuville-le-Comte Farm and the woods one kilometer to the east, across the continuation of the Exermont ravine. While the zone of action of the regiment was completely exposed, the enemy was well protected and screened by the natural features. Both the assault and the support battalions were subjected to the galling fire from the right flank. Only the most skilful leadership in all grades and the most indomitable resolution and courage on the part of the troops could have sustained the staggering lines and conquered the ground before them. Happily, the 28th Infantry had been able to occupy La Neuville-le-Comte Farm and thus relieve the pressure from that direction, but the wooded position to the east held out until it was carried by repeated assaults. In this prolonged struggle both the 1st and 2d Battalions became involved, and at the end of the operation they were occupying the same ground. With the right flank extended and refused, the advance line of the regiment dug in on the high ground from La Neuville-le-Comte Farm to the western edge of the woods whose capture had been one of the most honorable exploits of the day.

As soon as it was found that the infantry could not follow the barrage, the artillery fire passed under the control of the regimental and brigade commanders. This was made effective by the superior liaison that had been developed between the infantry and the artillery in the Division. The artillery felt that it existed only to serve and save the infantry, and the artillery liaison officers were as devoted to their infantry regiments as they were to their own arm. In turn, the infantry trusted their artillery and were proud of it, and infantry commanding officers understood the value of artillery fire and the tactical methods of employing it. At 8:00 A.M. the regiments

of 75-mm. guns began moving by echelons to previously selected positions north of the jumping-off line, in order to support the infantry closely.[17] Telephone lines to the infantry were maintained by liaison groups from the artillery. Scarcely had the advance echelons arrived than orders came from the infantry for special fire to suppress the hostile machine guns. At that hour the fog was still too dense for observation and the batteries fired with great accuracy and effect, at ranges as short as twelve hundred meters, by the use of their maps. The infantry constantly reported that the fire accomplished the desired results. In their intense enthusiasm, some of the batteries fired at a rate of ten shots per minute until the heated guns warned of their danger. As soon as the fog lifted, the enemy observers discovered the artillery positions and throughout the remainder of the day they were shelled from in front and from the Argonne. There was no alternative for the gun squads but to stand in the open and fulfil their missions. They sprang to their tasks and bore their losses with the same high courage that was so abundantly shown by their comrades of the infantry. The skill with which the infantry brigade and regimental commanders employed their artillery, and the full response of the latter to every task, were a realization of the training and the comradeship that had constantly been the aim of the two arms in the First Division. All through the day, the howitzers of the 5th Field Artillery were ceaselessly pounding enemy batteries reported to them and suppressing such hostile machine gun positions as were most dangerous to the infantry.

At no time were machine gun companies handled more aggressively and skilfully than here. While the infantry lines were making their costly progress, the enemy was sustaining his share of losses, as was subsequently learned, from the rain of bullets and shell delivered by the supporting machine guns and artillery. In accordance with brigade orders, the 3d Machine Gun Battalion (less Companies B and D) was employed as a tactical unit, and, after reaching the Exermont ravine, it was used for barrage fire and against targets that

[17] Artillery Orders. Operations No. 4, October 2, 1918.

were discovered. The 1st Machine Gun Battalion was attached to the 2d Brigade and operated with the 3d Machine Gun Battalion. Groups of the 1st, 2d and 3d Machine Gun Battalions laid down barrage fire with signal success. Twenty-four guns of the 3d Machine Gun Battalion delivered indirect fire upon what appeared to be a German battalion of infantry, which was forced to retreat.

The Chemical Warfare Company had aided powerfully at the initial assault, but the casualties soon became disabling for so small a unit.

Of all who bore themselves so faithfully on this terrible day, the Tank Corps deserves a special tribute of gratitude and praise. It so happened that the officers and men who handled the units assigned to the Division had fought with the regiments at St. Mihiel, and already there existed a bond of comradeship that inspired mutual confidence and admiration. The group included forty-seven serviceable tanks which were distributed along the entire Division front for the assault. The 1st Brigade was accompanied by Company C, 344th Battalion, with sixteen tanks; Companies B and C, 345th Battalion, with sixteen tanks, accompanied the 2d Brigade; and Company A, 344th Battalion, with fifteen tanks, was in reserve along the axis of the zone. Bravely they were moved up to the lines, and their fire was used to suppress the deadly machine gun positions. Five of them reached the stream in the Exermont ravine, where they were destroyed by direct hits. Only three remained at the end of the day, and the casualties amounted to eighty-four per cent of the personnel.

The Air Service operated to the limit of its powers, but the enemy's aviators were daring and aggressive and could not be driven from the field.

Again the ambulance companies and field hospitals were taxed to their utmost. By extraordinary aggressiveness and devotion, the ambulances were able to deliver the wounded to the Division hospitals, through which also many of the wounded of neighboring divisions passed.

The ammunition and supply trains, as usual, brought forward the much-needed ammunition and food, of which there was at no time any deficiency.

The cavalry remained in reserve, as there was no opportunity for its employment.

As a result of the day's fighting, the 16th Infantry, on the left, had advanced more than four kilometers and the 2d Brigade two kilometers. The gap between these extremes was filled by the 18th Infantry, which faced northeast with its center clinging to the difficult and strongly-held Montrefagne. In general, the situation was similar to that which existed at the end of the first day at Soissons, and it again demonstrated the superiority of the attack formation, which insured the progress of some part of the line and enabled each echelon to assist the neighboring ones in their forward movement. Thus, the 16th Infantry had carried with it the left flank of the 18th Infantry. The capture of Exermont by the 18th Infantry facilitated the progress of the 28th Infantry, and the occupancy by the 28th Infantry of La Neuville-le-Comte Farm helped the 26th Infantry to reach the line in spite of the terrific flank fire to which it was exposed.[18]

The battalions in the different echelons were properly formed in depth and there was no confusion or disorganization. While the entire objectives had not been taken, the enemy had been dislocated and his best troops had been outfought. Two additional enemy divisions were identified among the prisoners, showing the arrival of his reinforcements.

During the afternoon and night the infantry and the artillery were subjected to constant shelling, and the battery positions and valleys suffered especially from gas. At dark, the 1st Engineer Train, with tools and pioneers, proceeded to the critical projection occupied by the 16th Infantry and helped to dig trenches and construct protection for the brave defenders during the further ordeal through which they were destined to pass.

Second Day, October 5th.—The attack orders for October 5th prescribed two phases. The object of the first phase was to bring the 2d Brigade and the 18th Infantry on line with the 16th Infantry, and the object of the second phase was to advance the entire Division to a line passing one kilometer

[18] War Diary, First Division.

north of Fléville to the Côte de Maldah. For the first phase, two objectives were prescribed. One was a line from the crest of the Montrefagne to the northern edge of the wood north of Hill 212. The other was a line from the 16th Infantry to the base of the northern slope of Hill 272. On the right, the advance from the first to the second objective involved the capture of the enemy's organized position in the western edge of the Bois de Money, and the 26th Infantry was given this additional mission. For the operation, the 3d Battalion, 26th Infantry, in the Division reserve, was returned to the regimental commander. The heaviest fighting was expected in the advance to the second objective, and the Division order required that the battalions of the 2d Brigade, that had been in the Division reserve and in brigade reserve, should become assault battalions upon jumping off from the first objective. A halt of two hours was prescribed at the first and second objectives, during which the artillery should fire heavy concentrations over the ground in the entire front and to the right of the 26th Infantry. Each advance was to be covered by a rolling barrage, moving at the rate of one hundred meters in four minutes. All available tanks were ordered to accompany the 2d Brigade. The 1st Battalion, 16th Infantry, in the Division reserve, was ordered not to move. It was constantly borne in mind that this battalion must be preserved for some unexpected, yet decisive, need. "H" hour was fixed for 6:30 A.M. At 6:15 the artillery began a heavy concentration along the front of the 2d Brigade and the 18th Infantry, using a large proportion of smoke shell to screen the lines from the enemy's machine gunners.[19] Fortunately, a dense fog prevailed and was even more effectual than the smoke.

The 1st Battalion, 26th Infantry, again led off and moved rapidly to Hill 212. This crest and the woods to the north were strongly occupied and the enemy delivered a heavy fire from both artillery and machine guns. Upon reaching the top of the hill the 3d Battalion was passed through the 2d and 1st Battalions and fought its way through the woods and occupied the first objective on schedule time. The Regimental

[19] F. O. No. 48, First Division, 1918.

Upper: 7th Field Artillery crossing Moselle River on ferry boat at Ruinen Beilstein, Germany, December 8, 1918.

Lower: 18th Infantry crossing Moselle River at Gravenmacher, Germany.

Commander employed the 7th Field Artillery with telling effect whenever concentrations were needed. Notwithstanding every possible assistance from the artillery and machine guns, the infantry fought at close quarters, and, as on the previous day, the enemy preferred to die rather than cease firing. Again it was necessary for the regiment to extend its front in order to protect its right flank from the enemy positions on the right of its zone of action.

The line of advance of the 28th Infantry lay obliquely across a deep valley, and its zone of action included the eastern half of the Montrefagne. This valley was enfiladed by the enemy posted on Hill 212 and on the Montrefagne and in the edge of the large wooded area that crossed the valley east of the Montrefagne. No more challenging task could have been given troops than that of advancing for more than a kilometer along this deep draw with fire from in front and both flanks. The enemy had constructed strong shelter trenches and dugouts north of the Beauregard Farm as well as along both crests of the valley. In spite of these forbidding defenses, the men accepted their mission confidently, for in the ranks of the regiment were veterans of Cantigny and the Missy ravine and they knew how to meet and face death. With the falling of the barrage, two hundred meters in their front, the 1st Battalion, fresh and impatient, sprang forward and closed upon the line of bursting steel. Men fell fast, but on swept the successive waves. More than fifty bodies of their brave numbers were afterward counted in front of a single group of shelter trenches. Typical of their spirit, there was one, who, even in death, knelt with his rifle ready to raise, his long flaxen hair falling back from his fair forehead and his face calm in its defiance of the danger that awaited. Among the many bodies of the enemy dead at this point were those of several German officers thickly surrounded by the corpses of their men. But even a more sanguinary task awaited at the Montrefagne. A fresh enemy battalion had occupied this position during the night. From its commanding trenches it could fire directly into the approaching Americans. Up the steep ascent, through the scrubby growth and across open stretches, the line pressed

forward in close liaison with the 18th Infantry on the left. Men charged and recharged, the defenders fighting with the desperation of a last stand. No longer was there thought of trenches or cover. Rifles were used at close quarters and the bayonet came into its own. From the very summit to the base lay the bodies of friend and foe who fell in that resistless onslaught. The position was won by extermination and the 28th Infantry was again on its objective.

There could have been no greater tribute to the fighting power of the 18th Infantry than the selection of the 3d Battalion to continue, on October 5th, the assault which it had made the previous day. From their shallow trenches of the night the men could look across an open space to the fringe of trees, beyond which rose the coveted hill. What if their limbs were stiff and cold, their bodies weary and their stomachs empty, the 18th had never failed and it would not fail now. The corpses that already lay scattered before them were a pledge of fulfilment. In close liaison with the 28th Infantry, the sadly thinned lines moved up the steep southern slope of the Montrefagne, which they had been unable to hold the day before. The enemy prepared for a renewal of the assault by converging a terrific artillery fire upon the exposed hillside, and, from the summit and the sheltered slopes, machine guns made gaps in the ranks, but their resolution was only intensified. They were not making a lone fight now, for the 28th Infantry was moving abreast of them. In the brush of the upper slopes the hand-to-hand struggle began. Lion-hearted officers continually placed and replaced their men, encouraging and directing them with a leadership that was beyond compare, until they too fell in death. The position was secured only by the annihilation of the defenders, who again and again charged to retake it. The simple monument erected on the summit of this blood-stained hill in memory of the First Division dead must ever fill with reverence and pride the hearts of their countrymen who visit this fatal spot.

Great as had been the carnage in the early hours of this eventful October 5th, only the first objective had been won. With the arrival of the infantry on the line, the artillery, ever

faithful to its task, began concentrations with a maximum speed upon the known and the probable enemy organizations. The northern base of the Montrefagne and the patches of woods north and northeast, the slopes and crest of Hill 272, the western edge of the Bois de Moncy and the high ground east of the Division zone of action, were deluged with shell and shrapnel. At the appointed time the barrage fell to lead the advance to the second objective. Again the regiments fought their way against the most bitter opposition.

The 3d Battalion, 26th Infantry, launched a determined drive for the second objective. It soon came under a cross fire from the Bois de Moncy on the right and the woods on the left, while the Ariétal Farm presented an organized position in front. Beyond lay the massive ridge of Hill 272, whose slopes were a veritable machine gun hive. Here and there small groups of men filtered through the woods and along the natural depressions of the broken ground and, by superior leadership in all grades, succeeded in flanking or smothering the enemy's strong points. Upon approaching the Bois de Moncy, two companies of the 1st Battalion attacked due east and occupied the enemy's prepared positions, thus securing the right flank. After the capture of the Ariétal Farm, the fire from Hill 272 became so deadly that it was evident that special preparation must be made before assaulting the dominating ridge. The advance troops therefore dug in and reorganized their positions, extending well into the Bois de Moncy.

At this point there occurred one of those remarkable incidents that place a premium on daring and resourcefulness during war and that often result in success far beyond the magnitude of the original enterprise. In accordance with the orders from the Corps to assist the advance of the Division on the right, the regimental commander was ordered to send a patrol in the direction of Hill 269 as soon as he reached the Ariétal Farm. Thinking only of its mission, the patrol, led by a sergeant, boldly made its way through the forest and promptly reported that the western slope was unoccupied.[20]

[20] War Diary, First Division.

At that time the enemy's line was facing the division on the right several hundred meters south of Hill 269. Upon receiving the report the brigade commander at once sent a detachment to occupy the hill. The presence of this small group in the rear of the enemy's lines confused his circulation so greatly that prisoners were constantly captured while trying to pass through the Bois de Money. It was a key point in the terrain and its timely seizure saved a costly assault. The occupancy was reported to the neighboring Division in whose zone of action it lay and to the Corps, but fighting was then taking place in the Bois de la Morine and the Bois du Chêne Sec and troops could not advance directly to Hill 269.[21]

When the 28th Infantry advanced from the first objective, the 2d Battalion, which until then had been in brigade reserve, passed through the 3d and 1st Battalions and assaulted in liaison with the 26th Infantry on the right and the 18th Infantry on the left. No sooner had it cleared the southern slope of the Montrefagne than it met the bullets from Hill 272 and the enemy's converging artillery fire, as well as that from the machine gun organizations in the woods and trenches north of the Montrefagne. As in the case of the 26th Infantry, it was found that an especially prepared assault would be required to take Hill 272, and the advance line stabilized in front of the woods at the northern base of the Montrefagne. Here the troops were subjected to constant shelling, including huge bombs from the minnenwerfer hidden in the valley.

The 18th Infantry continued its advance, fighting in liaison with the 28th Infantry, and reached the low ground at the northern base of the Montrefagne, where the men dug in. During the fighting on the hill, battalions of two additional enemy divisions, one of which was the 1st Guards, were identified among the prisoners. The entire surface of the hill, as well as the lines, was subjected to constant shelling. The front line of the Division now extended from Fléville to the Ariétal Farm and into the Bois de Money. The wedge was driven and the Argonne was flanked.

Throughout the day the 16th Infantry lay under a constant rain of shell and gas from the enemy's well-placed bat-

[21] Daily Operations Report, 32d Division, October 5–6, 1918.

teries. The losses mounted high and the sufferings of the men as they crouched in their small, grave-like holes, without food or water and often without even the possibility of dressings for their wounds, were indescribable. Nevertheless, there was no thought of withdrawing, even though the life of the last man had been sacrificed in maintaining this vitally necessary position.

Heroic as had been the infantry struggle, it must not be supposed that they battled unaided. The machine gunners were ever in the forefront and constantly gave new proofs of their skill and daring. They contributed largely to breaking up repeated counter-attacks and they suppressed numerous enemy machine gun nests. Their casualties testified to the superb devotion that animated them.

Without rest and with guns that scarcely cooled, the field artillery gave unmeasured support both day and night. Some guns averaged more than one thousand rounds per day, which means that each one of them hurled more than seven and one-half tons of bursting steel, daily, into the enemy's positions. Batteries were constantly shelled and often forced to move to escape destruction. Ammunition dumps and caissons were blown up, guns and gun squads were disabled by direct hits, and whole teams were destroyed. The casualties of the artillery, though lighter than those of the infantry in numbers, told heavily upon the personnel, and the greatest resourcefulness was required to maintain the accurate service of the guns.

Third Day, October 6th.—In conformity with orders from the Corps, the Division held its position without trying to advance. Efforts to push patrols to the front, and to infiltrate from the Ariétal Farm toward Hill 272, were promptly repulsed. The 3d Battalion, 26th Infantry, endeavored to advance around the eastern end of Hill 272 and encountered at least a regiment of the enemy's troops moving to make a counter-attack. Severe fighting followed, and the enemy was routed. The losses to the battalion were proportionately great, but the ground gained was left undisputedly in its possession.

During the day the 1st Engineers, in the Division reserve, moved to Charpentry and Baulny and that night commenced

the construction of a defensive line along the position, Sérieux Farm-Chaudron Farm. Again the entire lines were subjected to intense shelling and the streams of wounded continued to flow from all the regiments to the Division hospitals. Every effort was made to bury the large number of dead that now lay about the field, but on account of the losses to the burial parties, it was necessary to discontinue their work. During the night of October 6th–7th a detachment from the Division on the right was guided along the First Division's zone of action and relieved the detachment of the 26th Infantry on the western slope of Hill 269.[22] At the same time the 7th Field Artillery advanced to La Neuville-le-Comte Farm.

Fourth Day, October 7th.—During the night of October 6th–7th the 82d Division entered the zone of action of the First Division and, early on the morning of October 7th, assaulted due west against the line, Châtel Chéhéry-Hills 180, 223 and 244.[23] The 6th Field Artillery was directed to assist in covering this attack. The success of the action relieved the 16th Infantry from the severe flanking fire to which it had been constantly subjected while advancing and while holding its forward line.

Orders of the First Army now transferred the First Division to the Fifth Corps and the 181st Infantry Brigade of the 91st Division, though greatly reduced by recent fighting, was attached to the First Division. At the same time, the zone of action of the First Division was extended on the right to the line, Hill 269-Tuilleric Farm, while on the left it was bounded by the line, Fléville-Sommerance. The object of the extension was to assist the division on the right by clearing up Le Petit Bois, Hill 263 and the Bois de Romagne.[24]

During the night the 1st Battalion, 1st Engineers, was moved to Tronsol Farm and placed under orders of the 2d Brigade Commander, who directed it to relieve the elements of the Division on the right on Hill 269. The battalion was reinforced by Company B, 1st Machine Gun Battalion.[25]

[22] Report, First Division, November 24, 1918.
[23] F. O. No. 44, First Army, 1918.
[24] F. O. No. 46, First Army, 1918.
[25] War Diaries, 1st Engineers and 1st Machine Gun Battalion.

While advancing up the hill, the battalion came under a severe shelling that caused some casualties. The relief was completed at 5:30 A. M. The enemy was found to be strongly occupying the summit of the hill and the eastern slope.

Fifth Day, October 8th.—At 4:00 P. M. the 1st Battalion, 1st Engineers, assisted by a detachment of the 26th Infantry, attacked and drove the enemy from the summit of Hill 269 and organized it for defense.[26]

At about 3:00 P. M. the 26th Infantry prepared to have the 3d Battalion advance against the summit of Hill 272 and the 2d Battalion attack east of the hill. During the movement observers on Hill 212 reported a body of enemy troops advancing from the edge of the woods south of Hill 263 and another body of hostile troops advancing five hundred meters north of Hill 272. The 7th Field Artillery and the 1st and 3d Machine Gun Battalions, firing from the slopes of Hill 212, delivered an accurate fire against the enemy south of Hill 263, and the howitzers of the 5th Field Artillery at once reached the enemy north of Hill 272. While the battalions, thus assisted, were able to destroy the hostile counter-attack, their offensive action ceased.

Orders were received from the Fifth Corps for an assault along the entire front, on the morning of October 9th.[27] The Division plan of action prescribed for the first objective a line passing north of Hill 272, and for the second objective a line passing north of the Côte de Maldah and the Bois de Romagne. The front covered a distance of more than four kilometers. Hill 272, which had defied all efforts to advance, was by far the most dangerous of the enemy's positions. The 1st Battalion, 16th Infantry, which had been held in the Division reserve and generally out of reach of hostile fire, was assigned this difficult objective, and it was placed under the orders of the commanding officer of the 18th Infantry. Its zone of action included the entire Hill 272. The 2d Brigade was required to change front and attack northeasterly between Hill 272 and the line, Hill 269-Tuillerie Farm. The 1st Brigade (less

[26] War Diary, 1st Engineers.

[27] F. O. No. 51, First Army, 1918.

the 1st Battalion, 16th Infantry) also changed direction slightly and attacked between Hill 272 and the line, Fléville-Sommerance. The assaulting battalions of the 2d Brigade were to pass through the front line battalions at the moment of the assault and the 1st Battalion, 16th Infantry, was to pass through the 28th Infantry at the same time. The front line battalions were then required to re-form, with the 26th Infantry at Ariétal Farm and the 28th Infantry at St. Germain Farm. The 1st Battalion, 1st Engineers, was required to be the pivot of the attack in its position on Hill 269 and to clear the Bois de Money. The 361st Infantry from the 91st Division was directed to hold the flank on the right of the 1st Battalion, 1st Engineers. The 362d Infantry, the 2d Battalion, 1st Engineers, the 1st Battalion, 26th Infantry, and the 1st Machine Gun Battalion constituted the Division reserve.

The artillery was ordered to put down heavy concentrations throughout October 8th on all the enemy's positions and to keep Hill 272 under fire of shell, shrapnel and non-persistent gas.

The advance to the first objective was to be made by the 1st Brigade at "H" hour and by the 2d Brigade at "H" plus twenty-two minutes. The barrage was to fall at "H" minus three minutes, two hundred meters in front of the entire line. In order to secure sufficient density of artillery fire, the 2d Brigade, the 1st Battalion, 16th Infantry, and the 1st Brigade were required to advance successively from the first objective with all the artillery covering each echelon in its turn. Heavy concentrations were ordered to precede the forward movement of each of these three sections.

Company C, 1st Gas Regiment, was ordered to occupy the Montrefagne on the night of October 8th and to fire thermite concentrations on the patches of woods to the north of the Montrefagne for fifteen minutes preceding "H" hour.

The provisional squadron of cavalry was assigned to liaison duty. "H" hour was fixed for 8:30 o'clock for the attack by the entire First Army.[28]

There was never a more trying period for the First Division than October 6th, 7th and 8th, when it waited for the First

[28] F. O. No. 49, First Division, 1918.

Army to renew the assault. The men dug, as best they could, shallow holes for protection. In these they lay under a downpour of shell, gas and bullets. Frequently, the Montrefagne looked like a veritable volcano. For hours at a time the smoke from bursting shell in the Exermont ravine, and in the depressions north of it, resembled forest fires. Every valley was drenched with gas. The casualties among the burial parties, as far back as the Montrebeau, were so numerous that they were discontinued. All batteries were shelled in their exposed positions. Streams of wounded flowed from every part of the zone of action. Ambulances could not operate forward of the Montrebeau, and the ever-increasing groups of bodies about their receiving stations told of the wounded who died on the stretchers while being brought from the places where they fell. Corpses lay in the trails and at night one constantly avoided stumbling over them. Columns of German prisoners came to the rear bearing, on improvised litters, the unconscious forms of the seriously wounded, until the ambulance stations were reached. By night, the crackle of machine guns, the bursting of shell and the flare of signal rockets were confusing and awe-inspiring. As in other sectors, the faithful details from the kitchens made their way to their companies, heedless of the danger and paying their toll of sacrifice and death. All the while the 1st Field Artillery Brigade delivered its schedules of fire tirelessly and inexorably. The enemy's communications, batteries and trench organizations were constantly harassed and smothered. Hill 272 was the chief target and hundreds of tons of steel swept its surface. So effectively was this fire maintained that, during this period, the occupants of the hill were cut off from food and water and, as it was afterward learned, the commanding officer of the position could neither receive nor issue orders.

The enemy was still holding the Kriemhilde Stellung and his hopes were high. The morale of his army and his people was good. If he could hold back the Americans, his vital communications would be saved and he could pass another winter in the trenches with perhaps the hope of a more successful spring offensive. These were indeed days of great anxiety

and heart-ache, and while the troops bravely shed their blood, the elements of command and the staffs carried a load of responsibility and care little understood by others.

Again there was realized the significance of the words that came from the ranks while marching to the field of battle, "We don't belong to any Corps—we go to the Corps that needs us most." From the Third Corps, where it was needed to cover the right flank, the Division went to the First Corps, where it was needed to restore the line and flank the Argonne. Now it was passed to the Fifth Corps, where it was needed to loosen the enemy's hold and help the front to progress.

Battle is a game of reserves, and the First Division had learned by experience how to play it within its limitations. After eight days in the line and five days' fighting, it still had the 1st Battalion, 16th Infantry, nearly one thousand strong, fresh as it was possible to be in the wake of battle, and eager for the opportunity to do its part. Although it was the last unused element, the time had come to spend it, and there could be no hesitancy in throwing it against the seemingly impregnable fortress into which Hill 272 had been converted and upon whose capture the fate of the battle rested. During the night of October 7th–8th the battalion had moved from its comparatively sheltered post near Charpentry and marched proudly and confidently into the shelled area, past the bodies that dotted the ground and along the miry trails to the southern base of the Montrefagne. On the night of October 8th–9th it took its position at the northern base of the Montrefagne and waited for the zero hour. Before it lay a valley whose slopes down the one side and up the other had no vestige of cover and every foot of which was known to be swept from tiers of machine gun pill-boxes and hidden batteries of field guns and trench mortars. On the east and the west the valley was flanked by patches of woods known to contain trenches and machine guns. It was expected that the advance of the troops on the right and the left would clear the woods and protect the battalion's flanks.

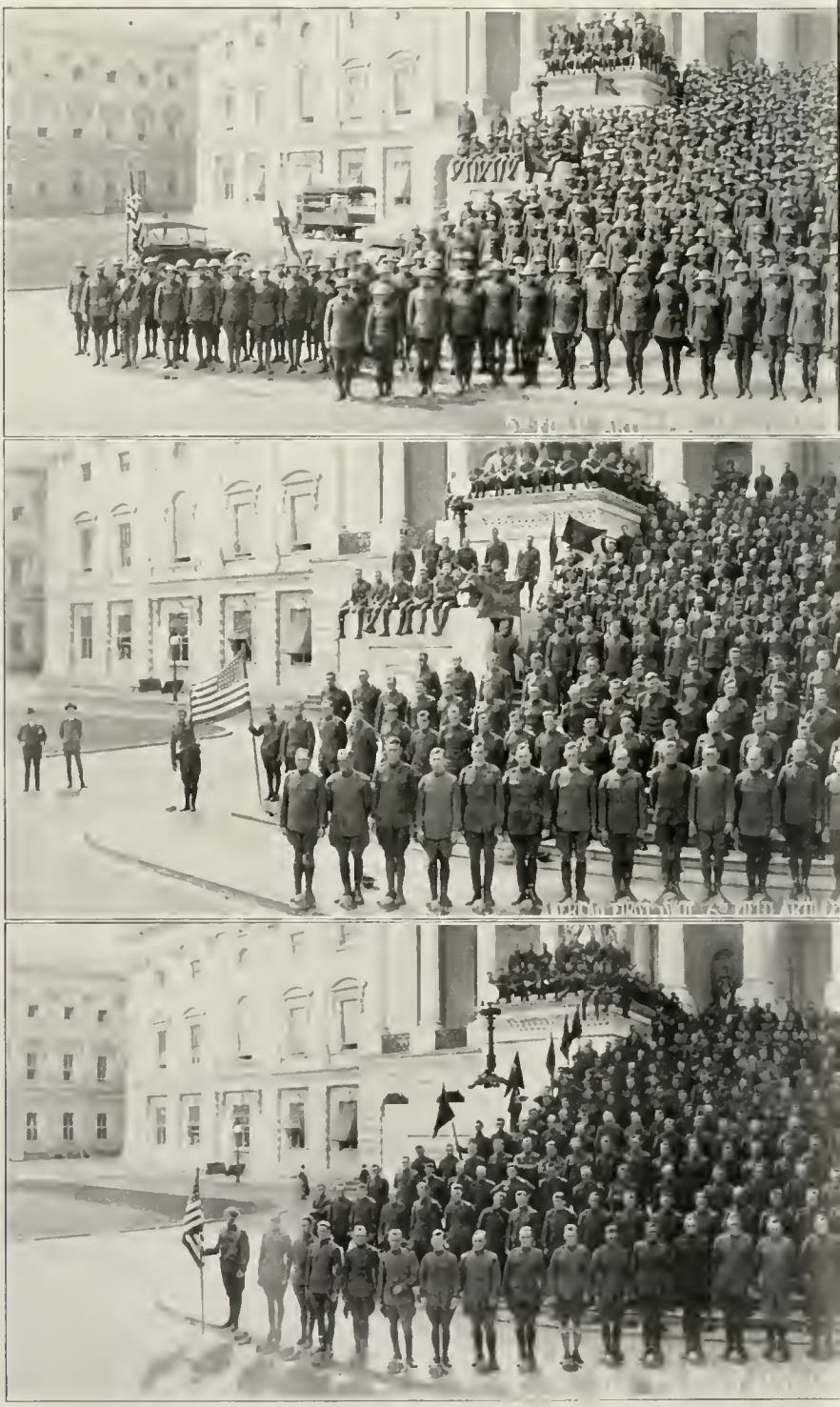
On the right of the 1st Battalion, 16th Infantry, the 1st Battalion, 28th Infantry, took its position to pass through

the front line battalion of the 26th Infantry and advance against Hill 263. Still farther to the right, the 2d Battalion, 26th Infantry, extended into the Bois de Money, prepared to advance to Hill 263.

While the 1st Battalion, 16th Infantry, occupied the right of the zone of action of the 18th Infantry, the 2d Battalion, 18th Infantry, was designated to make the assault on the left, against Hill 176 and along the valley between that hill and Hill 272. On the extreme left the 16th Infantry was to resume its advance and continue through Fléville in conformity with the progress of the remainder of the line.

Sixth Day, October 9th.—Never was there a denser fog than that which ushered in the morning of October 9th, and fog is the best protection that could be provided for assaulting machine gun nests. The artillery fire was delivered according to the schedule, and at 8:30 o'clock the barrage led the assault battalions at a rate of one hundred meters in three minutes. Meanwhile the entire regiment of 155-mm. howitzers was pounding the crest and southern slope of Hill 272. With a dash that was worthy of its mission, the 1st Battalion, 16th Infantry, crossed the valley and reached the base of Hill 272. Up its precipitous slopes the men crept, skilfully led by their officers. Casualties became heavy and some of the most beloved officers and non-commissioned officers were the first to fall. Groups crept along the scarred slope and flanked the machine guns, more than fifty of which were captured during the ascent. The northern slope was passed on schedule time and soon the battalion was on its objective. This assault must ever stand as one of the most brilliant exploits of the Division and it opened the way for the success that crowned the remainder of the operation.

On the left, the advance of the 2d Battalion, 18th Infantry, was broken by hostile machine guns in the edges of the patches of woods northwest of the Montrefagne. Some of the hardest fighting of the day took place in the effort to clear them. The hostile artillery fire was concentrated between the two hills and the men were compelled to crawl from cover to cover. Losses were extremely heavy and it is doubt-



ful if at any time the regiment passed through a more cruel ordeal than it endured under the rain of shells in this fatal valley. One company succeeded in working its way around the western slope of Hill 176, and when the enemy found himself flanked he withdrew and the line was advanced to the first objective. On the extreme left the 16th Infantry advanced on its schedule and, while it sustained considerable loss, it was able to overcome all opposition.

On the right, the 2d Brigade jumped off at 8:52 in accordance with Division orders and followed the barrage at the rate of one hundred meters in six minutes. The steep, heavily wooded slope of Hill 263 presented many difficulties, and the men were often compelled to pull themselves up by clinging to the brush and small trees. The hostile defense consisted of dispersed machine guns which were taken by groups of men who flanked them under cover of the brush and the deep ravines along the slope. Thus, the first objective was reached and the troops reorganized.[29]

While the 1st Battalion, 1st Engineers, was forming for the advance at 7:30 o'clock, its position on Hill 269 was viciously attacked by the enemy from the south and east. Two machine guns were captured and the members of the detachments were killed or wounded. The engineers promptly counter-attacked and the fight ended by driving the enemy back and recovering the machine guns and their wounded defenders who had not been taken away. The battalion then fought its way to the first objective and covered the right flank. This performance of the engineer troops is worthy of the best traditions of the Corps that they represented.[30] In every battle the engineers had fought as infantry, and on this occasion both men and officers gave proof of a high morale and an initiative in action that must ever reflect credit upon the regiment and upon the men who composed it.

Progress to the day's objective was continued in accordance with the schedule. The 3d Battalion, 28th Infantry, passed through the 1st Battalion, and the 2d Brigade moved

[29] Report, First Division, November 24, 1918.

[30] War Diary, 1st Engineers.

down the northern slope of Hill 263. An enemy force which was apparently preparing to counter-attack the 26th Infantry was caught by the barrage and was promptly dispersed by the assaulting battalion.[31]

The 1st Battalion, 16th Infantry, advanced in its turn, led by a barrage from all the artillery, and organized on the objective line, north of the Côte de Maldah.

The entire artillery then shifted its barrage to the front of the 1st Brigade, which advanced beyond the enemy's field-works north of Fléville and joined the line of the 1st Battalion, 16th Infantry. The position occupied at the end of the operation extended in an outward curve from a point one-half kilometer north of Fléville, along the north of the Côte de Maldah and the north edge of Le Petit Bois, through the Bois de Romagne to the line of Hill 269-Tuillerie Farm, which was the eastern boundary of the zone of action. During the afternoon the eastern slope of Hill 269 was completely cleared by a battalion of the 361st Infantry, which organized a line facing north along the slope. A battalion of the 362d Infantry took position to support the 361st Infantry.[32] The enemy's artillery shelled the entire line with great violence throughout the day and night. The disorganization of the enemy's forces by the success of the day was now apparent, and, during the night, a German kitchen cart from the north of Sommerance, fully loaded with cooked food, drove into the American lines in search of the company to which it belonged and which probably no longer existed.

During the night of October 9th, the light regiments of the 1st Field Artillery Brigade advanced to positions along the line, Fléville-Hill 272.

Seventh Day, October 10th.—In conformity with orders from the Fifth Corps, the Division continued its advance by exploitation. Strong patrols preceded the lines and seized and held points of advantage until they could be occupied by the leading battalions. In this way, the line advanced from one to two kilometers until at the end of the day it extended

[31] Verbal statement, Commanding Officer, 26th Infantry, to Division Commander.
[32] Report, First Division, October 17, 1918. War Diary, 26th Infantry.

from a point just north of Sommerance, along the northern edge of the Bois de Romagne.[33]

Among the prisoners brought in during the day was a regimental commander who was in a dug-out on Hill 272. Although a defeated enemy, he recognized the superior fighting power of his captors, and he paid the following tribute to the First Division:

> I received orders to hold my ground at all costs. The American barrage advanced toward my position and the work of your artillery was marvelous. The barrage was so dense that it was impossible for us to move out of our dug-outs. Following the barrage closely was the infantry of the First Division. I saw them forge ahead and I knew that all was lost. All night I remained in my dug-out hoping vainly that something would happen which would permit me to rejoin my army. This morning your troops found me and here I am, after four years of fighting, a prisoner. Yesterday I knew that the First Division was opposite me and I knew that we would have our hardest fight of the war. The First Division is wonderful and the German Army knows it. We did not believe that within five years the Americans could develop a division like the First. The work of its infantry and artillery is worthy of the best armies of the world.[34]

Efforts were now resumed to bury the dead. All available men were organized into detachments and the bodies were collected in groups and buried with such brief religious ceremonies as were possible. During the day the 181st Infantry Brigade was relieved from the First Division and attached to the 32d Division.[35] It had performed its arduous missions in a manner that demonstrated high morale and efficiency and the First Division deeply appreciated the assistance that it rendered.

Eighth Day, October 11th.—Patrols sent forward for exploitation soon came under heavy fire from the Kriemhilde Stellung, which was found to be an entrenched line protected by wire, south of Landres et St. Georges and St. Georges. It was evident that a specially prepared assault would be required to carry this position and the Corps directed that the Division should merely hold the ground that it had gained.

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[33] War Diary, 26th Infantry.

[34] Memorandum, G-2, First Division, October 10, 1918.

[35] F. O. No. 57, First Army, 1918. F. O. No. 52, First Division, 1918.

Orders were now received from the Fifth Corps for the First Division (less the 1st Field Artillery Brigade, including the 1st Ammunition Train) to be relieved during the night of October 11th–12th by the 42d Division.[36] The relief was accomplished without incident and the troops assembled near Cheppy. One hundred men were left by each regiment to finish burying the dead. At the same time, the Division Commander was promoted to the command of the Fifth Army Corps.

The Recall.—Wearily and painfully, the depleted regiments made their way over the miles of ground redeemed from the invader by their valor and their blood, to the shell-torn forest near Cheppy. The ground was a sea of mud and there was no cover or warmth for the chilled bodies that were so much in need of care. However, hot food was waiting for the men, and after eating, they slept from exhaustion. There were no bands now to make cheering music, for they too had been sacrificed while trying to bury the dead and perform other services for their regiments. Hollow-cheeked, pale and silent, these men, who had faced death for days and who had returned to life dazed and bewildered, relaxed and slept like childhood. Such conversation as fell from their lips was low-voiced and calm, and their talk was not of their own prowess or their hardships, but of those who had been left on the field of honor. They knew that again they had turned the tide of battle and they were soothed by the consciousness that their task had been completed with honor to their Division and to their country. No word of criticism or complaint was uttered and each heart was filled with pride in the command and with mutual admiration and confidence in all grades.

On October 13th the small columns retraced their steps over the trails by which their great battalions had advanced just two weeks before, and upon arriving at Les Islettes the Division again passed to the command of the First Corps. Trucks could not be obtained to move the troops and they proceeded by marching, feeble as their bodies were, to the Vavincourt Area, seventy-five kilometers to the south. Great as had been its accomplishments, the work of the Division was not done and would never be done while there was war

[36] F. O. No. 51, First Division, 1918.

to be waged and blood to be spilled for humanity. Immediately, replacements began to arrive and the Division set about delousing, re-equipping and training to take its place again in the line of battle.

Summary of the Battle.—The Division advanced seven kilometers and defeated elements of eight enemy divisions, some of whom chose to defend their positions to the last. They included the 1st Guards, the 5th Guards, the 37th and the 41st Divisions in front of the 1st Brigade and the 52d, 45th, 28th and the 115th Divisions in front of the 2d Brigade.[37] The terrain offered unusual advantages for the defense, and to natural obstacles were added organized positions well entrenched and protected by wire. Throughout the advance both flanks were exposed and the arc from which the batteries were bombarded measured at times one hundred and sixty degrees. The wedge driven the first two days flanked the Argonne, permitting it to be cleared by the 82d Division, and the change of direction the last three days loosened the enemy's hold to the east. The line which the Division found crumbling was restored and carried forward to the assault position for the Kriemhilde Stellung, the last of the enemy's organized defenses.

The prisoners included one lieutenant colonel, one captain, twenty-six lieutenants, four hundred and fifty-five non-commissioned officers and nine hundred and twenty-four enlisted men, making a total of one thousand four hundred and seven.[38] The enemy's losses in killed were very great owing to his stubborn defense.

The material captured included thirteen field guns, ten trench mortars and quantities of machine guns, rifles, ammunition and stores.

The casualties in the Division were as follows:

Killed or died of wounds	68 officers, 1,526 men
Wounded	128 officers, 5,706 men
Missing	59 men
Prisoners	33 men
Total	196 officers, 7,324 men[39]

[37] Report, First Division, November 24, 1918.
[38] Report, First Division, October 17, 1918.
[39] Casualty Records, First Division.

The field hospitals recorded 8554 admissions, including those from other divisions.

The carcasses of three hundred and seventy-five animals, many of them horribly torn by shell, lay scattered along the roads and near the battery positions.

Again there was demonstrated that sublime courage to advance, whatever the resistance or the cost; that indomitable resolution to win, which is the foundation of victory; and that fortitude under hardship, privation and overwhelming losses that marked the character of the First Division. It was here that it earned and received in General Orders of the A. E. F., the encomium which will be cherished not only by those whose valiant sacrifices won it, but by all who shall ever serve in its ranks:

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF HAS NOTED IN THIS DIVISION A SPECIAL PRIDE OF SERVICE AND A HIGH STATE OF MORALE, NEVER BROKEN BY HARDSHIP NOR BATTLE.

The nation that would win in war must distinguish between the type of troops that can hold a prepared position against a heavy assault and the fighting spirit that inspires men to hurl themselves even to destruction against a wall of bullets and shell. In recognition of its superb conduct, the Commander-in-Chief gave the Division the following citation order, which is the only one awarded to a single American Division:

G. H. Q.

American Expeditionary Forces

General Orders

No. 201. France, Nov. 19, 1918.

1. The Commander-in-Chief desires to make of record in the General Orders of the American Expeditionary Forces his extreme satisfaction with the conduct of the officers and men of the First Division in its advance west of the Meuse between October 4 and 11, 1918. During this period the Division gained a distance of seven kilometers over a country which presented not only remarkable facilities for enemy defense, but also great difficulties of terrain for the operations of our troops.

2. The Division met with resistance from elements of eight hostile divisions, most of which were first-class troops and some of which were

completely rested. The enemy chose to defend his position to death, and the fighting was always of the most desperate kind. Throughout the operations the officers and men of the Division displayed the highest type of courage, fortitude and self-sacrificing devotion to duty. In addition to many enemy killed, the Division captured one thousand four hundred and seven of the enemy, thirteen 77-millimeter field guns, ten trench mortars and numerous machine guns and stores.

3. The success of the Division in driving a deep advance into the enemy's territory enabled an assault to be made on the left by the neighboring division against the northeastern portion of the Forest of Argonne and enabled the First Division to advance to the right and outflank the enemy's position in front of the division on that flank.

4. The Commander-in-Chief has noted in this Division a special pride of service and a high state of morale, never broken by hardship nor battle.

5. This order will be read to all organizations at the first assembly formation after its receipt.

By command of General Pershing:

Official: JAMES W. McANDREW,
Chief of Staff.

ROBERT C. DAVIS,
Adjutant General.

The leadership and the response in all grades was admirable throughout the battle, and it does not detract from the merits of others to emphasize the part played by the battalion commanders. As at Soissons, it was here again demonstrated that the battle was pre-eminently in their hands. The battalion was regarded as the ground-gaining unit. The battalion commanders were men who had risen to their grades by proven merit. Brave, cool, and skilful, they had no superior as fighters. They were loved by their officers and men and trusted by their commanders. It was their task to apply the orders received to the accomplishment of their missions; to keep themselves accurately informed as to the enemy; to make wise and timely dispositions; to take the initiative in every emergency; to acquaint their officers clearly with their plans; to employ all their special arms; to coordinate their commands with the neighboring units; to employ effectively the signal details, the scout platoon, the machine guns, the 37-mm. guns, the Stokes mortars, and the accompanying artillery to assist their companies; and, above

all, to press the attack or to hold the ground whatever the opposition. Some were wounded and all exposed themselves fearlessly in going among their men, encouraging them, organizing their positions and maintaining cohesion. They bore their load of responsibility with fortitude and to them are due to a determining degree the brilliant successes of the Division.

CHAPTER X

THE FIRST DIVISION RESUMES THE BATTLE

In the Rest Area.—The troops assembled in the Vavincourt Area October 16th. For more than a month these tired and war-scarred veterans had had no shelter and very little rest, and had fought during that period in two of the greatest battles in American history. Now they were given the usual lofts and stables for billets, where they could delouse, bathe, change clothing, sleep out of the rain and eat warm food. Under such comparatively favorable conditions, and with the reserve vitality of youth, they rapidly recuperated in body and mind.

The urgency for reorganization was too great for many officers and men to take even short leaves. The Division was placed on the priority list for replacements and re-equipment. More than eight thousand men poured in to fill the ranks. Most of them had been inducted into the service in July, and they had been afforded little opportunity for training. It is a tribute to the morale of the veterans that these new arrivals should have been immediately imbued with the spirit of pride and resolution that characterized the command. With a keen insight into the psychology of the men, and with true vision, the Division Commander at this time published the following memorandum, which acted like magic to rekindle the old fighting spirit and to stimulate their enthusiasm for battle:

Headquarters, First Division,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, October 19, 1918.

Memorandum
No. 168

The First Division will probably be called on to enter the line again before many days. The High Command has found it necessary and wise to make this further call on us and we of the First Division know that only the best of reasons again calls us into the line.

The enemy is weakening along his entire front, retreating from the greater part of it, while his allies are already in a state of demoralization. This is no time for us to relax our efforts. It may be that a few more weeks

of hammering will cause the collapse of the Central Empires and relieve us from the many months of discomfort of a winter campaign.

The spirit of this Division has been, is and will be, to give all that we have when our Country calls upon us and we must now clearly see and understand the necessity for putting our full effort into carrying out the orders of the High Command with absolute faith in his wisdom.

This memorandum will be read to all platoons by the platoon commanders, and the brigade commanders will see themselves that every man of their commands has heard and understood its contents.

By Command of Brigadier General Parker:

W. R. Wheeler,
Major, Infantry, U. S. A.,
Division Adjutant.

A formal training schedule was commenced October 20th and continued, regardless of the rainy weather, until October 24th, when once again orders came for the First Division to turn its face toward the greatest of all battlefields.[1]

During the nights of October 25th to 29th, the familiar French camions jolted their loads of human freight from the Vavincourt billets to the wooded area north of Rarecourt. Here the Division passed again to the Fifth Army Corps and was designated as Corps reserve for the great assault that was to be delivered November 1st.

On October 29th the Division Commander issued another appeal to the troops, which fired the resolution of every man to maintain the reputation that had been won at such great cost.

Headquarters, First Division,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, October 29, 1918.

Memorandum for
Members of the
First Division

It will be well for us to bear in mind at all times and especially upon the eve of active operations, the following:

1. That we are the first assault division of the A. E. F.
2. That we have, on four battlefields, always taken all objectives assigned to us.
3. That we have gone through the best German troops for a total of thirty kilometers and have never surrendered an inch of ground to the enemy.
4. That for every prisoner, we have taken over one hundred Germans.

[1] F. O. No. 82, First Army, 1918. F. O. No. 55, First Division, 1918.

5. That the above record has been due to the pride and spirit of each individual member of the Division who, each in his own place, has given to his Country his entire effort of heart, mind and body.

By Command of Brigadier General Parker:

J. W. Greely,
Chief of Staff.

The Corps Commander visited his old Division on October 31st and addressed each regiment, telling the men of the final task that lay before them and assuring them of his confidence in their fulfilment of the supreme test that now awaited. These were indeed hours of stress and responsibility that only those who shared them can ever realize.

On the night of October 31st the Division for the third time crossed the waste of no-man's-land and took its position in the woods about Gesnes and Cierges, as reserve of the Fifth Army Corps, for what was destined to be the last phase of the battle and of the war.

Operations of the 1st Field Artillery Brigade.—The interval between the withdrawal of the Division on October 11th and its reappearance on the field October 31st embraced the second phase of the Meuse-Argonne Battle. It consisted of efforts, at all parts of the line, to gain points of vantage with a view to securing a suitable line of departure for a renewed general assault. Some progress was made and at times the fighting was severe. Throughout this period the 1st Field Artillery Brigade, including the 1st Ammunition Train, remained with the 42d Division to continue the action. Though the men were worn and nerve-racked, though the guns showed the wear of extensive firing, though serious casualties had been sustained and though a large percentage of the horses had been killed or had died and the remainder were emaciated from exposure and overwork, this superb command accepted the new task without sign of murmur or complaint. With undiminished firing schedules, it helped to sustain the battle and prepared to cover the approaching assault with the same skill and devotion that it had given unstintedly to its own infantry. Indeed it was destined to remain in action or advancing until the armistice silenced its guns.

Upper: Aeroplane view of military pontoon bridge across the Rhine River at Honningen, Germany, built by 1st Engineers, First Division.

Lower: First Division soldier keeping "Watch on the Rhine" at Coblenz, Germany, December, 1918.

During the night of October 11th–12th the 3d Battalion, 5th Field Artillery, advanced to the vicinity of Exermont. On the night of October 15th the 1st Battalion moved to the ravine east of Fléville. On October 21st the 2d Battalion advanced to the second ravine north of Fléville, and on October 25th the 3d Battalion moved again to the cover of Hill 272.

The 67th Field Artillery Brigade of the 42d Division came into line on the night of October 13th–14th. It is safe to say that these two brigades had no superiors, as field artillery, in all Europe, and, with their united support, the progress of the 42d Division seemed doubly assured.

On the mornings of October 14th and 16th the 1st Field Artillery Brigade fired to cover attacks ordered by the Corps, against the St. Georges-Landres et St. Georges section of the Kriemhilde Stellung. On the evening of October 16th the brigade received relief orders and some of the batteries had proceeded as far as Cheppy, when the orders were revoked and they returned to their old positions.[2] This was most depressing to the men, whose hopes had been raised by the vision of billets, rest and hot food, but, with characteristic fortitude, they resumed their barrage guard and executed their normal missions. The High Command was already preparing to blast the enemy from his last stronghold on November 1st and the 1st Field Artillery Brigade was selected to take its part in this operation. In the course of preparation, the light regiments were advanced to the woods and valleys of the Côte de Maldah and the accumulation of ammunition warned the men that some great event was impending. Their last ounce of strength and their utmost skill would be required. In order to refresh and rest them, the Corps, on October 23d, ordered the personnel to withdraw to Cheppy, leaving their guns in position with skeleton detachments. Here they could bathe and change clothing and could recuperate through sleep and hot food. The men were further cheered by a ceremony on the evening of October 23d in celebration of the anniversary of the firing of the first American

[2] War Diary, 5th Field Artillery.

shot in the war by Battery C, 6th Field Artillery. On October 25th the regiments returned to their guns and prepared for their missions in the approaching assault.

The First Division in Corps Reserve.—When the First Division took up its reserve position, the 2d Division was occupying the zone of action corresponding to that which the First Division had occupied in the first phase of the battle, as the left division of the Fifth Corps. Its front extended from a point one kilometer south of St. Georges to the northern edge of the Côte de Chatillon, where the line had been advanced by the 84th Brigade of the 42d Division. The right zone of the Corps front was occupied by the 89th Division, which held the northern edge of the Bois de Bantheville to a point one kilometer west of Le Carré Farm.

For the attack of November 1st the following artillery had been concentrated to support each division:

2d Division:		89th Division:	
144,	75-mm. guns.	128,	77-mm. guns.
104,	155-mm. guns.	76,	155-mm. howitzers.
8,	8-in. howitzers.	16,	8-in. howitzers.
12,	105-mm. guns.	20,	105-mm. guns.
12,	155-mm. guns.	8,	155-mm. guns.
4,	6-in. trench mortars.	4,	6-in. trench mortars.
	Total, 284 guns.		Total, 252 guns.

In addition, seventy-two 155-mm. guns were assigned to the Corps front, making a total of six hundred and eight guns of all calibers, including some of the best American brigades.[3] The thoughtful reader will not fail to compare this concentration of artillery with the one hundred and eight guns of all calibers that were at the disposal of the First Division during its gigantic struggle from October 4th to 11th.

The assault was to be prepared by a fire for destruction of two hours. The barrage plan was so constructed that throughout the advance the entire Corps front, of more than eight kilometers, would be covered by a sheet of shell, shrapnel and bullets to a depth of twelve hundred meters. To this

[3] Artillery Plan, 5th Corps, Operations 5, October 29, 1918.

fire was added that of all the machine guns of three divisions. During the preliminary bombardment and the advance, every known enemy battery and machine gun was to be silenced. It was determined to press the battle with desperation, and, in case obstacles were encountered by either division in line, that it could not overcome, the First Division was to pass through it to the assault.

At 3:30 A. M., November 1st, the preliminary bombardment began with a maximum intensity. Every known enemy battery was deluged with gas and shell from at least two heavy guns or howitzers. Every machine gun position was smashed by the heavy calibers, and his trenches and communications were smothered by a sheet of machine gun bullets and of shell and shrapnel from the light guns. At 5:30 A. M. the barrage, containing one-fourth smoke shell, dropped and stood for five minutes, after which it moved at rates varying with the nature of the ground and the obstructions encountered by the infantry. This, however, was no ordinary barrage consisting of a single line of bursts such as the limited number of guns had been able heretofore to furnish the First Division. One hundred and fifty meters in front of the infantry was a line of bursting shell. Two hundred meters in front of the shell was a line of shrapnel fired by one-third of all the light guns. One hundred and fifty meters beyond the shrapnel was a machine gun barrage of great density. Three hundred meters in front of the shrapnel was a line of bursts from 155-mm. howitzers. Beyond this were concentrations of 155-mm. guns and 8-in. howitzers. During the advance, no shot from the guns in the Corps was fired at a greater distance than one thousand meters in front of the infantry, except for counter-battery. A wall of smoke shell concealed the flanks of the infantry, and smoke shell, mixed with high explosive shell, concealed the lines from the enemy's frontal view. As a result, there was a cyclone of bullets and steel moving inexorably in front of the infantry, destroying everything that was exposed over a distance of from one thousand to twelve hundred meters. In order to maintain close support of the infantry,

the batteries moved forward and resumed their firing according to tables of displacement. The entire attack progressed on schedule time, and, at the close of the day, the infantry was on the final objective along the heights of Barricourt, more than nine kilometers from the assault position of the morning. The last enemy defense was broken through and the 1st Field Artillery Brigade had participated in this brilliant performance.

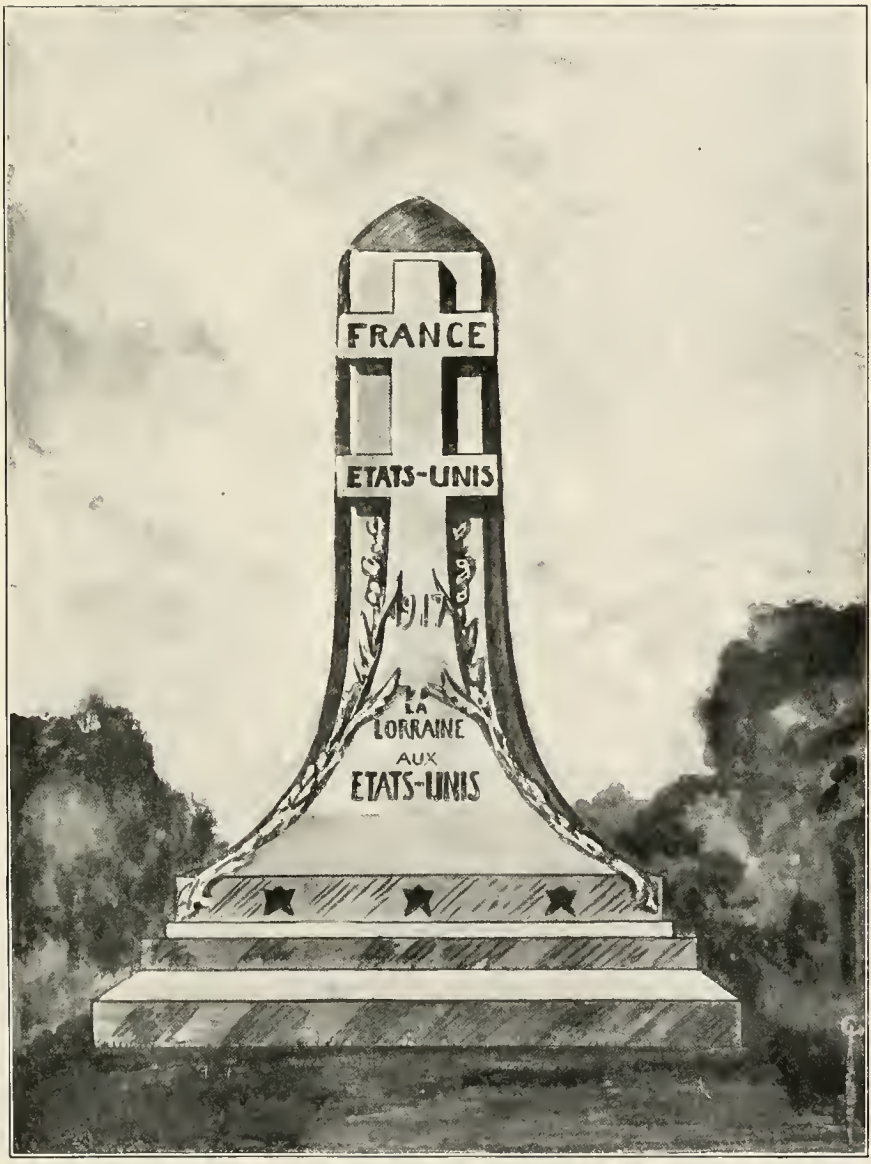
It would be difficult to imagine more complete effect than that produced by this classic assault of the Fifth Army Corps. Enemy machine guns were found in their hidden positions with belts inserted and not a shot fired. Artillery stood with muzzle covers on the guns and piles of untouched ammunition about them. Here and there a gun was upset among the bodies of the horses, drivers, and cannoneers. In the trenches lay the corpses of those who rose to fire or who resisted to the last.[4]

It was not to the liking of the First Division that it should follow in the wake of battle without taking any further part than that of affording a target for the bombing by night and the machine gunning by day to which it was subjected by the enemy's daring aviators. The leading divisions, flushed by their brilliant victory, had no intention of allowing themselves to be relieved and pressed their advantage night and day. The First Division kept close on their heels, and the arrival of its headquarters at the post of command of a division in the line was taken as a signal for the latter to move forward. Thus, the early morning of November 1st found the First Division marching through the Bois de Romagne and the troops halted for the night at Landreville. On November 2d the advance elements reached Chennery. The next day they bivouacked in the Bois de Folie east of Buzancy.[5]

While the Division was thus preparing to re-enter the line of battle, the day was being signalized not far away by an observance that had more than passing significance.

[4] Verbal statements of commanding officers.

[5] F. O. Nos. 56, 57, 58 and 59, First Division, 1918.



The Lorraine Monument

November 3d was the anniversary of the day in 1917 when the first lives were sacrificed by the Division and by the American Army in the great war for humanity. The people of Lorraine had erected over the graves of these heroes, at Bathelémont, a monument bearing the arms of Lorraine and the following inscription:

> Here in Lorraine earth rest the three first American soldiers who were killed in view of the enemy on the 3d of November, 1917. Corporal James B. Gresham (from Evansville), Private Thomas F. Enright (from Pittsburgh), Private Merle D. Hay (from Glidden), all of F Company, 16th Infantry, First Division. As worthy sons of this great and noble Nation, they have fought for Justice, Liberty and Civilization against German Imperialism, the scourge of mankind. They died on the field of honor.

The dedication took place November 3d, and, on account of the activity of the sector on that front, the exercises were held at Nancy. Distinguished civilian and military personages of France and America were present. Soldiers from the 16th Infantry, to which these first sacrifices belonged, represented the Regiment and the Division.

At dusk of November 4th the Division was in the Bois de Belval, in close support of the 2d Division. By their rapid progress the divisions of the Fifth Corps had severed liaison with the troops on their left. The First Division, therefore, moved along the left of the Corps zone and at 5:00 A.M., November 5th, the 26th Infantry deployed along the northern edge of the Forêt de Dieulet to protect the left flank of the Corps.[6]

The roads were churned to a mire, and bivouacs were on wet, soggy ground. Again the inevitable road jams became a source of concern and danger. The heavy tractor artillery converted the lightly surfaced roads into ditches and the cumbersome caterpillars were compelled to make long halts in negotiating the narrow village streets, thus stopping all traffic. Miles of trucks carrying supplies and ammunition would become paralyzed for hours by the stalling of a single one in a slough or ditch. The regiments were thus forced to

[6] F. O. No. 61, First Division, 1918.

march over the rough, boggy fields, and the exertion was exhausting. Typical of their spirit was the body of a soldier that was later found seated in death near the trail made by his regiment. He was fully equipped with his rifle and pack and his face was turned in the direction that his comrades had gone. He had reached the end of his strength and the journey of life, and, when his body failed, his thoughts went on with the living whose company he could no longer keep.

The First Division Again Enters the Line.—Between 2:00 and 3:00 P. M., November 5th, the First Division received orders by telephone from the Fifth Corps to relieve the 80th Division of the First Corps along the Stonne-Beaumont road and to attack in the direction of Mouzon at 5:30 A.M., November 6th (Map X). This meant a hard march on a dark and wet night over muddy roads; the relief of another division without any reconnaissance of its position; and an assault before daybreak the following morning. Nevertheless, the Division marched at 4:00 P. M. and reached its line of departure by 4:00 A.M., November 6th. The front occupied extended from Beaumont to La Besace over a distance of six kilometers. The 1st Field Artillery Brigade, which had continued to support the 2d Division, was in position near Nouart, November 4th, and it rejoined the First Division November 5th. The losses in horses had been so great that a part of the caissons in each battery had been left behind near Landreville. The 2d Brigade was on the right with the 2d and the 1st Battalions of the 26th Infantry in line from right to left and the 3d Battalion in support. The 28th Infantry was in brigade reserve. The line was extended to the left by the 18th Infantry with the 1st Battalion in line, the 3d in support and the 2d in Division reserve. On the left was the 16th Infantry with the 1st Battalion in line, the 2d in support and the 3d in brigade reserve. Each battalion was again accompanied by the machine gun company which had virtually been a part of it in all the previous operations. In addition to the 2d Battalion, 18th Infantry, the 1st Machine Gun Battalion and the 1st Engineers were in the Division reserve. The 1st Field Artillery Brigade

occupied positions to support the attack with the 7th Field Artillery near Beaumont and the 6th Field Artillery on the left. Accompanying guns were designated for the assault battalions. The 5th Field Artillery covered the front of the Division.

The eastern boundary of the zone of action was the line Beaumont-Villemontry, and the western boundary the line from La Bagnolle, southeast of La Besace, along the western edge of the Bois de Yoncq to the eastern edge of Autrecourt. This placed Mouzon at the center of the objective line along the Meuse River. With an impatience born of days of waiting, the troops dashed forward. Yoncq was in the hands of the 18th Infantry by 7:00 A. M. All regiments overcame the resistance encountered and by noon they were on their objectives along the Meuse River, having covered a distance of more than six kilometers. The First Division encountered here elements of the 31st, 52d, 41st, 236th, 10th and 115th German Divisions.[7] The portion of Mouzon on the west bank of the Meuse River was occupied by the 18th Infantry and patrols from the 26th Infantry after sharp fighting. As the advance patrols were approaching the bridge at this place, it was blown up. At the same time, mines exploded about the town on both sides of the river and the buildings were soon in flames. The enemy's machine guns and artillery poured a violent fire into the town and the troops suffered a number of casualties.

The van of the 26th Infantry had a brisk encounter in Villemontry before the town could be cleared.[8] Throughout the advance and the fighting in the towns, the hostile artillery on the heights of the Meuse maintained an effective fire upon all exposed elements. The 6th and 7th Field Artillery and the 1st Battalion, 5th Field Artillery, followed closely behind the infantry and went into position near Yoncq.

The casualties during the advance and occupation of the river line were:

[7] Enemy order of battle, Headquarters First Army and G. H. Q.

[8] Report, First Division, November 26, 1918.

Killed or died of wounds	2 officers, 127 men
Wounded	5 officers, 218 men
Prisoners	2 men
Total	7 officers, 347 men[9]

Sedan, the Goal.—The Meuse-Argonne offensive had rapidly passed into open warfare and the First Division was at last realizing the necessity for long-sustained marches and maneuvers for which the troops had been prepared. The complete system of communications that had been maintained in the sectors and the early stages of the great battle ceased to exist. All posts of command in the Division were advanced to the proximity of the troops. No sooner had the telephone lines of the Corps reached Division Headquarters than the linemen would be thrown into despair by the forward movement of the staff. In the same way, liaison with neighboring divisions had become increasingly difficult as the front extended with the diminishing resistance. At last, on November 6th, all elements were reduced to the primitive method of couriers to transmit orders and to gain information. Over the rough and broken country this proved a slow and tedious process. The location of the 2d Division on the right was known, but contact had never been regained with the First Corps on the left and no troops of that command had been located since the Division re-entered the line. The Division had, however, kept strictly within its prescribed boundaries and had taken measures to protect its left flank.

Shortly after noon on November 6th the Commanding General of the Fifth Corps arrived at the Headquarters of the First Division, which was located in an old prison camp at La Gros Faux. He handed the Division Commander a copy of the following order from the Headquarters, First American Army:

Memorandum for Commanding Generals, 1st Corps, 5th Corps.
Subject: Message from the Commander-in-Chief.

1. General Pershing desires that the honor of entering Sedan should fall to the First American Army. He has every confidence that the troops

[9] Casualty Records, First Division.

of the 1st Corps, assisted on their right by the 5th Corps, will enable him to realize this desire.

2. In transmitting the foregoing message, your attention is invited to the favorable opportunity now existing, for pressing our advantage throughout the night. Boundaries will not be considered binding.

By command of Lieutenant General Liggett.

The Corps Commander directed the Division Commander to march upon Sedan and to assist in capturing the place the following morning. The German communiqués had already acknowledged that the line was broken in front of the First American Army. Sedan was only seven and one-half miles from the French-Belgian border and its possession would not only complete the victory which had been won at such a cost in blood, but the effect of its possession would be disastrous to the enemy's morale. It was evident that the High Command recognized that the moment had arrived to push the advantage by every possible means and the troops were given independence of action, proportionate to the emergency. Here, if ever, was required initiative and daring on the part of leaders and fortitude and endurance on the part of troops. The First Division was in a peculiarly advantageous position to respond to the demand and, like the arrow in the drawn bow, it needed only to be released. Conscious of its own high purpose and guided by the spirit of co-operation and helpfulness that had been a distinguishing quality of the Division, it accepted its mission with eagerness. After reading the order and hearing a few words of explanation as to the intentions of the Corps, the Division Commander, with characteristic resolution, said: "I understand, sir. I will now give my orders."

The problem that confronted him was that of the formation in which the advance and the subsequent attack should be made. It was manifestly impossible to move at night, except along roads. By using the best routes available, the Division would be taxed to the limit of human endurance to accomplish its mission. Two courses of action were available. The Division might move by the left flank down the valley of the Meuse and force its way over a narrow front to the

high ground southwest of Sedan. In this case, both flanks would be exposed and the regiments would be unable to make a timely deployment should it become necessary to engage the entire force of the Division, as was to be expected from all previous experience.

The other alternative was to have the columns march on a wide front and arrive on the hills southwest of the city, ready to deploy promptly at any time for an attack. The latter course was chosen, and all available roads were necessary for the movement.

The brigade commanders were immediately assembled at Division Headquarters and preliminary orders were given. Formal orders were issued as promptly as possible and sent to the subordinate units. At the same time, liaison officers were sent to inform other troops of the proposed movement and to link the Division to them. One officer was sent to the First Corps Headquarters, arriving there at 9:00 P. M. Another officer was sent to the Headquarters of the 6th Division, which was reported to be the right division of the First Corps, arriving there at about 6:30 P. M. A third officer was sent to the 2d Division and established liaison with the left brigade of that division.[10]

The march was ordered in five columns as follows, from east to west:

Column 1: 1st Battalion, 16th Infantry, by the road Autrecourt-Remilly-Wadelincourt.

Column 2: 16th Infantry (less one battalion) and Company A, 1st Engineers, by the road Pourron-Autrecourt-Raucourt-Haracourt-Thélonne-Noyers.

Column 3: 18th Infantry (less one battalion) by the road Pourron-Autrecourt-Raucourt-Maisoncelle-Bulson-Chaumont, thence north.

Column 4: 28th Infantry and Company D, 1st Engineers, by the road Stonne-Chemery-Chéhéry-Frenois.

Column 5: 26th Infantry, by the road Stonne-Chemery-Omicourt-Hannagne-St. Martin.

The Division reserve, consisting of the 2d Battalion, 18th Infantry, the 1st Machine Gun Battalion and the 1st Engineers (less two companies) was assigned to the road La Besace-

[10] Letter from Division Commander, November 8, 1918.

Raucourt, and then to follow the second column at a distance of one kilometer.

The 6th Field Artillery was ordered to follow the 18th Infantry, and the 7th Field Artillery to follow the 28th Infantry. A battalion of the 5th Field Artillery was to follow each of Columns 2, 3 and 4.[11]

The regiments assembled by dark and the advance commenced between 7:00 and 8:00 P. M. The runner who bore the written order to the platoon of the 26th Infantry in Villemontry was killed before he could deliver his message. The platoon commander, upon receiving a verbal order from the neighboring troops, refused to withdraw, saying that it was a mistake and adding, with characteristic spirit, "The First Division never gives up any ground that it has taken."

The sufferings of that night march will remain one of the most memorable of the war's horrors. The men were already worn physically and mentally. Again the rain soaked their heavy packs and made the destroyed roads even more muddy for the weary and sore feet. Progress was slow in the darkness and the craving for sleep was overpowering. In the streets of the towns there was fighting at close quarters. Columns forced their way through and left detachments to mop them up. At every turn, the enemy was surprised by the appearance of the Americans during that night of wildness and stress.

The 1st Battalion, 16th Infantry, met resistance from the moment of its departure. It suffered especially from machine gun fire north of Remilly. There was violent street fighting in Allicourt, which was reached at 3:30 A. M. Pont Maugis was taken at 4:30 A. M., and a number of prisoners, one 77-mm. gun and some transport were captured. The second column of the 16th Infantry met heavy machine gun fire at Thélonne, where it remained until 7:30 A. M. It then advanced to Noyers and established connection with the 1st Battalion. The 1st and 2d Battalions then assaulted Hill 252, where they met severe machine gun and artillery fire. The line passed over the hill, and, by 11:00 A. M., the 16th Infantry was organized in the woods north of Hill 252. Just as the

[11] F. O. No. 62, First Division, 1918.

attack began, elements of the 42d Division were discovered approaching Thélonne. With the true spirit of co-operation, a battalion commander sent two runners to the commanding officer of the 16th Infantry to maintain liaison in case assistance was needed to repel a counter-attack. The position gained by the 16th Infantry was the nearest point to Sedan reached by any American unit. After the Infantry had passed over Hill 252 the Germans returned to Pont Maugis and were met by Company A, 1st Engineers, who fought throughout the morning before the town was completely cleared.

The 18th Infantry arrived at Bulson at 5:30 A. M., November 7th, where it met elements of the 42d Division. Upon learning of its presence, the regiment was ordered to halt north of the town.

The 28th Infantry came upon troops of the 42d Division between Connage and Chéhéry. The regiment reached the latter town at 7:40 A.M. and found more troops of the 42d Division and elements of the Fourth French Army. After passing the town, the 3d Battalion deployed and advanced to attack Hill 297. The troops were continually under fire from enemy machine guns in the Bois la Queue and Bois de la Marfée. Upon reaching the road running east from Chevenges, it was found that the 166th Infantry of the 42d Division was dug in along this road between Chevenges and the National road from Chéhéry. On account of the fire from the Bois de la Marfée, Company A, 28th Infantry, advanced through the wood and cleared the western edge. It then connected with the 3d Battalion, which in its attack had advanced well up the southern slope of the hill.[12]

In the meantime, Division Headquarters learned that the enemy's positions east of the Meuse were strongly fortified with artillery and machine guns. It was therefore decided not to pass the crests of the hills until night. Orders were sent for the attack to cease, and, at 11:00 A.M., the five companies of the 28th Infantry dug in, half way up the southern slope of Hill 297.[13]

[12] Report, First Division, November 25, 1918.

[13] War Diary, 28th Infantry.

The Division Commander and Staff, while approaching Chéhéry at about 8:00 A.M., came under fire from the west side of the Bar River. Division Headquarters was established in Chéhéry, which was constantly under shell fire during the day.[14] The 7th Field Artillery reached Chéhéry before noon.

The 26th Infantry, exhausted from plodding all night through the darkness and the mud, reached Chemery early on the morning of November 7th, where it came under artillery fire and suffered some casualties. At 7:00 A. M. it approached Omicourt and found the enemy occupying the heights beyond with machine guns and infantry. Artillery fire was also severe. The 3d Battalion, which had been in support, took the lead and, after a short engagement, dislodged the enemy. The 1st Battalion in turn passed through the 3d Battalion and continued the attack toward St. Aignan. Patrols passed around the town of St. Aignan, which was being heavily shelled, and penetrated the woods beyond. Contact was made with elements of the 40th French Division at Omicourt and close liaison existed between the troops of the two forces. The order suspending the advance reached the regiment at this time and the troops dug in at 5:30 P. M.[15]

The accident of roads, the removal of sector boundaries, the persistence of the American advance and the unexpected feeble resistance of the enemy had brought together, over a front of about eight kilometers, the First and 42d American Divisions and the 40th French Division, none of which knew of the proximity of the others until they met. Among the troops, the presence of each unit was thoroughly welcome and only the most cordial spirit of comradeship and co-operation prevailed. If an assault was to be made on Sedan, there were none too many, and all had learned by experience the value of such assistance as each could render.

The following German Divisions were located opposite this portion of the front on November 7th, from right to left: 115th, 10th, 236th, 41st, 52d, 31st, 15th Bavarian, 103d, 240th, 203d, 76th Reserve, 195th, 202d and 42d.[16]

[14] Verbal statement of Division Commander.

[15] War Diary, 26th Infantry.

[16] Enemy order of battle, Headquarters First Army and G. H. Q.

The First Division had carried out the orders to reach the hills southwest of Sedan and it was ready to execute the next phase, which would place in Allied hands the great railroad that was the real objective of the Meuse-Argonne offensive, as well as the historic fortress of Sedan.

About 2:00 P.M., November 7th, the Commanding General, Fifth Army Corps, reached the Headquarters of the First Division at Chéhéry. Upon learning of the presence of the 42d Division, he gave orders to move the First Division to the east so as to clear entirely the zone occupied by the 42d Division. Upon reaching the rear echelon of the First Division Headquarters at Chéhéry, at about 3:00 P.M., the Corps Commander was handed a wireless message from the Headquarters, First American Army, directing that the First Division withdraw south of the line La Besace-Autrecourt. This was transmitted to the Division Commander, and at 3:30 P. M. orders were discussed prescribing the details for the movement. By 5:30 P. M. all units were en route to the designated area. On the afternoon of November 7th Division Headquarters was re-established at Le Gros Faux.[17] During the night, the troops arrived at their bivouacs in the woods in the vicinity of Yoncq.

Between 4:30 P. M., November 5th, and midnight, November 7th, the Division had marched or fought without sleep or rest. The 16th Infantry had covered fifty-four kilometers, the 18th Infantry fifty-three kilometers, the 26th Infantry seventy-one kilometers and the 28th Infantry fifty-two kilometers. The other units had marched in proportion. At last they were able to throw their weary bodies on the muddy ground and feel the luxury of rest and sleep.

The form and spirit with which the Division executed its final tasks were worthy of its highest standards. Among the outstanding features of the operation were the speed of execution, the endurance of the personnel and the confidence between superiors and subordinates that produced instant and understanding response.

The captures in this last operation included fifty-four prisoners, one 77-mm. gun, two anti-tank guns, a number

[17] War Diary, First Division and regiments.

of machine guns, four rolling kitchens and some transport and small stores.[18]

The casualties suffered were:

Killed or died of wounds	1 officer,	73 men
Wounded	9 officers,	404 men
Missing		4 men
Prisoners		15 men
Total	10 officers,	496 men[19]

[18] Report, First Division, November 25, 1918.

[19] Casualty Records, First Division.

CHAPTER XI

THE FRUITS OF VICTORY

The Armistice.—The First Division was held in Corps reserve pending the operation then in progress for the forcing of the Meuse River between Mouzon and Pouilly by the Fifth Corps. Food and rest soon restored the strength of the men, whose spirits had never flagged even under the bodily exhaustion which they had suffered. On the night of November 10th-11th the 2d and 89th Divisions crossed the Meuse and established bridgeheads at Mouzon and Pouilly preparatory for the Fifth Corps to continue the advance.

On the morning of November 11th the following message came announcing the armistice and ordering firing to cease at 11:00 A. M.:

OFFICIAL RADIO FROM PARIS

6:01 A. M., NOV. 11, 1918

Marshal Foch to the Commander-in-Chief.

1. Hostilities will be stopped on the entire front beginning at 11 o'clock, November 11th (French hour).

2. The Allied troops will not go beyond the line reached at that hour on that date until further orders.

(Signed) MARSHAL FOCH.

5:45 A. M.

With the elements of command there was little thought that this would terminate the war, and arrangements were made to resume the offensive and complete the victory. It was an incident of the campaign and merely signified that the inevitable might be delayed. Officers announed the news to the men, some of whom were on the march and some in bivouac. To these war-tried veterans, many of whom had known nothing for months but the sound of guns and the call to battle, who had been relieved from the front lines only to prepare for another "drive," and whose thoughts had been trained by hardship and danger to contemplate peace as something very dim in the past and very remote in the future, the tidings

brought a confusion of incredulity and wonder. In some faces could be seen the returning light of hopes that had seemed dead; of visions of loved ones with whom they might yet be reunited; and of thoughts of a future that held happiness and reward. In others, there was the quiet dignity of a courage and even of a stoicism that had met death without flinching and that could share triumph without excitement or emotion. In strong contrast to the music, the whistles and the shouting with which even erroneous reports of peace had been greeted and to the unrestrained rejoicings with which the armistice was celebrated in the homeland, there was only dignity and solemnity among these men whose sufferings and whose courage had made it possible. All were silent and speculated little on the next move, although it was assumed that the Division would continue to have a place of honor in the program.

Fires could now be lighted for the much-needed warmth, regardless of the smoke and flame that betrayed their location. At least, there were no enemy aviators to molest the men and no watchful batteries to harass their quietude or to disturb their sleep. At night the woods were illuminated by the burning logs about which, for the first time, groups of men gathered in friendly talk or stretched themselves to sleep without waking to find their bodies numbed with cold. With the absence of danger, there came complete relaxation and recuperation, and the vigor of naturally healthy bodies was restored. At the moment when the whole world was plague-stricken and tens of thousands of people were dying from influenza in their comfortable homes, these men, who lived with no shelter but the heavens, enjoyed a robustness of health that defied fatigue and hunger, and exposure to cold and rain. To them, the contagion was unknown. The days were spent re-equipping and refitting the Division in preparation for any forward movement.

The March to the Rhine.—In accordance with the terms of the armistice, the left bank of the Rhine was to be occupied by Allied troops, with bridgeheads at Cologne, Coblenz and Mayence. The Coblenz bridgehead was assigned to the

BRIGADIER GENERAL FRANK PARKER
Commanding First Division from October 19, 1918, to November 20, 1918

Third American Army, composed of veteran divisions. On November 12th the First Division marched southward and bivouacked in the Romagne woods. On November 13th it was transferred to the Fourth Corps as a part of the Army of Occupation. It moved to Malancourt on November 14th and on the 15th to Le Cabaret Farm, four and one-half kilometers east of Verdun, to take its place in the order of march.

It was a fitting coincidence that at this time the Division insignia was adopted and first worn, as though these veterans had qualified for this token of honor. The red one was the natural designation of the Division, significant of its blood and its prestige, and the khaki shield was symbolic of the part that had been cast for it in the American Expeditionary Forces. The laurel wreath about the shield was the emblem of its triumphs.

At last, on the morning of November 17th, the columns turned their faces northward and the march to the Rhine began. Proudly these conquerors bore themselves, and their hearts beat high with the consciousness that through their sufferings they had helped to bring peace to the world. Stretching as far as the eye could see came the dense masses of splendid infantry with steel helmets and full packs and with the neat uniforms which contrasted strikingly with the bedraggled clothing that they had so lately worn back from their last drive. The machine gunners with their mules and neatly loaded carts, the field artillery with horses, harness and equipment already recovering their former standards, and the miles of trains and transport, gave the impression of power and magnitude that thrilled with pride and inspired with admiration all whose fortune it was to see the beginning of this great event.

The Division crossed the Meuse River near Verdun and the scene throughout the day was one of desolation and destruction. Continually there passed columns of repatriated prisoners, French, Russian and Italian, footsore and weary. Their half-starved bodies and motley clothing did not prevent them from smiling at their rescuers, whose hearts went out in compassion to their less fortunate comrades.

A First Division soldier on guard in a famous castle, the ancestral home of the von Walderdees, where the former Kaiser frequently visited, Molsberg, Germany

There were no billets the first night, but the march of November 18th took the troops to the area of the inhabited towns. The population, freed from years of oppression and horror, welcomed their deliverers with such show of gratitude as was possible. Crudely constructed victory arches and hastily patched flags with stars and stripes varying according to the means at hand, greeted the heads of the columns. The mayors in full regalia and delegations of civil officials expressed their welcome from full hearts.

As the march continued, it was seen that on every foot of French soil the invader had left the imprint of his iron heel. The worn and destroyed roads, the wretched condition of the people and the sadly neglected villages and houses told of oppression and privation. It was therefore a welcome change of scene when on November 20th the columns for the first time since their arrival in St. Nazaire crossed the boundary of France. On this day the Division traversed a small section of Lorraine, passing through Aumetz, and billeted for the night in Audun-le-Tiche, where the town, clad in holiday attire, greeted the Americans with a wildly excited joy born of their freedom from forty-eight years of bondage. Tricolors that had been concealed for years, appearing as if by the touch of a magician's wand, waved a welcome never to be forgotten, and old musical instruments that had been rescued from cellars and garrets tooted and drummed in joyful discordant notes the strains of the "Marseillaise." The next day the Division entered the smiling and prosperous Duchy of Luxemburg, where the people welcomed the soldiers, who were able to find billets with comfortable beds instead of lofts and stables that had constituted their lodgings in France. During the next two days all commands proceeded across this small state and halted until December 1st to wait for the prescribed time for entering the enemy's territory. On the way, the 18th Infantry, Company B, 1st Engineers, and the Bands of the 5th Field Artillery, 6th Field Artillery and 28th Infantry paraded through the City of Luxemburg and the column was viewed from the palace by the Duchess Adelaide and General Pershing. The streets were crowded with the populace, who gave the troops an ovation.

The columns reached the Moselle River on November 22d, where the leading troops of the 1st Brigade halted at Gravenmacher and those of the 2d Brigade at Wormeldingen. They were now in a land of plenty, untouched by the devastation and horrors of war. With rest, food and drink, and with friendly associations with the population, the men found themselves in what appeared to be a new world. Here, the trains arrived with supplies of all kinds and the refitting of the Division with clothing and equipment was completed. Thanksgiving Day was celebrated in truly American style, and, while the conventional turkey could not be procured, the substitutes left nothing to be desired. The day was marked by impressive ceremonies at Division Headquarters at Karnach, where in the shadow of the old cathedral the President's Thanksgiving Proclamation was read to the assembled soldiers and Luxemburgers.

These were days of momentous events in the world, and among them December 1st will remain an anniversary of unusual significance. If anything were needed to complete the humiliation of Germany it was the invasion of her soil by the nations whom she had sought to destroy. The early hours of the morning saw the troops astir with packs slung and trains moving for many miles. The bridges at Gravenmacher and Wormeldingen resounded with the tramp of marching men whose feet were planted for the first time in the enemy's country. Billeting parties preceded the commands and the best houses that the towns afforded were allotted to the men for whom nothing was too good. The soft warm beds, protected from the cold and the rain, were in strong contrast to the life of exposure and hardship that had been their lot during the campaign. The people were sullen, resentful and indifferent. They had been told of the atrocities that the Americans would commit, but, after seeing the scrupulous care manifested by the soldiers to show consideration and respect toward the population and their property, the attitude toward them became most friendly. The country was prosperous, with no scars or marks of war, and as the contrast grew between the thriving condition of the enemy and

the land that their armies had despoiled and wrecked, the resentment against their crimes was intensified.

The route followed generally the beautiful valley of the Moselle River, where the men found unceasing interest in the vineyards that covered its terraced slopes. Springing from the loose shale and stones, the vegetation covered the steep hillsides to the very crests of the mountains. Access to the vines was afforded by ladders, tunnels and steps cut in the stone, and far above could be seen the natives tending the plants which were their chief source of income.

As the columns wound their way through the picturesque villages and hills that extend for many miles to the west of the Rhine, they caught their first view of that fabled stream on December 12th. Through all the ages this river has been the center of German sentiment, and the affection of the people for it has been like that for the Fatherland. Their legends, their songs and their history cluster about it. In its ruined castles is written the story of their ancestors and in its swiftly moving waters they have fancied an invincible barrier against their enemies. Now, hosts of tramping men from across the Atlantic, whom neither their submarines nor their armies could stop, were approaching the forbidden stream as conquerors, to occupy it and to complete the victory for civilization.

On December 12th, the Division entered Coblenz and found luxurious billets in the hotels and the many pretentious houses of that city. The march had covered a distance of more than two hundred miles. Many of the shoes issued were ill fitting and caused distressingly sore feet. Nevertheless, the spirits of the men were high and as they gazed at the great fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, now helpless in Allied hands, they realized that their triumph was complete. The day was spent in sightseeing, and the men inspected with keen interest the gigantic equestrian statue of Kaiser Wilhelm First and the famous pontoon bridge that spans the Rhine. Upon arriving at Coblenz, the Division passed from the Fourth Corps to the Third Corps, which was charged with the defense of the Coblenz Bridgehead.

Dawn of December 13th was ushered in by a steady drizzling rain that soon became a downpour. In spite of the

Upper: First Division crossing the Rhine River on German military pontoon bridge, December, 1918.

Lower: The 16th Infantry passing through victory arch, New York City.

unfavorable weather conditions, a great crowd of civilians, welfare workers and staff officers gathered at the pontoon bridge to witness another event of historical significance. Led by the 3d Battalion, 18th Infantry, at the command, "Forward, march," an American Army began crossing the Rhine. With colors flying and bands playing, regiment after regiment followed in dense ranks until the entire Division found itself in the area of the Coblenz Bridgehead. The same day brought all the elements to their assigned positions in the occupied territory.

The Bridgehead.—In accordance with the terms of the armistice, the Coblenz Bridgehead comprised the territory inclosed by an arc whose ends rested upon the river and which was described by a radius of thirty kilometers with the center at the Pfaffendorf Bridge at Coblenz (Map XII). The Allied occupation consisted of one French Division in the right portion of the Bridgehead and three American Divisions in the remainder, with the First Division adjoining the French. The regiments of the First Division were arranged in the line in order, from right to left, the 26th Infantry, the 28th Infantry, the 16th Infantry and the 18th Infantry. The sector was divided into four zones, namely, the outpost zone, defended by outguards with day and night positions for automatic rifles and machine guns, which covered the avenues of hostile approach; the zone of main resistance; the reserve zone; and the barrage zone. Each regiment placed one battalion in line, one in support and one in reserve. The battalions alternated for serving in the line. The companies of the 2d and 3d Machine Gun Battalions alternated with the regimental machine gun companies for duty in the line.

The 6th and 7th Field Artillery occupied positions to support the 1st and 2d Brigades, respectively, and the 5th Field Artillery prepared to cover the entire front of the Division. The 1st Engineers began work in constructing shelter and repairing roads. The remainder of the troops entered upon their normal duties of serving the Division. The trains and field hospitals were located in small towns in the general vicinity of Division Headquarters, which was

established at Montabaur. A troop of cavalry was attached to the Division for patrol duty in connection with the outpost system.

The territory was picturesque and characteristic of the Rhine Valley. The ancient castle of Molsberg in the outpost zone was occupied as an observation point and became a center of peculiar interest. At first, the Division occupied seventy-six towns, but later the area was extended to include one hundred and eleven towns when the 32d Division was relieved in March, 1919.

Life in the Bridgehead.—Among the first tasks presented to the command was that of establishing a police and sanitary system in the area. The German ideas of cleanliness were not in accordance with those that prevailed with the Americans, and it was necessary to overcome much opposition and often to inflict fines and punishment in order to induce the natives to keep their streets and premises clean. Roads were extensively repaired, and the entire sector was posted with attractive signs to indicate boundaries and to guide travelers.

A training program was prepared which required drills, exercises and studies during the morning hours. The afternoons were devoted to athletic and recreational activities. A system of leaves was inaugurated, and the members of the Division were afforded opportunities to visit the resorts of France, Belgium and England. Three-day passes, which included excursions up and down the Rhine and a visit to the Third Corps leave area at Neuweid, were granted liberally to the men. The regiments and machine gun battalions organized theatrical companies that acquired much local fame, and the Division show, called "Absent Without Leave," toured the Army of Occupation and the leave areas of France. In addition, the Division was visited by many groups of professional entertainers sent over by the welfare societies.

Special efforts were made to develop athletics. Football and baseball teams were formed in appropriate seasons and games were played with other divisions. A division track and field meet produced contests of a high order and aroused intense enthusiasm.

A First Division Monument

Great interest was manifested in the excellence of billets, kitchens, stables and transportation. There were constant competitions among the different groups into which the command was divided for this purpose, and there resulted the maintenance of those high standards of which the Division has always been justly proud. The Division Horse Show at Montabaur, February 24th, was a creditable performance preparing the way for the one that was conducted on July 4th. This was unquestionably one of the finest exhibits given in the A. E. F. The Division also competed in the Third Corps Horse Show against the 2d and 32d Divisions and won the first prize.

On February 24th there appeared the first issue of *The Bridgehead Sentinel*, the Division newspaper, which was destined to become a powerful agency for morale in the command. From a two-sheet publication, it expanded into a weekly of ten pages and grew proportionately in popularity and usefulness.

In order to employ profitably the available time, schools of various kinds were established in general education and in vocational training. These grew very popular as their benefits became known, and they were largely attended by the men who saw in them a preparation for their return to civil life. The town of Auerbach was entirely occupied by the First Division School, which closed early in June, much to the regret of both students and faculty. At the same time, a Division Training School for Officers was conducted in Montabaur.

As conditions stabilized, many officers and men felt that they had done their part and they were given their discharges to return to their homes and their business. They were sadly missed, but their places were promptly filled by new arrivals.

On February 11, 1919, the field officers of the Division met at Montabaur and formed the Society of the First Division. Its purpose is set forth in the following extract from its by-laws:

The object of this society shall be to promote social intercourse between persons who have served in the First Division during the past war; to do any and all things advisable for the good of the military service and the American people collectively and for any member of the society individually where consistent with the principal object, "the good of the military service and the American people."

The Society at once began preparations to honor the members of the Division who had made the supreme sacrifice on the battlefields of France. Through the initiation fees and dues and from a contribution of one hundred thousand francs from the Salvation Army, funds were procured to erect a monument on each battlefield. A board of officers visited each sector of the western front to verify battle lines and to select the sites for the monuments. The work was begun at once and carried to a successful completion. One stands on the relief line at Cantigny near the road that leads to Montdidier. One was placed on the heights of Buzancy, but was later moved to the Soissons-Château Thierry Road on the line that the Division turned over to the 15th Scottish Division on the battlefield of Soissons. Another stands on the Vigneulles-St. Benoit Road, which was reached by the Division in the St. Mihiel operation. A fourth is northeast of Sommerance and marks the front gained in the first entry into the Meuse-Argonne battle. The fifth stands on Hill 252, southwest of Sedan, behind the farthest point reached in the final advance. The shaft of each monument bears in bronze the names of the members of the Division who fell on that field and is surmounted by a shell chiseled from the granite, upon which is perched, with hovering wings, the eagle that symbolizes the land for which they died. In addition to these monuments, stone pillars were placed to mark the battle-lines of departure and relief on each field.

With the approach of Memorial Day plans were made to honor in person, for the last time, those who slept under the forests of white crosses that marked the American cemeteries. At Dernbach, Germany, where the Division cemetery of the Bridgehead was located, throngs of officers and men attended the simple but impressive ceremonies. Detachments, con-

The five battle monuments erected at Cantigny, Soissons, St. Mihiel, the Argonne and Sedan

sisting of a chaplain and another officer, with a firing squad, visited each cemetery that contained the dead of the First Division in France and rendered the honors that were their due.

The first annual reunion of the Division was held at Montabaur on June 6th. The entire Division could not be accommodated, but large representations came from every company and detachment. An abundant dinner was served under canvas to more than three thousand officers and men. Several addresses were made by prominent officers, and entertainment was provided during the meal by the welfare workers with the command. After dinner, the crowds were amused by the First Division Circus, organized and presented by the 1st Ammunition Train. So great was the success of this remarkable show that it was later exhibited to the Army of Occupation in Coblenz and to the British forces in Cologne.

Among the remarkable performances of the Division which will ever be remembered with pride was the construction by the 1st Engineers of a military pontoon bridge across the Rhine at Honningen in the record time of forty-one minutes and eight seconds. The best previous record was fifty-eight minutes and thirty seconds by the 2d Engineers. The time required by the Germans to construct a bridge at the same site when they had a bridge school at Honningen was about four hours.

During the occupation of the Bridgehead the Division was visited by many distinguished officials, both military and civil. On March 14th General Pershing reviewed the Division near Montabaur, decorated a number of officers and men with campaign and service medals and delivered a complimentary address to the troops. On May 9th the Division was reviewed by Lieutenant General Liggett, who commanded the Army of Occupation. He bestowed the battle streamers upon the colors of the regiments and separate battalions of the Division. These streamers bear the names of the ten operations in which the organizations participated during the war. On May 13th the Commander-in-Chief again visited the Division during a baseball game between the First and Second Divisions. In the latter part of April

Artillery of First Division in parade at Washington, D. C., September 17, 1919

two composite companies were sent to Coblenz to form a part of the selected regiment of regular troops which was to represent the American Army in the victory parades in London, Paris and Brussels.

About the middle of June the allied negotiations with Germany became unsatisfactory, and grave doubts arose that the enemy would sign the treaty of peace. In such a contingency, the Allies had no alternative but to resume hostilities. Accordingly, the alert order was given on June 18th and the troops went into bivouac along the outpost line, in readiness. Machine gun companies joined their old battalions for combat and the artillery regiments prepared to support the infantry brigades. The trains with full loads were placed in readiness for the forward movement. It was expected that the advance would begin on June 23d, but on that day the news was received that the treaty would be signed. The necessity having passed, all commands went into billets on June 27th. The treaty was signed on June 28th and the Division returned to its old billets on June 29th.

Marshal Pétain visited Coblenz July 18th, for the purpose of decorating the colors of all the regiments of the Division with the Croix de Guerre. At that time the colors were with the composite regiment in London, and the decorations were delivered to the regimental commanders. The day was the anniversary of the battle of Soissons, and, to celebrate it, the 1st Infantry Brigade entertained the command with a gymkhana at Selters. At night there was a brilliant display of fireworks that was reminiscent of the wild nights in the old sectors.

With the signing of the armistice, plans were made to withdraw all the American Divisions and to substitute for them a detachment designated as the American Forces in Germany. As a further proof of his desire to recognize the signal services that the Division had rendered, the Commander-in-Chief conferred upon it the honor of being the last to leave, and he determined to return with it to the homeland. When, therefore, the 2d Division was relieved early in July, the First Division took over the entire American Bridgehead,

and Division Headquarters was shifted to Neuweid to secure a more central control. On July 31st the news was received that the Division would begin entraining for the port of embarkation and that the first train would leave Germany August 15th. This was confirmed by General Pershing himself, who made his last tour of inspection on August 2d, when he found the First Division the only American troops across the Rhine. During this visit, he pinned the Croix de Guerre, that had been presented by Marshal Pétain, on the colors and standards of all the regiments and separate battalions.

Homeward Bound.—The order for the return of the Division to the United States required the following units to remain with the American Forces in Germany: 2d Battalion, 6th Field Artillery; Company A, 1st Engineers; Field Hospital No. 13, 1st Sanitary Train; and Companies A, B, C and D, 1st Supply Train. They were accordingly reorganized with officers and men who desired to stay on the Rhine. The troops began entraining on August 15th and the schedule proceeded rapidly. The route from Coblenz was down the Rhine through Belgium and past Arras and Amiens to Brest. The country was new and interesting to the Division. Amiens was not far from the old Cantigny sector, and it recalled the days when the terrible artillery duels at that place reverberated along the Cantigny front, adding wildness to the days and nights of horror that were spent there. The desolation of the Somme battlefield contrasted sadly with the rich and prosperous Rhine Valley and rekindled the compassion that everyone felt for the innocent victims of German lust and greed.

The first units embarked at Brest August 18th, and the last unit arrived at Hoboken September 6th. The return voyage was lacking the excitement and adventure of the trip to France, more than two years before. Those veterans who were fortunate enough to come back with their regiments had developed character and seriousness of purpose beyond their years. To them, life could never again be the same. In the lines of their faces was written the inflexible resolution that had swept them over the enemy's strongest resistance, and in

MAJOR GENERAL EDWARD F. McGLACHLIN, Jr.
Commanding First Division from November 20, 1918, to September 23, 1920

their steady eyes was the look that had calmly faced death in every form. Their thoughts were of loved ones whom they had hungered so long to see and of homes that had become dearer by contrast with the privations of campaign and the lodgings among an alien people. Their early excitement had given place to sober contemplation, and their emotions were not such as could be expressed in cheers at the sight of their native shores. Quietly the ships entered the piers, and the debarkation proceeded in the orderly manner which had long since become second nature. The troops were dispatched to Camp Merritt, New Jersey, and Camp Mills, Long Island, where they were informed that they were to parade in New York September 10th. General Pershing arrived September 8th, and he and his staff were to lead the Division.

America's Greeting.—The men had brought only their personal equipment. It was therefore necessary to re-equip the Division as for war and to put the new material in a condition that would conform to First Division standards. Thousands of animals were to be shod, harness fitted and adjusted and horses for the artillery and trains were to be clipped and groomed. Hundreds of artillery carriages, transport wagons and trucks were to be overhauled and painted, and all were to be organized so as to present to the American people a correct idea of a combat division at war strength. The task was appalling, and nothing but the Division spirit of loyal self-sacrifice and devotion could have accomplished it. In spite of the alluring calls of the great city, of appeals from friends to come to them and of heart hunger for home and loved ones, the men worked day and night, almost without sleep or rest, to make sure that the Division which they loved should not be unworthy of their pride when it was judged by their countrymen. Had not thousands died for it and many more thousands suffered wounds? What was this new task in comparison with those weary marches, those weeks in mud and rain, those long days and nights of hardship and danger? It might delay their going home, but the result would be worth the sacrifice. When, therefore, the closely massed infantry,

with their faultless equipment and their steady step, the handsomely mounted artillery with shining horses and glittering carriages, the neatly packed machine gun carts and the long columns of motor vehicles in accurate formation, appeared on Fifth Avenue, the waiting multitudes yelled themselves hoarse in admiration. More than all else they were impressed by the set faces that showed no sign of emotion and by the steady eyes that looked straight ahead and took no heed of the crowds and the cheering. "Look at their faces!" was the spontaneous exclamation. Such faces could exist only with those whose spirit had triumphed over the flesh and who had been born again in the greatest of all human adventures. The parade required four and one-half hours to pass a given point, yet the total number of men in the column was less than the total number of casualties that the Division had suffered in action.

As soon as the march was finished the troops went to Camp Mills and prepared for the journey to Washington. The movement was executed between September 10th and 16th. On September 17th the Division paraded in Washington. The line of march extended from the Capitol, up Pennsylvania Avenue and past the White House, where it was reviewed by the Vice-President and members of the Cabinet. The ovation was equal to that which the troops had received in New York. The spectacle was a fitting end to the great drama. The men were weary from days and nights of labor with little rest, but they bore themselves uncomplainingly and worthily to the end. From Washington the Division went to Camp Meade, Maryland, where all the parade equipment was turned in and the Division was demobilized. All the men and many of the officers who belonged to the temporary Army were discharged, and there remained but a few thousand who had enlisted before the war and who were retained by the War Department to complete their term of service or to await their discharge at the end of the emergency.

Here ends the story of the First Division in the World War. As long as its organizations endure, its traditions will be consecrated, its character preserved and its record unblemished,

for those who remain and those who are to come belong to the same type of American manhood as those who suffered and those who died. In them lived the soul of the First Division —and souls are immortal.

Infantry of First Division in parade at Washington, D. C., September 17, 1919

These things have been set down, little by little, more than two years after the stirring events that have been told. Already the intense pressure of the daily struggle gives a tinge of unreality to the past. One almost wonders if that dramatic argosy really sailed away and dared the sea and the ruthless submarines; if those stalwart American soldiers, who could be tender with children and who could look unflinchingly in the face of death, really performed those wondrous deeds of heroism and sacrifice; if those lines advanced with unshaken resolution against the victorious enemy at Cantigny; if they established with their lives the turning point of modern history on the fateful field of Soissons; if they dashed with unparalleled impetuosity across stream and trench and wire, by battery and machine gun nest, under the hitherto unconquered Mont Sec; if they reached that height of spiritual exaltation by which alone they tore their way foot by foot in that epic struggle of the Meuse-Argonne; if they planted their colors at the high-water mark of American achievement on Hill 252 commanding Sedan; and if they finally gave to the world an example of humane treatment of a conquered enemy that has never been excelled. It is only in the long "Honor Roll" of those who sleep across the sea; in the sight of the wounded who must ever bear the pain and disabilities of crippled bodies; and in the faces of those who have seen beyond the view of other mortals, that the reality of the past is borne in upon the present. Implanted in the hearts of those who shared that world of battle and of death is the freemasonry of the "Blood Pact" that must bind forever the living and the dead. They were and are the First Division, and the dead are living though they be dead, and the living are united though parted.

The bereaved mother from whose life the light has gone asks if the sacrifice was worth while; the maimed in body, from whom the great possibilities of life have been taken, wonders what his people have gained to compensate for his loss; and the veteran does not understand why it is difficult

for him to find a place in the industrial and social life of the land he had fought to preserve. Just as the general who would win his next battle must gain the confidence and loyalty of those who have served him well, so must the nation that would rise to the crises which history teaches inevitably await take heed that it does not withhold the honor that is due to those whose sufferings have been the price of its existence.

In the days of stress and danger the nation was fired by a holy zeal of patriotism. The spirit of service and of self-denial was abroad in the land, and every heart that was touched was ennobled. Was victory the end of this sublime impulse? Are the example of the living and the sacrifice of the dead to be forgotten? Is the nation to lose the inheritance of spiritual exaltation that entered into men's souls and that was precious and priceless? On every hand it has been said that the war was over, and people have turned feverishly to their tasks of readjustment, anxious, perhaps, to erase from their memories its experiences, its thrills and its horrors. The war is not over for the thousands of homes whose loved ones fell in battle or died of disease; it is not over for the tens of thousands who must bear the pain and disabilities of crippled bodies while life lasts; it is not over for the hundreds of thousands who bore hardship, danger and exhaustion, and who, in the face of death, attained those heights of spiritual grandeur that partook of the attributes of the Divine. Though the bodies of our triumphant dead sleep in the soil redeemed by their blood, the memory of their glorious achievements and their heroic courage and sacrifice must keep alight the fires of patriotism against the day when the agencies of peace again shall fail.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The story of the First Division would not be complete without an acknowledgment in its pages of the services rendered to its members by the numerous agencies that responded to their needs.

To the welfare societies there is due lasting and profound gratitude for the work of the splendid men and women who were attached to the different units. They not only brightened the days of rest in the billeting areas, but they went even to the trenches on their missions of cheer. However much the cigarettes and tobacco, the sweets and the knick-knacks added to the creature comforts of the men, the greatest contribution was their presence. To see and hear a woman who radiated sympathy and that indefinable feminine atmosphere so dear to the hearts of men, was itself refreshing, spiritually and mentally. The only regret was that the numbers were too few to be enjoyed by all commands. They will ever be a part of the First Division and they share the affection and comradeship that are among the most cherished inheritances of the war.

There were many hospital units that served the Division, from the field itself to the homeland. Some were known, but many belonged to the Service of Supply and bore no relationship to the combat troops. To the surgeons, nurses and enlisted personnel the Division is deeply grateful for the tender and skilful care that was unfailingly shown to its wounded. To see them on their beds of suffering with bodies torn, limbs shattered or minds deranged, filled the heart with compassion and with reverence for those who were able to relieve the pain and preserve life. The noble nurses deserve a tribute all their own. To their women's hearts the opening guns of battle meant, not kilometers gained nor an enemy vanquished, but a stream of broken and torn human bodies to be tended and mended or eased beyond the reach of pain. Working day and night and often exposed to the cold, in the mud and the rain, they can still be seen quietly doing their part in the place that had been cast for them.

The loved ones and the friends at home whose letters brought cheer when their hearts were breaking with anxiety contributed a full measure to the high morale that characterized the Division. A load of mail was worth more than many loads of ammunition, and letters and remembrances never failed to arrive.

If the men were able to perform their part so gloriously, it was because they had been blessed with mothers who gave them of their own nobility of soul. They saw the sons they had borne and cherished go forth to their death, and with breaking hearts they were proud that they could make such a priceless offering to their Country. Not only was the spirit of America's mothers implanted in their sons, but each man lived with the consciousness and inspiration of his mother's teachings. Her words rang in his ears; her letters brought constant reminders, counsel and love; and her approval was his richest reward. Said a hero upon being decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross: "My mother will be proud of this." Thus, promotions, citations and commendations were laid at the feet of the mothers who had won them through their sons. In their turn, these brave women were glorified by their renunciation. Their superb character was typified by one, who said: "How could I have accomplished anything more wonderful than raising such a son, and how could he have done anything so great as giving his life for his Country?" And another has written:

Star of Bethlehem in the East,
You who led the wise men on
Through the pale and pearly dawn,
Your pure ray is not the least;

But the gold stars which now shine
On each sorrowing mother's breast,
For a brave son laid to rest,
They too shed a ray divine,

They too speak a little child
Born for selfless sacrifice.
Thus we note this dear device
With your radiance reconciled.

PART II

THE HONOR ROLL

The Chosen Corps

A Chosen Corps—they are marching on
In a wider field than ours;
Those bright battalions still fulfill
The scheme of the heavenly powers;
And high, brave thoughts float down to us,
The echoes of that far fight,
Like the flash of a distant picket's guns
Through the shades of the severing night.

No fear for them! In our lower field,
Let us toil with arms unstained,
That at last we be worthy to stand with them
On the shining heights they've gained.
We shall meet and greet in closing ranks,
In time's declining sun,
When the bugle of God shall sound "recall,"
And the Battle of Life be won!

—*John Hay.*

THE HONOR ROLL

EXPLANATION OF SIGNS

*Killed in Action.
†Died of Wounds.
§Died of Disease or Other Causes.
‖Prisoner Died.

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Name	Rank	Name	Rank
*Clayton, Bertram T.	Col.	*Montgall, Rufus F.	Capt.
§Graham, Edgar M.	Maj.	§Wickler, Joseph T.	Pvt.
*Bullock, Harry A.	Capt.		

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT

§Brooks, Phillip	Pvt.	*Masters, William H.	Pvt.
*Caufield, Waldo E.	Sgt.	§Minard, Earl Leslie	Sgt.
*Churco, Benjamin J.	PFC.	§Scanlon, William Joseph	Cpl.
§Collins, John C.	Wag.	§Stream, Waldo L.	Cpl.
§Jacky, Benjamin	Sdlr.		

HEADQUARTERS TROOP

*Jackson, Robert	Pvt.	*Sullivan, Emmet D.	Pvt.
†Scott, John W.	Pvt.		

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

†Bolling, Clyde W.	PFC.	*Sierzychi, Henry	Cook
†Corcoran, Daniel W.	Pvt.		

16TH INFANTRY

FIELD AND STAFF

*Craig, John M.	Lt. Col.	*Umsted, Rolla P.	1st Lt.
†Wells, Maynard A.	Maj.	*Foster, George E.	2d Lt.
†Lewis, Orville E.	Capt.	†Monroe, David E.	2d Lt.
†Young, Homer S.	Capt.	*Schwartz, Sidney U.	2d Lt.
§Culver, Harrison W.	1st Lt.		

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

§Brooberg, Francis	1st Lt.	†Hadley, Ross T.	Cpl.
†Alford, George W.	Pvt.	§Hamzy, Frank	Cpl.
*Allen, Harry J.	Pvt.	*Haring, Theodore J.	Cpl.
†Butler, Leon C.	Pvt.	†Johnson, John E.	Pvt.
†Carlson, Albert R.	Pvt.	§Kinnaman, William C.	Pvt.
†Daugherty, Robert L.	PFC.	§Koning, Marines	Pvt.
*Ewing, Alexander W.	Pvt.	§Kossierski, Bernard	Pvt.
*Freitas, Antonia L.	Pvt.	*Lowe, Howell	Pvt.
*Goodspeed, Frederick N.	PFC.	†Meschede, Theodore J.	Pvt.

16TH INFANTRY (Contd.)

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY (Contd.)

NAME	RANK
*Morehead, Joe H	Pvt.
†Murphy, George R	Pvt.
†Olson, Gifford C	Mus.
§Printup, George G	Cpl.
†Ray, Harry F	Pvt.
*Reavill, David B	Pvt.
§Shulz, Walter	Cpl.
*Smith, Marvin W	Pvt.
*Storm, George P	Bn. Sgt. Maj.
§Strouse, Dewey	Pvt.
*Thompson, Fred	Pvt.
§Vaughn, Pink	Pvt.
*Williams, William A	Pvt.
†Yakesh, John	Pvt.

SUPPLY COMPANY

*Adams, Walter R	Cook
†Casey, Lynden L	PFC.
*Cross, Jay E	Wag.
†Griggs, George W	Pvt.
§Hawkins, Edward A	Pvt.
*Holland, James C	Pvt.
§Jones, Charles	Wag.
§Large, Arthur	Wag.
†Ryan, John	Pvt.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY

*Betts, Elden S	1st Lt.
*Connelly, Joseph P	1st Lt.
§Robinson, Lambert C	1st Lt.
*Clarke, Henry Ware	2d Lt.
*Young, Reginald S	2d Lt.
‖Adams, Leo J	Pvt.
*Ahern, William D	PFC.
*Baxter, William L	PFC.
†Bennett, Chester L	Pvt.
*Bergstrom, Frank H	PFC.
*Borror, Clarence	Pvt.
*Bottolfson, Bernhard	Pvt.
†Boyer, Rex	Pvt.
*Brenden, Tharwald	Pvt.
†Bulleri, Giuseppe J	Pvt.
*Buster, Floyd E	Cpl.
†Chapman, James Blaine	Pvt.
§Christopher, Guy B	PFC.
*Ciravegna, Louis A	Sgt.
†Coffin, Almon B	Pvt.
*Conde, Frederick William, Jr	Pvt.
*Cook, Newton	Pvt.
*Evans, Herman L	Cpl.
§Eversole, Ben	Pvt.
†Ferguson, David R	Pvt.
*Giles, George R	PFC.
§Grafton, Homer E	Pvt.
*Gunther, Edward	Pvt.
†Harman, Lester L	Pvt.
*Harrell, Robert L	Pvt.
*Heidelberg, Rolan W	Pvt.
*Horn, Granvile M	Pvt.
*Inman, Vince	Pvt.
*Jacobus, Royal	Pvt.
*Kirkman, Robert E	Cpl.
*League, George	Pvt.
*Liles, Barney	Pvt.
†Lindsay, Joseph M	Pvt.
*McDonald, Anthony	Pvt.
†McDonough, Robert H	Pvt.
*Magarrell, Melvin William	Pvt.
†Nelson, Finn L	PFC.
*Osborne, Thomas	PFC.
*Petrimean, George	Sgt.
*Pidick, Stephen E	PFC.
*Roshon, Max	Pvt.
*Salfe, Tony	Pvt.
*Stringer, Ivan	PFC.
*Teaford, Clarence	PFC.
*Vincent, Alvin	Pvt.
*Warner, Herman V	Pvt.
*Wikoff, Frank B	Cpl.
*Wilson, William	Pvt.
*Wyatt, Joseph H	Pvt.

MEDICAL DETACHMENT

*Wheeler, David E	1st Lt.
†Adams, Walter H	Pvt.
*Compton, Aubrey L	PFC.
‖Dunham, Jack W	Pvt.

16th INFANTRY (Contd.)

MEDICAL DETACHMENT (Contd.)

Name	Rank
*Dunn, Tony B	PFC.
‖Hane, Schuler	PFC.
*McCulla, Daniel	Pvt.
*Mamoul, Apear S	PFC.
†O'Marra, Thomas J	Pvt.
*Steeves, Roswell F	PFC.
*Wise, Roy C	Pvt.

COMPANY "A"

*King, Otis H	Capt.
*Pinger, Walter L	1st Lt.
*Dodson, Wilson Brown	2d Lt.
*Allie, George H	Cpl.
*Archibald, Don L	Pvt.
†Arnold, Raymond C	PFC.
*Bainbridge, Henry Eder	Cpl.
†Bamby, Lee	Pvt.
*Bancroft, Robert W	Pvt.
*Batjer, William M	Cpl.
*Begosh, Joseph F	Pvt.
†Bickhart, Harry J	Sgt.
*Boggs, Lauron	Pvt.
†Bowen, James E	Pvt.
*Bower, William M	Sgt.
*Busker, Joe	Pvt.
*Carr, John J	Pvt.
*Cezmadia, John	Pvt.
†Chatham, Elmer A	Pvt.
§Claus, Clemence G	Pvt.
*Coessens, Mathew J	Pvt.
*Cole, Walter W	Pvt.
§Compton, Porter E	Pvt.
†Coon, Herbert S	Pvt.
‖Covey, Henry	Pvt.
*Dougher, Thomas A	Pvt.
*Elenger, Joe A	Pvt.
*Fasciani, James	Pvt.
*Feia, Frank F	Pvt.
†Felix, Brazil	Pvt.
†Fontenot, John A	Pvt.
†Fontana, Frank	Pvt.
†Frederickson, Louis C. F	Pvt.
*Galitzeck, Henry L	Pvt.
*Glackman, George	Cpl.
*Gold, Clarence R	Pvt.
*Gorla, Frank	Pvt.
*Herbert, Cleophia P	Pvt.
*Higgins, Charles E	Pvt.
*Hillson, Hyman	PFC.
*Holtzlafle, Frank	Pvt.
*Hopkins, Harold M	Cpl.
*Howard, Raymond	Pvt.
*Iwanicki, Pioter	Pvt.
*Jackson, Morrill B	PFC.
*Kennedy, James R	Pvt.
*Kerr, John S	PFC.
†Kirby, Fred L	Pvt.
*Kitchen, Harry H	Pvt.
*Knapp, Harold A	Pvt.
*Larosa, Francisco	Pvt.
*Lawrence, Thaddeus S	Cpl.
*Layser, Horace L	Pvt.
*Lightfoot, Cullie	Sgt.
*Linhart, Anton	Pvt.
*Logg, Joseph A	Pvt.
*Lovaas, Hjalmar	PFC.
*Lynch, Thomas P	Pvt.
*Lyon, George K	Pvt.
*McClatchey, Harold	Pvt.
*McCrary, Robert H	Pvt.
*Manning, Earl J	Cpl.
†Manuel, Sidney	Pvt.
*Mathis, Wyril L	Pvt.
*Maynard, Alex	Pvt.
*Mitchell, Clarence	Pvt.
*Myers, Allan G	Cpl.
*Novasconi, James	Pvt.
*Nusbaum, Edmond Thibnrejis	Pvt.
†Ordway, Ellis B	Sgt.
*Palermo, Nicholas	Pvt.
*Patton, Fay	Sgt.
*Platt, Charles	Pvt.
*Prather, Henry C	PFC.
*Pratt, Omar	Pvt.
†Qualls, Logan	Pvt.
*Richard, Dorselie	Pvt.
*Robinson, Benjamin	Pvt.
*Robinson, William	Pvt.
†Rogers, Charles W	Sgt.
*Rogers, Edward W	Pvt.
*Ross, Alexander	Pvt.
†Ryan, Walter F	Pvt.
*Salitzki, Joseph	Pvt.
*Sauers, Ferdinand	Pvt.
†Schuster, Sol	Pvt.

16TH INFANTRY (Contd.)

COMPANY "A" (Contd.)

NAME	RANK
*Shore, Paul E.	Pvt.
*Smith, Albert	Cpl.
†Spingstine, George	Pvt.
‖Stokes, Henry	Pvt.
*Tangen, Severin	Pvt.
*Tarka, Michael	Cpl.
*Thompson, Fred P.	Pvt.
*Trapp, Albert	Pvt.
†Wasson, William	Pvt.
*White, John J.	Pvt.
*Williams, Martin Fielding	Pvt.
*Wroblewski, Andrew J.	Pvt.
*Yount, Lafayette E.	Pvt.

COMPANY "B"

*Agostino, Leone	Pvt.
*Anderson, William B.	Pvt.
*Armstrong, William A.	Pvt.
*Ballard, Walter D.	Cpl.
*Beebe, Legrande	PFC.
*Bowe, Harvey	Sgt.
*Boyer, Joseph	Cpl.
*Bros, Joseph	PFC.
§Brown, James S.	Pvt.
*Buck, Leon Foster	Pvt.
*Carvelle, Toney	Pvt.
*Castelloe, Jack	PFC.
†Chaney, Milo R.	PFC.
*Chellman, Fred L.	Pvt.
§Cooney, Martin J.	Pvt.
*Coucher, Claude P.	Pvt.
†Courtney, Frank C.	Cpl.
*Coxwell, Elsie B.	Pvt.
*Elliott, Stanley	Cpl.
*Evanik, Thomas Z.	Sgt.
†Francies, Joseph, Jr.	Pvt.
*George, Vincent	Pvt.
*Goodwin, James D.	Pvt.
*Gouin, Philip G.	Pvt.
†Groh, Lawrence D.	Pvt.
*Hannah, Willie H.	Pvt.
†Harvey, Ira E.	Pvt.
*Hinkle, Lawrence E.	Sgt.
*Hyde, Allen K.	Sgt.
*Jewell, Charles	Pvt.
*Johnson, Carl Russel	Pvt.
†Johnson, John E.	Pvt.
*Judge, James	Pvt.
§Kavwell, Ralph	Pvt.
*Kennedy, Walter	Pvt.
†Kowalezyk, Mike	Pvt.
*Kreck, Cyril	Pvt.
†Kunz, Louie	Pvt.
*Leforge, Carl	Sgt.
*Lenihan, James	PFC.
*Lesliey, Benjamin F.	PFC.
†Little, Harry	Pvt.
†Martin, Luther P.	Cpl.
*Mayfield, Robert	Pvt.
*Miller, Henry	Cpl.
*Minale, Sam	Pvt.
*Nickle, Charles L.	Pvt.
*Peoples, Frank E.	Pvt.
*Persinger, Andy L.	Pvt.
†Peters, J.	Cpl.
*Piccorilli, Vincenzo	Pvt.
*Puskor, Mike	Pvt.
*Reilly, John A.	Sgt.
†Rhodes, William	Cpl.
*Roberts, Lawrence	Pvt.
*Robinson, Seth	Pvt.
*Rooney, Frank J.	Pvt.
*Salzer, Louis	Pvt.
†Sehmaling, Victor	Pvt.
*Schmitt, Charles W.	PFC.
*Schock, Jacob	Pvt.
*Shaffer, Charles E.	Pvt.
*Shagenaba, Phillip	Pvt.
†Shaker, Weneil	Pvt.
*Siler, Jim M.	Pvt.
†Stanley, Arthur R.	PFC.
†Sullivan, Charley B.	Pvt.
§Tapager, Claire R.	Pvt.
*Temple, Herman E.	Pvt.
*Tiffany, Homer O.	Sgt.
*Waltman, George W.	Pvt.
*Warner, Maidson C.	Pvt.
*West, Charles	Sgt.
†White, Charles L.	PFC.
*White, Mercellus	Pvt.
§Wollenweber, Edward	Pvt.
*Woods, Martin W.	Pvt.
*Wurmbach, George A.	Cpl.
*Young, Joseph F.	Pvt.
*Zolesky, Stanley	Pvt.

16TH INFANTRY (Contd.)

COMPANY "C"

NAME	RANK
*Kimmell, Harry L.	Maj.
†Agnew, James	Cpl.
*Allen, Daniel J.	Cook
*Anacka, David	Pvt.
†Bame, Harvey T.	Pvt.
‖Boczek, Louis J.	Pvt.
*Boyle, William	Sgt.
*Burczyk, Frank J.	Pvt.
*Campbell, James V.	Pvt.
§Christenson, Harry	Cpl.
*Clemons, Houston	PFC.
†Clifton, Neal G.	Pvt.
*Coffey, Joseph E.	Sgt.
*Coffman, Elmer S.	Pvt.
†Condit, Warren C.	Pvt.
*Cook, Burkley	Cpl.
*Costlow, William B.	Cpl.
*Davis, Willie F.	Pvt.
*Deneke, Edgar C.	PFC.
*Dombrowski, Joseph	Pvt.
†Doyle, Maurice J.	PFC.
*Dozier, Roy C.	Cpl.
*Fetzer, Mike	Pvt.
§Fine, Earl L.	Pvt.
†Friedl, George	Pvt.
*Grimmeiss, John A.	Pvt.
‖Harris, Arthur	Pvt.
*Harris, Robert D.	Pvt.
†Hays, Otis M.	Cpl.
†Helms, Clifford	Cpl.
*Helton, Henry	Pvt.
*Johnson, Clarence C.	Pvt.
*Johnson, Oscar E.	Cpl.
*Johnson, Waldron S.	Pvt.
*Kalivas, Chistos N.	Pvt.
*Kenner, Joseph	Cpl.
*Knapp, Charley A.	Pvt.
*Krutulis, Peter	Cpl.
*Lacy, Virgel	Pvt.
*Larson, David	Pvt.
*Lasseigne, Aleide C.	Pvt.
*Leblanc, Hazia	Pvt.
*Lehner, Arthur	Cpl.
*McCarty, Guy	Cpl.
*McClain, Burchard L.	Cpl.
*McKernan, Frank J.	Sgt.
*Maddrell, Jesse	Pvt.
*Maes, John L.	Pvt.
*Marlow, Alfred	Pvt.
*Martin, Sigdoe	Pvt.
*Massie, John	Pvt.
*Mevers, Joseph C.	Pvt.
*Meyers, Wilfred	Pvt.
†Meyers, William	Pvt.
*Miller, George	Pvt.
*Miller, Harry N.	Pvt.
†Miller, Howard H.	Pvt.
†Moore, Charles S.	Pvt.
‖Nation, James	Pvt.
*Nowak, Kasper	Pvt.
†O'Connell, Ray T.	Pvt.
*Ostrowski, Steve	Cpl.
*Owsley, Frank Dewey	Pvt.
*Parnell, James Edwin	Pvt.
†Peltz, Morris	Pvt.
‖Perkins, Garrett	Pvt.
*Perkins, Robert Y.	Pvt.
*Peterson, Roland	Cpl.
*Ponczoch, Joseph A.	Pvt.
*Pond, Daniel L.	Pvt.
*Proffitt, Riley	Pvt.
*Reichling, Nicholas	PFC.
§Repoli, Alphonzo	Pvt.
‖Robertson, Melvin	PFC.
*Sampson, Otis S.	PFC.
†Sanders, Charlie	Pvt.
*Selden, John Glen	Pvt.
*Semeimeiks, Gus	Pvt.
*Shelton, Curtis	Pvt.
†Shook, William R.	Pvt.
*Silkwood, Quinton	PFC.
*Singly, Herbert	Pvt.
§Smith, Samuel A.	PFC.
*Sons, William B.	Pvt.
‖Spencer, Knofel	Pvt.
*Sullivan, Clarence	Pvt.
*Syverson, Miles R.	Pvt.
†Toothman, Kenneth R.	Pvt.
*Ulrey, David R.	Pvt.
*Van Bibber, Arling C.	Pvt.
*Wallingford, Jim T.	Cpl.
†Watson, John	Pvt.
*Wielgosz, Joseph	PFC.
*Wiggett, William	Pvt.
*Wilber, William J.	Pvt.
‖Wilkialis, Vladislaw	Pvt.
†Williams, Charles F.	Pvt.
*Wilson, Silas	PFC.

16TH INFANTRY (Contd.)

COMPANY "D"

NAME	RANK
*Carder, Cyril	2d Lt.
*Keller, Wilson S.	2d Lt.
†Albrecht, Charles	Cpl.
*Anderson, Albert	Pvt.
*Avery, Charles E.	Pvt.
*Baker, Robert L.	Cpl.
†Ball, William	Cpl.
*Barnum, Clyde L.	Cpl.
*Beck, Henry A.	PFC.
*Berry, Earl Noble	Cpl.
†Birhanzl, Thomas	Pvt.
*Blemming, Raymond T.	Pvt.
§Brechbuhler, Clyde	Pvt.
*Bryson, Reed C.	Pvt.
*Carson, Tom	Pvt.
*Carter, Thomas G.	Pvt.
*Castas, Nicholas	Pvt.
*Cavanaugh, William H.	Pvt.
*Chastain, Claude L.	Pvt.
*Chaves, Philip G.	Sgt.
*Clancy, George	Pvt.
*Colantain, Antino	Pvt.
†Comfort, Scott F.	PFC.
*Cousins, William H.	Pvt.
*Cunningham, Thomas F.	PFC.
*Diver, Kemeth L.	Cpl.
*Domon, Julius	Pvt.
*Doris, Max	Pvt.
*Draney, Harold A.	Cpl.
*Duraska, Karol	Pvt.
§Dutcher, Sumpter P.	Pvt.
*Eskart, Adolph	PFC.
*Farrell, Clement	PFC.
*Fedorchuck, Fred	Pvt.
*Freeborn, Alexander	Cpl.
*Gast, Leo J.	Pvt.
†Girolamo, Martino	Pvt.
‖Gonsalves, Tony	Pvt.
*Greenwood, William F.	Cpl.
†Hall, John T.	Pvt.
*Harmond, Lloyd J.	Pvt.
†Helm, Clyde O.	Pvt.
*Helmlinger, John H.	Pvt.
†Hoekl, Joseph	PFC.
†Hopp, Frank W.	Pvt.
†Jordan, Jos.	Pvt.
*Kazen, Willis	Sgt.
*Keeter, Thomas A.	Pvt.
*Knott, Thomas L.	PFC.
*Kropp, Oscar	Pvt.
*Lavoie, Leo J.	Cpl.
*Lay, Elster H.	Pvt.
§Leggett, Robert	Pvt.
*Lighthall, James Gordon Bennett	Cpl.
*Loeven, Harry F.	Pvt.
†Long, Walter	Pvt.
*Miller, Henry L.	Pvt.
†Murphy, Pat	Pvt.
*Near, Earl J.	Pvt.
*Pilawski, Edward	Pvt.
*Popow, John	Pvt.
*Prichard, Francis L.	Pvt.
†Quammen, Elvin A.	Cpl.
*Rebick, Peter	Cook
*Sahm, Albert Christian	Cpl.
*Santee, Robert	Pvt.
*Scattelini, Nararino	Pvt.
*Schilling, Ernest	Pvt.
*Scott, William M.	Pvt.
*Sexton, John	Pvt.
*Sipher, Carol A.	Pvt.
*Slack, Billy B.	Pvt.
*Steighner, Chris A.	Pvt.
*Stevel, Toney	Pvt.
§Super, Irving	PFC.
§Sutphin, Raymond A.	Pvt.
*Szawczyk, Paul	Pvt.
†Tippet, John R.	Sgt.
*Tyner, Ellis	Pvt.
*Wallace, Harley E.	Pvt.
*Weeks, Francis	Pvt.
*Wiedenheft, Edward	Pvt.
†Youngell, Joe C.	Cpl.
*Zilkey, Frank	Cpl.

COMPANY "E"

†Youngs, Homer A.	Capt.
*Adamec, Joe	Pvt.
‖Adamkiewicz, Mat	Pvt.
*Ashley, Irving	Pvt.
*Aslin, Joseph	Pvt.
*Bailey, Vernon	Pvt.
*Bain, Earl	PFC.
*Bartone, Donato	Pvt.
*Bates, Dempsey	Pvt.
*Bauer, Herbert A.	Cpl.
*Bazydlo, John	Pvt.
*Bennett, Dee	Cpl.

16TH INFANTRY (Contd.)

COMPANY "E" (Contd.)

NAME	RANK
*Birch, Ernest T.	PFC.
*Blahovec, Vincent J.	Pvt.
*Bobo, John A.	Sgt.
*Bockenhauer, Benjamin	Pvt.
†Bonnett, David E.	PFC.
†Bowman, Louis A.	Cpl.
*Bruce, Harry G.	1st Sgt.
*Bruce, Leslie J.	PFC.
*Burger, Dewey M.	PFC.
§Cadue, Frank	Pvt.
*Cala, Salvatore	Pvt.
*Charifson, Looes	Pvt.
†Chastain, Johnnie	Pvt.
*Chretien, Gus	Cpl.
*Cleary, Thomas W.	Pvt.
*Daniel, James Robert	PFC.
*Darby, William J.	Pvt.
*Dowd, Robert A.	Pvt.
†Druminsky, William E.	Pvt.
§Dukes, Cleo W.	Pvt.
†Farner, Robert E.	Pvt.
*Forrest, Troy E.	Pvt.
*Freeman, Charles	PFC.
*Fuchs, Joseph	Pvt.
*Gaddis, Frank Leslie	Pvt.
*Gold, Melve	Sgt.
*Goldhahn, Henry L.	Pvt.
*Goodrich, George H.	Pvt.
*Gossie, Vincent P.	Pvt.
*Hamm, August	Pvt.
*Hiltrop, Albert	1st Sgt.
*Hoff, John	Sgt.
§Hudson, Henry J.	Cpl.
†Hudson, Jesse	PFC.
*Hughett, Robert M.	Pvt.
*Humphrey, John W.	Cpl.
*Hunt, Paul	Pvt.
*Johnston, John	Pvt.
‖Jones, Carl	Pvt.
*Kaloumiris, Peter E.	Pvt.
†Kelley, John C.	Pvt.
†Kurkowski, William A.	Pvt.
*Lamont, Edward H.	Pvt.
*Laubis, Harry	Pvt.
*Laverdure, Fred	Pvt.
†Lester, Dudley J.	Pvt.
*Long, Carl E. O.	Sgt.
†McCartney, Clarence G.	Pvt.
§McGregor, Gordon B.	Pvt.
*Mannino, Pasqual	Pvt.
*Marken, Albert I.	Pvt.
*Markham, Avery E.	Pvt.
†Meeks, Clyde P.	Cpl.
*Moore, Joseph L.	Cpl.
*Morris, William A.	Pvt.
*Mund, Arnold	Pvt.
*Nankervis, William	Cpl.
§Napieralla, Standish	Pvt.
*Oelschlager, Arthur	Pvt.
†Olivette, Natale	Sgt.
†Parfitt, Thomas R.	Pvt.
*Parker, Edwin	Pvt.
*Powell, George C.	Pvt.
§Reid, Lon M.	Pvt.
*Richards, John C.	Cpl.
†Roach, Herbert B.	PFC.
*Rosinski, Charles	Pvt.
‖Schahill, Patrick	Pvt.
*Scholtz, Tom	Pvt.
*Schwanz, Carl H.	Pvt.
*Stott, James F.	Pvt.
*Tackaberry, James	Pvt.
*Vestal, Vance	PFC.
†Warden, Arbai	Pvt.
*Weigel, Roy	1st Sgt.
*West, George E.	PFC.
*Winter, Sheldon	Sgt.
†Zion, Grover A.	Sgt.

COMPANY "F"

*Comfort, Willis E.	Capt.
*Evans, Edwin V.	2d Lt.
*Golden, Thomas M.	2d Lt.
*Beiter, Darrell O.	Pvt.
†Black, Jack W.	Pvt.
*Brackem, Michael Henry	PFC.
†Bowers, George Ellis	PFC.
*Buck, David A.	Pvt.
†Buglass, Kenneth G.	PFC.
*Cardwell, Sheridan	Sgt.
*Clark, Laymend	Pvt.
†Coffman, Clark B.	Pvt.
*Courcier, Louis H.	Cpl.
*Cunningham, Earl E.	Pvt.

16TH INFANTRY (Contd.)

COMPANY "F" (Contd.)

NAME	RANK
*Curtis, Henry	Pvt.
†Daniels, Edward	Pvt.
*Darnell, Leslie	Pvt.
*De La Ronde, Nelson R.	Pvt.
†Dixon, Roy	Pvt.
*Edwards, Garrett	Sgt.
*Enright, Thomas F.	PFC.
*Flemming, Robert D.	Pvt.
†Fondren, John W.	Pvt.
*Fry, Walter L.	PFC.
*Gehr, Lee W.	Pvt.
*Geyer, Leon F.	PFC.
*Giesting, Frank	Pvt.
*Gonzales, Delfido	Pvt.
*Gresham, James Bethel	Cpl.
†Hartley, John W.	Cpl.
*Haught, James A.	Pvt.
*Hay, Merle D.	Pvt.
*Hayton, Lester D.	PFC.
*Hooker, Karl M.	Sgt.
*Hotz, Jesse	Pvt.
*Jaap, Richard	Pvt.
*Jablinske, Max R.	Pvt.
*Jackson, Burwell C.	Pvt.
†Jones, William F.	Cpl.
*Kimmel, Ernest W.	Pvt.
*Koppel, John	Pvt.
*Krech, William	PFC.
*Lechner, Frank	Pvt.
*Lehman, Arthur C.	Sgt.
†McCammack, Raymond E.	Pvt.
§McDonald, Lonzy	Pvt.
†McGraw, William L.	Pvt.
*McLachlan, Robert P.	Cpl.
†McNulty, Andrew J.	Pvt.
*Martin, Christopher	Pvt.
§Masters, John Van	Sgt.
*Miller, Charles Ezra	PFC.
†Morley, William	Pvt.
*Muller, Julius F.	Pvt.
*Nary, Burdette	Sgt.
*Osborn, Eddie	Pvt.
†Paeschke, Ernest	Pvt.
*Parks, Robert R.	Pvt.
§Parrott, Leslie P.	Pvt.
†Pasquale, John M.	Pvt.
*Pierce, LeRoy	PFC.
*Popisil, Anthony	Pvt.
†Prinke, John H.	Pvt.
†Prybylski, Frank	Pvt.
*Przybylski, Steve	Pvt.
*Rawson, Frank	Cpl.
*Rice, Alfred	Pvt.
§Rippney, Forest	PFC.
†Schultz, Edward M.	PFC.
*Schwanz, Emil	Pvt.
†Stukas, William	PFC.
*Sullivan, Jerry	Sgt.
*Sutton, Fletcher V.	Pvt.
*Swamberg, Joseph	Pvt.
*Thompson, Edward A.	Pvt.
*Thompson, Lawrence E.	Cpl.
*Tooley, Clint	Pvt.
*Tresit, Joe	Pvt.
*Trujillo, Jose F.	Pvt.
*Underwood, Ward C.	Pvt.
§Vana, Frank	PFC.
*Voigt, William W.	Pvt.
*Walther, Clarence H.	Pvt.
†Weaver, Virgil Edgar	PFC.
*Werner, Leslie E.	Pvt.
*Wilkins, Dean	Pvt.
*Willard, Lloyd F.	Pvt.
†Willey, Ortell	Pvt.
*Williams, Ben Q.	Pvt.
*Winkler, Robert E.	Cpl.
§Wynn, Aubrey A. R.	PFC.

COMPANY "G"

*Moseley, Arthur F.	Capt.
*Albrecht, Gust	Pvt.
*Anderson, William E.	Pvt.
*Andreas, Russell	Pvt.
†Angelin, Benegitta	Pvt.
*Babick, Tony T.	Pvt.
§Barnett, Charles	Pvt.
*Baughn, Robert O.	1st Sgt.
†Bean, Howard B.	Cpl.
†Bogner, Claude	Pvt.
*Breitenstein, Edgar	Pvt.
§Briggs, Clarence A.	Pvt.
§Byholt, Sam T.	Pvt.
*Calligaro, Joseph	PFC.

16TH INFANTRY (Contd.)

COMPANY "G" (Contd.)

NAME	RANK
*Clark, Clyde	Cpl.
‖Clemowitz, Felix	Pvt.
*Cohn, Samuel	Pvt.
*Coleman, Ray C.	Pvt.
*Collins, Joe B.	Pvt.
*Cramer, Chester E.	Pvt.
§Darby, Eldredge S.	PFC.
†Dimon, Allen	PFC.
†Dubiel, Steve	Pvt.
†Eagan, Charley	Pvt.
‖Edgerly, Arthur	Pvt.
*Farinosi, Alphonso	Pvt.
†Filipowski, Jan	Pvt.
*Fonger, Harry E.	Pvt.
*Forsberg, Emil	Pvt.
*Frankowiez, Joseph J	Pvt.
*Gabe, James C.	Pvt.
†Gardner, William S.	Cpl.
*Gilbert, George V.	Pvt.
†Gillespie, William L.	Pvt.
*Graves, Hendrix L.	Sgt.
*Gray, Walter G.	Pvt.
*Goosens, Oscar	Pvt.
*Halterman, Herbert	Pvt.
*Hardesty, Thomas S.	Pvt.
*Hartwig, Sam	Pvt.
†Hill, Orus R.	Pvt.
*Hindman, Robert T.	PFC.
*Hipsman, Anton	Pvt.
*Johnson, Lee	Cpl.
*Jones, Robert G.	Cpl.
*Jorgensen, William W.	Pvt.
*Kennedy, Roy	Pvt.
*Knapp, Roy	Pvt.
*Knute, Herman E.	Sgt.
‖Korovilas, George	Pvt.
†Kountz, Jessie C.	Pvt.
*Kowal, Paul	Cpl.
§Kuceria, Charles	Pvt.
*Landes, Ray B.	Pvt.
†Larson, Arthur C.	Pvt.
*Lizdas, Martin	Pvt.
†Lombard, George	PFC.
*Long, Harry R.	Cpl.
*McLean, Howard Grant	Pvt.
†Mamp, Herman	Pvt.
†Maychrycz, Harry	Pvt.
†Moriarity, Joseph T.	Pvt.
†Mullins, Elijah	Pvt.
*Newman, Rolla M.	Cpl.
*Newton, Vernie H.	Pvt.
†Nickerson, Elmer H.	Pvt.
*Niles, Harry A.	Pvt.
*O'Donnell, Fred. W.	Cpl.
*Pappas, Harry	Pvt.
†Patterson, Howard	PFC.
*Pearson, Leslie C.	PFC.
*Pendleton, Harry R.	Pvt.
*Petty, Laurence P.	Pvt.
*Pevy, Lewis	Pvt.
†Phillips, James	Pvt.
†Potucek, William J.	Pvt.
*Prophet, Lonnie	Pvt.
*Quakenbush, Clinton Ford	Pvt.
†Reeves, Clinton H.	Pvt.
*Richardson, James W.	Cpl.
*Sebastain, Forest D.	PFC.
*Sendobry, Ben	Sgt.
*Shannoff, Alexander	Sgt.
*Silverman, Israel	Pvt.
†Stczenko, Efim	Pvt.
†Swanson, Carl J.	Pvt.
*Teague, Marvin D.	Pvt.
†Tempesto, Donato	Pvt.
*Tolliver, Jasper	Pvt.
†Tucker, James	Pvt.
†Tullis, Walter O.	Pvt.
†Vallas, Arist D.	PFC.
*Wojcieykowski, Stanley	Pvt.
*Woolsey, Aubrey	Pvt.
†Wootten, Bert C.	Cpl.
§Wozniak, Jacob	PFC.
†Yaeuro, Mike	Pvt.
*Yockey, George	Pvt.
*Yonke, Leo	Pvt.

COMPANY "H"

*Moorehead, James K.	1st Lt.
*Andes, James C.	2d Lt.
*Coleman, Elmus	2d Lt.
†Kennedy, Paul L.	2d Lt.
*Aquilio, Luigi	Pvt.
†Baker, Clayton H.	Pvt.
*Barelli, Edward A.	Pvt.
†Beckford, Stephen M.	Pvt.

16TH INFANTRY (Contd.)

COMPANY "H" (Contd.)

NAME	RANK
*Beter, Charlie	Pvt.
*Bickford, Ernest Earl	Cpl.
†Bresnihan, John W.	Pvt.
§Brown, Floyd W.	Pvt.
§Burns, William J.	Pvt.
*Busker, Joe	Pvt.
§Carlton, Ernest P.	Cpl.
*Chipman, John C.	PFC.
*Cirino, Joseph	Pvt.
*Cochennour, Robert D.	Pvt.
*Coyle, Edward A.	1st Sgt.
‖Cone, Walter E.	Pvt.
‖Conte, Thomas V.	PFC.
†Dartt, Charles E.	Pvt.
*Davis, Wiley D.	Pvt.
*Dishong, James R.	Pvt.
†DuBouchet, Charles W.	Pvt.
*Dyer, George E.	Cpl.
†Eagleson, Boyd	Pvt.
*Edick, Herbert F.	Pvt.
*Engstrom, Frank O.	Pvt.
§Erickson, Anrew E.	Pvt.
§Evangelisti, Hugo	Sgt.
*Evans, Frederick	Sgt.
†Faravaugh, Walter D.	Pvt.
*Felinsky, Joseph	Pvt.
*Flekal, Frederick J.	Pvt.
*Foster, Francis	Bug.
†George, Edward S.	Cpl.
†Griffin, Thomas J.	Pvt.
†Gutti, Agostino	Pvt.
*Hart, George	Cpl.
§Hathaway, Edward G.	Cpl.
*Heim, Frank Joseph	Pvt.
†Hoffman, Charles	Cpl.
*Hoffman, Frank S.	Cpl.
†Hogan, John Joseph	Sgt.
†Holmes, Martin William	Pvt.
*Horton, Sherman	Pvt.
§Hubbs, Arthur	Pvt.
*Jackson, William E.	Pvt.
*Jewell, James A.	Pvt.
*Kadinski, John	Pvt.
†Keffe, Frank J.	Sgt.
*Kelly, Joseph	Pvt.
*Kisolowski, Antoni	Pvt.
‖Kobus, Joseph B.	Pvt.
§Krochmally, Michael	Sgt.
*Lamb, Norman H.	Pvt.
†Lawrence, James R.	Pvt.
*Leuer, Harry	Pvt.
*Lichterman, Abe	Pvt.
*Lozoraski, O.	Pvt.
†McCauley, William	Cpl.
†McHenry, Hubert Earl	Pvt.
*McNeely, John B.	Pvt.
*Maciejkowiez, John	Pvt.
*Medawar, Habit S.	Pvt.
*Milewski, Frank	Pvt.
*Miller, Royal D.	Pvt.
*Morgan, Thomas L.	Sgt.
*Oukrup, Theodore	Cpl.
*Palusjk, Mike B.	Pvt.
*Pazurek, Paul	Pvt.
†Perkinson, Fred	Pvt.
†Risley, Cris	Pvt.
†Rugg, Jay	Pvt.
§Rose, Benjamin	Pvt.
*Rulien, Gorden	Pvt.
†Sawyer, Joseph Z.	PFC.
*Sherry, Claude	Cpl.
*Smith, Hiram L.	Pvt.
*Smariak, Stanley K.	Pvt.
*Stefenik, Albert	Sgt.
†Stephens, James M.	Pvt.
*Sticka, George W.	Pvt.
*Sullivan, Emmitt D.	Pvt.
*Tate, Edward	Pvt.
†Taylor, John W.	Pvt.
*Tramel, Thomas	Pvt.
†Ulijohn, A. H.	Cpl.
*Valdez, John	PFC.
*VanDe, Putte Jos.	Pvt.
*Welborn, William E.	Cpl.
§Wilgus, John W.	Pvt.
†Williams, Ben H.	Pvt.
*Wilson, James	Pvt.
†Wyatt, Walter W.	Pvt.
*Wysakowski, Whadyslaw	Pvt.
*York, Loraine	Pvt.
†Zurawski, Oielslaw	Pvt.

16th INFANTRY (Contd.)

COMPANY "I"

Name	Rank
*Anderson, Morgan M.	2d Lt.
*Cole, Sidney T.	2d Lt.
*Agustiak, Walter	Sgt.
*Anderson, Henry A.	Pvt.
*Anderson, Robert	Pvt.
*Andrews, Albert	Sgt.
†Bailey, John E.	Pvt.
*Bair, Maurice	Pvt.
†Barker, Robert H.	Pvt.
§Barnes, Loren R.	Sgt.
*Baudry, Charles L.	Sgt.
*Bennett, Andrew H.	Pvt.
*Blasyk, John	Sgt.
†Bond, Arthur E.	Cpl.
*Burkhardt, Richard A.	Cpl.
*Burns, Ralph V.	Cpl.
§Cantafio, Joe	Pvt.
†Carr, Lloyd E., Jr.	Pvt.
†Carroll, William G.	Pvt.
*Coleman, Charles A.	Cpl.
*Cox, Clifford F.	Pvt.
†Crabtree, Clarence D.	Pvt.
*Crump, Reid S.	Pvt.
*Cummings, Wade	Pvt.
*Czerniejewski, Mike	Pvt.
*Dankle, Raymond G.	Pvt.
*Dill, John Nelson	PFC.
*Dillavou, Joy W.	Mech.
*Dunning, George E.	Cpl.
*Dzulinsky, Stephen	Pvt.
*Eberhart, Urvan	Pvt.
†Fairfax, Francis L.	Pvt.
*Foged, Lawrence P.	Pvt.
*Fraley, John A.	Pvt.
*Frith, Thomas R.	Pvt.
*Gash, Earl	Cpl.
†Gipson, Harry M.	Pvt.
*Goodwin, Alfred T.	Pvt.
*Griffin, Ray	Pvt.
*Herman, Fred	Pvt.
*Hinant, French D.	PFC.
*Howard, Chester	Pvt.
*Hunter, Wellman R.	Pvt.
‖Jainett, Fred S.	Pvt.
†Johnson, Carl B.	Pvt.
§Kahn, Frank D.	Cpl.
*Kelley, Michael F.	Pvt.
*Kennedy, Clarence E.	Pvt.
*Kielbasa, Stanley	Pvt.
*Kolaczynski, Leo	Pvt.
*Lampman, Frederick W.	Pvt.
§Langherst, Andrew	Pvt.
*Lewiston, Clair O.	Pvt.
§Lynn, Herschel	Pvt.
*McGrath, William P.	Pvt.
*McMillan, John A.	Pvt.
†Madruh, Peter	Cpl.
*Malko, Mike	Pvt.
*Mathus, Clarence	Pvt.
*Maxwell, Thomas	PFC.
*Mayan, Fred J., Jr.	Cpl.
‖Mock, Leslie	Pvt.
*Moncravie, Shirley	Cpl.
*Muscovage, Stanley L.	Pvt.
*Nelms, George	Sgt.
§O'Brien, William	Pvt.
†Olsen, Alva F.	Cpl.
*O'Neill, James W.	Pvt.
*Reich, Herman H.	PFC.
*Roberts, John W.	PFC.
*Roberts, Walter	Cpl.
*Sampair, James Walter	Pvt.
*Scogin, Norman E.	Pvt.
*Scott, Stewart	Pvt.
*Scully, Thomas P.	Pvt.
*Shoup, Merl	Pvt.
*Slinker, Fred	Pvt.
‖Smith, Clay	Pvt.
*Smollbridge, Edward P.	Pvt.
*Sobralski, Stanley H.	Pvt.
*Sobul, Herman H.	Pvt.
†Strebling, Furman D.	Pvt.
*Steighner, Cris A.	Pvt.
†Steinman, Thomas	Pvt.
*Strunk, Arnold	Pvt.
*Sweet, Leonard S.	Pvt.
*Wagner, Charles J.	Cpl.
*Ward, Paul A.	Pvt.
*Warnick, William	Pvt.
†Weber, George F.	Pvt.
*Wells, Charles S.	Pvt.
*Yowell, George E.	Pvt.
*Zeck, William	Pvt.

16TH INFANTRY (Contd.)

COMPANY "K"

NAME	RANK
*Fuller, Richard J.	1st Lt.
*Kinne, Harold E.	2d Lt.
*Albregtson, Theodore	PFC.
*Arnold, Gus	Sgt.
*Ashbrook, Landon	Pvt.
†Ballard, Forest C.	Cpl.
*Baron, David	Pvt.
*Bell, Cara	Pvt.
†Bennett, Charles S.	Cpl.
*Bennett, Frank M.	Cpl.
*Bourn, William A.	Pvt.
*Brown, Edward E.	PFC.
*Bruno, Alfred	Pvt.
†Budko, Fred	Pvt.
*Busby, Odar A.	Pvt.
*Camuti, Giovanni	Pvt.
*Carey, Leo J.	Pvt.
*Craig, Frank Robert	Pvt.
†Crawford, Lewis C.	Pvt.
*Curtis, Alfred J.	Pvt.
†Davis, John O.	Cpl.
*Deller, Matthew	Pvt.
*Dinardo, Fernando	Pvt.
*Downey, Otha R.	PFC.
†Drabek, Jerry	PFC.
*Elliott, James H.	Pvt.
*Eyheralt, Alexander	PFC.
†Gahan, Ernest F.	Pvt.
*Gardiner, Frank	Sgt.
†Gauthier, Fred J.	Pvt.
*Gottfried, Frank	PFC.
*Gray, Walter T.	Sgt.
†Grooms, Wesley J.	Pvt.
*Grover, James S.	Pvt.
§Hardesty, Milton D.	Pvt.
*Hiskey, Harry I.	Pvt.
†Hudson, Ralph	Pvt.
*Klinger, Arthur	Pvt.
§LaHue, Wilbur W.	Cpl.
*Larson, Charles	Pvt.
†Looker, Gilbert W.	Mech.
†Leythem, Lowell S.	PFC.
*McCormack, Clarence W.	PFC.
†McCoy, Steve	Pvt.
*McKenzie, Frederick J.	Pvt.
*Mahoney, Daniel J.	Pvt.
*Muehlanwag, William	Cpl.
†Murphy, Louis	Pvt.
*Myers, George H.	Pvt.
†Noor, John	Pvt.
‖Ogden, Harley	Wag.
†Pearey, Henry	PFC.
*Pearson, Arthur J.	Pvt.
*Pittman, Peola	Pvt.
*Reyelt, Helmer E.	Pvt.
*Rider, William D.	Pvt.
*Sanders, Leo J.	PFC.
*Sanders, Sylvester	PFC.
*Schisler, John Elmer	Pvt.
†Shanks, Luther Clyde	Pvt.
*Shaw, Archie S.	Pvt.
§Shortridge, Lemnel F.	PFC.
†Stafford, Guy M.	PFC.
*Standish, James F.	Pvt.
†Valente, Peter	Bug.
*Vunderink, Chris F.	Pvt.
*Wallace, Fred	Cpl.
†Warren, Guy E.	Pvt.
*Whisenhunt, Grey E.	PFC.
*Whitson, Joe S.	PFC.
*Wiseman, Charles F.	PFC.

COMPANY "L"

*Fitzgerald, Stephen E.	1st Lt.
*Flato, Walter C.	2d Lt.
*Abicht, George	Pvt.
*Anderson, Edwin	Mech.
*Barrick, Harry	Pvt.
†Beckerle, Louis F.	Pvt.
*Bennett, Ora	PFC.
†Berndsen, William August	Pvt.
†Bolen, Dorsie J.	Pvt.
*Boone, Ralph D.	Pvt.
†Brown, Frank H.	Pvt.
*Brown, Walter L.	Sgt.
§Conlon, William	Pvt.
†Crabtree, Paul	Pvt.
*Cumpton, Arch D.	Pvt.
*Curtis, Joe	Pvt.
*Day, Douglas	Sgt.
*Draganjac, Mike	Pvt.
*Dumew, Elmer	Pvt.
*Eccles, Claude	Sgt.

16TH INFANTRY (Contd.)

COMPANY "L" (Contd.)

NAME	RANK
†Eno, I. L.	Cpl.
*Evans, Alonzo	Sgt.
*Garland, Grady L.	Pvt.
†Goddard, Leon E.	Pvt.
*Greenwood, James Edward	Pvt.
†Hagen, Loren	Pvt.
§Hamilton, John W.	Pvt.
*Hannah, Elmer E.	PFC.
†Harelson, Ruben B.	Pvt.
*Harris, John H.	Pvt.
†Heller, Richard W.	Pvt.
†Heyde, Albert D.	Pvt.
†Hoey, John E.	Pvt.
*Hylkema, Hielk	Pvt.
*Jordan, Clifton M.	Pvt.
†Justice, Louis Oleany	Pvt.
§Kerr, Lee	Pvt.
*Kruger, Ben A.	Pvt.
*Laekey, John W.	Pvt.
*Lawrence, Frederie	Pvt.
*Lawson, Calvin J.	Pvt.
*Leggins, Leo G.	Pvt.
*Lonning, Bert B.	Pvt.
*Lou, John W.	Pvt.
*Lyons, Isaac H.	Pvt.
*Mattox, Harley H.	Pvt.
*Melcher, Alphonse	PFC.
†Mixtacki, Adam	Pvt.
*Mooney, George E.	Pvt.
*Murphy, William H.	Pvt.
§Nygren, Hugo P.	Pvt.
*Petersen, Jim	Pvt.
*Rockwell, James C.	Pvt.
§Rogers, Harvey	Pvt.
*Rosnoke, Dillo	Pvt.
*Schallhammer, Frank	Pvt.
*Schmitz, Bernard	Pvt.
*Segusy, Joseph	Pvt.
†Shankle, Willie W.	Cpl.
†Shurtleff, Bernard C.	Pvt.
*Swats, Cecil F.	Cpl.
*Trazewski, Albert	Pvt.
*Urbanowski, Henry	PFC.
†Wheatley, Hurley	Pvt.
*Willis, Wilbert	Pvt.
*Wilson, Curtis J.	Pvt.
*Yetter, George	Cpl.

COMPANY "M"

*Linn, Frank C., Jr.	2d Lt.
*Bawens, Frank	Pvt.
†Blotte, Dominick	PFC.
†Brenner, Charles	Pvt.
†Buehanan, David V.	Pvt.
†Buteau, Lawrence J.	Pvt.
‖Channon, John	Pvt.
*Cropper, Marshall C.	Pvt.
*Dailey, Howard J.	Pvt.
*Dalton, Eddie A.	Pvt.
*Enright, James D.	Cpl.
‖Fleming, John H.	Pvt.
*Flynn, Edward A.	Pvt.
*Foley, Edward H.	Sgt.
*Gates, Austin J.	Pvt.
*Graves, Claude P.	PFC.
§Green, Alden B.	Pvt.
*Grimes, William T.	Pvt.
*Groh, Lawrence D.	Pvt.
*Guenther, William E.	PFC.
*Hable, John A.	Pvt.
*Hacket, Alio	Pvt.
*Hamilton, Thomas C.	Pvt.
†Hansen, Joe M.	Cpl.
*Hiser, London F.	Pvt.
*Johnson, Henry J.	Pvt.
†Johnston, Henry I.	Pvt.
*Jones, James S.	PFC.
*King, Willard S.	Pvt.
*Kowasevich, Tady	Pvt.
†Kozacyzk, Wazy	Pvt.
§Kubicki, Alojzy	Pvt.
*Labish, John J.	Pvt.
*LaFazia, Carlo	PFC.
†Lament, Peter	Pvt.
†Leifer, Jacob	Pvt.
*Lisles, Bernie	Pvt.
*Lyneh, James D.	Pvt.
*McCarty, Dean C.	Pvt.
†McHugh, Patriek	Pvt.
*Madala, Frank	Pvt.
§Malmberg, Albert W.	Pvt.
*Marra, John	Pvt.
*Martin, David	Pvt.
§Martiney, Joseph	Pvt.
*Mauney, Clarence	Pvt.

16TH INFANTRY (Contd.)

COMPANY "M" (Contd.)

NAME	RANK
*Miller, Clark G.	Pvt.
*Mink, Orville L.	Pvt.
*Mooney, Clarence	Pvt.
§Nelson, Garrett Q.	Pvt.
†Ostapino, Emil	PFC.
†Panozzo, Domenic	Pvt.
§Pemberton, Floyd	Pvt.
§Reid, Lon	Pvt.
§Roesen, Hymen	Cpl.
†Rose, Tony	Pvt.
*Rowold, Ernest H.	Pvt.
†Schneider, Harry	Pvt.
†Shellenbarger, Abraham	Pvt.
*Simonson, Glen S.	Pvt.
*Spigelmire, Ira V.	Pvt.
*Sternberg, Louis A.	Cpl.
‖Stotler, Jesse	PFC.
†Struckman, George H.	Pvt.
*Titulaer, Joseph	Cpl.
†Toles, Donald Taylor	Cpl.
*Trent, Elige	Pvt.
†Van Dan, William	Pvt.
*Wilson, Claude D.	Pvt.
†Wilson, John P.	Pvt.
*Winehradcky, Frank	Pvt.
*Woodward, Hugh S.	Pvt.
†Znedarsic, James	Pvt.

18TH INFANTRY

FIELD AND STAFF

*Griffith, Richard H.	Lt. Col.
†Hand, Russell Clarkson	Lt. Col.
*Common, Edward R.	1st Lt.
*Doherty, John A.	1st Lt.
*Gaylord, Luther Russell	1st Lt.
*Graham, John R.	1st Lt.
†McCoy, George Baldwin	1st Lt.
†Marsh, Luther H.	1st Lt. (Chap.)
†Palache, James	2d Lt.
*Pollard, Fred Dobson	2d Lt.

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

†Marlatt, George E.	2d Lt.
†Barrett, John P.	Band Leader
*Babin, Allen	Pvt.
*Balton, William Burke	Pvt.
*Bohn, Charles E.	Sgt.
*Boldt, William A.	Sgt.
*Browne, George J.	Pvt.
*Brzyski, Joseph	Pvt.
*Buckley, Fred	PFC.
†Dell, George W.	Pvt.
*Drelich, Alex	Cpl.
†Duck, Paul Ira	Pvt.
*Fall, William Thomas	Pvt.
*Flack, Piford L.	Pvt.
*Francisco, Albert T.	Pvt.
*Garber, Efton	Pvt.
*Glader, Ferdinand P.	Pvt.
*Haring, Theodore J.	Cpl.
*Hassell, Zola G.	Sgt.
†Hawkins, Fred W.	Pvt.
†Helm, Orion	Mus. 2d Cl.
*Hogan, Thomas P.	Pvt.
†Hooper, William E. J.	Cpl.
†Johnson, Dayle E.	Cpl.
†Johnson, Gerhard J.	Pvt.
*Johnson, Melvin T.	PFC.
†Joyce, John R.	Pvt.
§Keller, Emmett W.	Pvt.
†Killgore, Feland W.	Pvt.
*King, John E.	Pvt.
*Kinnaird, James H.	Pvt.
*Kirby, Manoah J.	Cpl.
†Kline, William J.	Sgt.
§Lacey, Carl T.	Pvt.
*Laughlin, George	Pvt.
†Les, Zenovi	Pvt.
*Linton, John	Pvt.
*Lynch, Michael	Pvt.
†McDaniel, Orlie K.	PFC.
*McKay, Roy	Bn. Sgt. Maj.
*McKibbin, Eugene C.	Sgt.
†McMaster, Charles K.	Sgt.
*MacDonald, Patrick J.	PFC.
§Melching, Carl L.	Pvt.
*Morris, William C.	Pvt.
*Norsell, Carl G.	Pvt.

18TH INFANTRY (Contd.)

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY (Contd.)

Name	Rank
†Peters, Gordon G.	Pvt.
*Pigg, William L.	Pvt.
*Piuggi, Joseph	PFC.
†Polatas, John C.	Pvt.
†Price, Robert L.	Pvt.
*Randall, Martin	Pvt.
*Robertson, Curtis B.	Pvt.
*Rogers, Marion E.	Pvt.
*Schlicht, George M.	Pvt.
*Schneider, Frank Joseph	Pvt.
†Seder, Thomas C.	Pvt.
*Shaw, Walter Gray	Mus. 2d Cl.
†Smith, Firman R.	PFC.
*Southerlin, Richard H.	Pvt.
†Speck, Thomas	Cpl.
†Surface, Henry O.	Pvt.
†Taylor, Harry	Pvt.
*Vogel, John W.	Pvt.
§Wright, William R.	PFC.

SUPPLY COMPANY

*Brewer, Tipton Ira	Wag.
*Callender, Delbert F.	Wag.
†Hickman, Delbert M.	Pvt.
§Mahon, George	Pvt.
§Morris, Joseph A.	Pvt.
†Stipe, Charles H.	Wag.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY

†Taylor, Ewing M.	Maj.
*Edwards, Adrain C.	2d Lt.
*Andelstedt, Raymond D.	PFC.
*Conover, Richard S.	Cpl.
*Cronan, Tom C.	Cpl.
*Davis, George	Pvt.
*Edson, Elmer G.	Pvt.
†Eichhorn, Sanford C.	Cpl.
†Fowler, Reuben	Pvt.
*Gazanego, John	Pvt.
*Gillman, Walter	Pvt.
*Gooch, Bernard B.	Cpl.
§Howard, Jim	PFC.
*Isenberg, Joseph W.	Sgt.
*Jones, Alfred P.	Pvt.
*Kalad, Albert O.	Pvt.
*King, Felix M.	Cpl.
*Kopinski, Sylvester	Sgt.
*Mattson, August	Cpl.
§Monahan, Earl C.	Pvt.
*Moneyhun, Ralph C.	Pvt.
§Nolan, Murt	Pvt.
§O'Connell, Thomas J.	Pvt.
†Patten, Melvin C.	Pvt.
*Sanders, Willie B.	Pvt.
*Sargent, Arthur R.	PFC.
§Schaefer, Louis C.	Cpl.
†Vogel, William	Cpl.
*Walton, William R.	Pvt.

MEDICAL DETACHMENT

*Summers, Davis K.	1st Lt.
§Beach, Paul C.	Pvt.
†Clark, Clarence	PFC.
*Cooke, Cecil F.	PFC.
*Easter, Ray Russel	Pvt.
†Fallin, George H.	Pvt.
†Greve, Ernest P.	Pvt.
*Hilton, John H.	Pvt.
†Martin, William F.	PFC.
*Patriek, Valdia C.	Pvt.
†Sullivan, Walter H.	Sgt.

COMPANY "A"

Deevy, William J.	1st Lt.
*Ancontius, George	Cpl.
*Baar, John C.	PFC.
*Bachara, Emil	Sgt.
§Bedenbaugh, Amon L.	Pvt.
*Beltinokoff, Frank	PFC.
*Blue Earth, Richard	Cpl.
*Bohrano, Cournealious	Pvt.
*Bramlett, Charlie H.	Pvt.
*Bremner, William A.	Cpl.
*Bunting, Roy H.	Pvt.
*Burnett, Mack	Pvt.

18TH INFANTRY (Contd.)

COMPANY "A" (Contd.)

NAME	RANK
*Burns, John W.	Pvt.
*Cano, Theofilo	PFC.
*Carter, Isaac H.	PFC.
‖Carty, Perley C.	Pvt.
*Centers, Jesse	Sgt.
*Cheathan, John T.	PFC.
*Clark, Henry E.	Pvt.
*Cory, Lester R.	Pvt.
*Coyne, Patrick J.	Pvt.
*Croll, Louis	PFC.
*Davidovitch, Andre	Cpl.
*Daykin, Glen H.	Pvt.
*Diekhaus, William A.	Pvt.
*Ditaranto, Donato	Pvt.
*Donner, Arno G.	Pvt.
*Ewing, Eugene Ellis	Pvt.
*Famofo, Brasso	Pvt.
*Flaczynski, Martin	Pvt.
†Gardner, Tom F.	Cpl.
†Gorcister, David	Pvt.
*Graiper, Joe	Pvt.
*Grass, Albert	Pvt.
*Griffy, Claude M.	PFC.
†Guissppi, Farmichi	Pvt.
§Hartigan, Richard	PFC.
†Hilt, Leonard	Cpl.
*Howard, Raymond J.	PFC.
†Hunter, John R.	Pvt.
*James, Sidney	Pvt.
*Johnson, Frank	Pvt.
*Johnson, Gay	Pvt.
*Johnson, William	Pvt.
*Johnston, John A.	Cpl.
*Kasiewicz, John	Pvt.
*Kellington, James A.	PFC.
*Kiely, John J.	PFC.
†King, Elmer H.	PFC.
*Kunz, Thomas	Pvt.
*La Jeunesse, Eugene A.	Pvt.
*Lesley, Roy	Pvt.
†Long, Tim	Sgt.
†McSwiggan, Charles	Cpl.
*Magsig, Charles V.	Pvt.
*Mang, Edward	Pvt.
†Marcuzzi, Lawrence	PFC.
*Maushum, Julius C.	Pvt.
*Miller, Michael	Pvt.
*Mitringa, Paul	PFC.
†Molono, Angelo	Pvt.
*Momber, Joseph C., Jr.	Pvt.
*Mullins, Troy	Cpl.
†Oddo, Sam	Pvt.
*Ousley, Louis	Pvt.
§Owens, David C.	Cpl.
*Pecora, Alphonso	Pvt.
*Price, Thomas M.	Cpl.
†Radcliff, William A.	Pvt.
†Ramien, Harry	Pvt.
*Reed, Norman M.	Pvt.
*Richards, Fitzhugh S.	Cpl.
*Roach, Robert N.	Sgt.
*Roll, Carroll C.	Pvt.
†Ruhling, Joseph Valentine	Pvt.
*Russell, Samuel	PFC.
*Ryan, William F.	Sgt.
*Saastaymoinen, Anth.	Pvt.
*Schottinger, John J.	PFC.
*Scoloro, Nunzio	Pvt.
*Scott, David	PFC.
*Searfass, Benjamin	Pvt.
*Seegers, Emil W.	Sgt.
*Seeland, Albert	Pvt.
*Shaw, Arthur E.	Pvt.
*Sidman, Elmer T.	Pvt.
*Singhaus, Howard C.	Pvt.
†Sittalotta, John M.	Pvt.
*Slay, Lester	Pvt.
†Smith, Arthur M.	Pvt.
*Smith, William	PFC.
*Smith, Willie	Sgt.
†Stickney, Edwin	Pvt.
*Stolowski, Stanley	PFC.
*Stoltman, Frank	PFC.
†Stone, George	Pvt.
*Suddaby, Ernest	Cpl.
*Valentine, John	Pvt.
*Van Alstine, James R.	Pvt.
*Wittmayer, Edwin W.	PFC.
*Wood, George H.	Pvt.
†Ziegeweid, Frank J.	Pvt.

COMPANY "B"

*Groogan, Earl J.	1st Lt.
†Rosequist, Carl Oscar	1st Lt.
*Adams, William T.	Sgt.
*Albrecht, Albin A.	PFC.

18TH INFANTRY (Contd.)

COMPANY "B" (Contd.)

NAME	RANK
†Allen, Frank C.	Pvt.
*Anderson, George	PFC.
*Arnone, John	Pvt.
*Behm, Charles F.	Pvt.
*Bergin, Francis Mathew	Pvt.
*Black, Charles A.	PFC.
†Boetker, Charles H.	Pvt.
*Bolen, Robert L.	Pvt.
*Brand, Ben	Pvt.
*Bredehoft, Carl F.	PFC.
*Breseman, Frederick W.	Pvt.
§Britten, Math	Pvt.
*Bnuck, Henry C.	Pvt.
*Chimoroski, Aaron	Pvt.
*Coyle, Thomas Ellsworth	Pvt.
*Cunningham, Harry W.	Pvt.
†Darling, Rolly W.	Pvt.
†DeGree, Wilford	Pvt.
†Dickson, Arthur V.	Pvt.
†Edwards, Morris J.	Pvt.
†Engelman, Joseph	Pvt.
§Erickson, Christian	Pvt.
*Ford, Lee P.	PFC.
*Fortson, Howard L.	Pvt.
†Gage, Bishop L.	Pvt.
†Gerow, William H.	Pvt.
*Gilmore, Archie Leroy	Pvt.
*Gonder, Amos R.	Pvt.
*Goss, Ernest Canfiel	Pvt.
†Graves, Robert H.	Sgt.
*Haecker, George	PFC.
*Hart, Edward	Pvt.
*Heath, Everett M.	Pvt.
*Heifner, Rolfe E.	Sgt.
*Howard, Frank W.	Cpl.
*Jalbert, Jules	Pvt.
*Johnson, Henry	Pvt.
†Johnson, Richard C.	Pvt.
§Kaspar, Emil J.	Pvt.
*Keeling, Howard S.	PFC.
*Kley, John A.	Pvt.
*Kolbe, Henry E.	Pvt.
*Korstad, Edwin	Pvt.
†Kosturos, Nicholas	Pvt.
*Kowalski, Frank	Pvt.
*Kruse, Charles F.	Pvt.
†Ladd, Albert F.	Pvt.
*Lankes, Anthony G.	Pvt.
*Larsen, George T.	PFC.
§Ledbetter, Leland H.	Pvt.
*Lenox, Clarence	PFC.
*Levison, Louis	Pvt.
‖Lewis, W. B.	Pvt.
†Lindemann, Frederick	Pvt.
*Lopes, Manuel M.	Pvt.
*McAllister, Wayne	PFC.
†McCourt, Edward	Pvt.
†Marlin, Cash M.	Pvt.
*Middleton, Hiram	Cpl.
§Miller, Otto	Cook
*Morrison, Senan	PFC.
*Mundell, Charles	PFC.
†Nanis, Angelo	Pvt.
†Neiberding, George W.	Pvt.
*Nolen, Johnie	PFC.
*Nunn, Francis	Pvt.
*Nygaard, Martin J.	Pvt.
*Pietzak, Mike	PFC.
†Pontious, Russell M.	Pvt.
*Reed, David	Pvt.
*Ross, James	Sgt.
*Rusinski, Hip	Pvt.
†Sanderson, John C.	Cpl.
*Sesto, Henry	Pvt.
*Smith, Vernon O.	Cpl.
†Staggs, Fred E.	Cpl.
*Stewart, Bee	Pvt.
*Strange, Osmond	Pvt.
*Streng, Lonis A.	Cpl.
*Swank, Ralph	Cpl.
†Swann, Archie	Pvt.
§Tack, Clande W.	Pvt.
*Taylor, Robert A.	Pvt.
*Wagner, Henry W.	Cpl.
*Wheeler, Commie D.	Cpl.
‖Wold, Joseph	Pvt.
*Wood, Bert O.	PFC.

COMPANY "C"

†Carlson, Otto	1st Lt.
†Howard, George	1st Lt.
†Sheppard, George S.	1st Lt.
*Amodei, Anthony	Sgt.
†Archer, Everett	Pvt.
*Austin, Amos L.	Pvt.

18TH INFANTRY (Contd.)

COMPANY "C" (Contd.)

NAME	RANK
*Bailey, Harold E.	Pvt.
*Beech, William F.	Cpl.
†Benjamin, James E.	Pvt.
†Braaflat, Theodore S.	Pvt.
*Bromige, Alfred	Cpl.
*Campbell, Francis E.	Pvt.
*Chalmers, Tom B.	Cpl.
§Christinson, Martin	Pvt.
*Conrad, Adrian	Pvt.
†Conrad, Lawrence E.	Cpl.
†Cote, Philias	Pvt.
*Cross, Waite Alfred	Pvt.
†Davenport, Earl	Pvt.
*Davis, Alexander	PFC.
†Deitsch, Eugene	PFC.
*Diamond, Francis	Pvt.
*DiSabatino, Francisco	Pvt.
*Dixon, Elbert E.	Pvt.
*Elliott, Clyde	Pvt.
*Erickson, Kort H.	Cpl.
*Everett, John H.	Pvt.
*Fletcher, Kenneth	Pvt.
*Frickert, William	Pvt.
*Galloway, Newman J.	Pvt.
*Green, Otis D.	Pvt.
‖Grovum, Robert	Pvt.
*Guiseppe, Pilegrino	Pvt.
*Hargett, James B.	Pvt.
*Havron, Walter A.	Pvt.
*Heerwagen, Fred A.	Pvt.
*Hendrickson, Hans P.	Pvt.
*Henry, Harry J.	Pvt.
†Hoban, Michael	Pvt.
*Horne, Orbon J.	Pvt.
†Hortz, Henry Fay	Pvt.
*Hovencamp, Leon E.	Pvt.
*Huber, Frank A.	Pvt.
*Jacob, Emil A.	Pvt.
*Jacobson, Martin A.	Pvt.
†Jones, Fred E.	Pvt.
†Kapitzke, Willie	Pvt.
†Karvalis, Anigetas	Pvt.
*Kline, Ward R.	Pvt.
*Klopfenstein, John	Pvt.
*Kringel, Albert C.	Pvt.
*Kurtz, Charles A.	Pvt.
*Kush, Michael	Pvt.
*Lannon, Claud	Pvt.
*Lano, William	Pvt.
*Lewis, Herman	Pvt.
§Liebler, Earl N.	Pvt.
†Marco, John	Pvt.
*Martin, Charles W.	Pvt.
*Mathewson, Claude	PFC.
*Mayhue, Wilbur A.	Pvt.
†Meskovsky, Tony	Pvt.
*Mix, Austin M.	PFC.
*Mleziva, Jacob J.	Pvt.
§Nelson, Henry W.	Pvt.
*Nelson, Irvin S.	Sgt.
*Nichols, Emil F.	Pvt.
†Nolte, Louis	Pvt.
*Norutavicc, Walter	Pvt.
*Obolewicz, Michael	Pvt.
*Parsons, Edgar	Pvt.
†Peebles, Sidney G.	Pvt.
*Raymond, Oda S.	Pvt.
†Robinson, Harry G.	Pvt.
†Roche, John Miner	Pvt.
*Rogers, Frank, Jr.	Pvt.
*Rounds, Don C.	Cpl.
*Rowley, Arthur S.	Pvt.
*Sadler, Haskel	Pvt.
*Sailor, Lee O.	Cpl.
*Sanders, Walter W.	Pvt.
†Schuetta, Charles	PFC.
*Seiler, Conrad	Pvt.
§Shesho, Theodore	Pvt.
*Slingluff, James Monroe	Pvt.
*Smith, John A.	Pvt.
§Smith, Joseph W.	Pvt.
*Smullen, Daniel James	Pvt.
*Spring, Frank E.	Pvt.
*Stahl, Tracy W.	Pvt.
‖Strausbaug, Arthur	Pvt
*Swanson, Martin	Pvt.
*Teague, James W.	Pvt.
*Thornburgh, Roy E.	Sgt.
*Tibbetts, George E.	Cpl.
*Tillman, Anthony	Pvt
*Tipps, John F.	Sgt.
*Vranesich, Mathew	Sgt.
*Welch, Floyd K.	Pvt.
†Witcik, Edwin H.	Pvt.
*York, Hugh N.	Pvt.

18TH INFANTRY (Contd.)

COMPANY "D"

Name	Rank
*Desmond, Thomas Whitty	1st Lt.
*Armstrong, John W.	Cpl.
*Ash, Joseph	Pvt.
*Ballard, Smith F.	Pvt.
*Bannister, John S.	Pvt.
*Batten, Roy C.	Cpl.
*Bavalley, Lawrence P.	Pvt.
*Benton, Fredigert	Pvt.
*Belz, John	Sgt.
*Bredel, Bernhard S.	Pvt.
*Brown, James F.	Pvt.
*Burgess, George Guy	Cpl.
†Carter, Albert L.	PFC.
*Chandler, Edgar R.	Pvt.
*Cip, Joseph L.	Sgt.
†Clark, Walter I.	Pvt.
†Clifford, Andrew O.	PFC.
*Coyne, Charles	Pvt.
*Crespo, Horace M.	Pvt.
*Cumberland, James F.	Pvt.
‖Daigle, Adee	Pvt.
*Davis, Eugene L.	Bug.
*Deardosky, John	Pvt.
*Deasley, Jerry Simpson	Sgt.
*Dunsing, Jacob	Pvt.
*Dyecko, Samuel	Pvt.
*Emanuel, Themis	Pvt.
*Faltz, Deemer H.	Pvt.
§Feller, Ernest	Pvt.
*Fisheros, Spiros	Sgt.
*Fitzpatrick, Patrick J.	Sgt.
*Fleigelman, Max	Cpl.
*Frazier, William	Pvt.
*Fuller, Marion F.	Pvt.
*Gola, John	Pvt.
*Gordon, Clyde A.	Pvt.
*Gould, Frederick W.	Pvt.
*Graves, Dan T.	Pvt.
†Gruchala, Walter	Pvt.
*Gussie, Francis R.	Pvt.
*Haigler, Henry M.	Cpl.
†Hall, Robert J.	Cpl.
*Harlechick, Berhara	Cpl.
§Harrington, Russell R.	Pvt.
*Haynes, William	Pvt.
*Hines, Earl Honest	Pvt.
*Holecheck, Joseph	Cpl.
*Johnson, Levi D.	Cpl.
†Jones, Samuel C.	Sgt.
*Kalfayan, Mike M.	Pvt.
*Karczmarzyk, Marion	Cpl.
†Klomp, Edward G.	Pvt.
†Kuehn, George H.	Cpl.
*Lasley, Charles	Pvt.
§Laggett, Robert B.	Pvt.
*McCarty, Eugene H.	Pvt.
*McIntyre, John	Pvt.
*McLearley, Andrew J., Jr.	PFC.
§Mallory, Willie L.	Pvt.
*Marino, Edward J.	Sgt.
*Marquess, Robert Cody	Pvt.
*Martin, James P.	Cpl.
*May, Fred A.	PFC.
*Melchi, Manfred L.	Cpl.
*Mims, Arthur L.	Pvt.
*Montague, Latney Y.	Pvt.
†Moore, Harry R.	Cpl.
*Myers, Stanford A.	Cpl.
*Nardella, James	Pvt.
*Orrichiello, Vincenzo	Pvt.
*Overaas, Johane	Pvt.
*Piglowski, John	Pvt.
*Pipes, Hinkle J.	Pvt.
*Plunkett, Paul	Pvt.
*Raabe, Theodore E.	Pvt.
*Rachinsky, Kaiton	Sgt.
†Ragsdale, Joe M.	Pvt.
*Reed, Carl W.	Pvt.
*Rickerson, Luther	Pvt.
*Robertson, Henry J.	PFC.
*Rohrer, Jacob E.	Pvt.
‖Rosival, Henry	Pvt.
*Rosen, Isadore	Sgt.
*Ryeholm, Gunner	Pvt.
†Sadgman, Clinton B.	Cpl.
*Schreier, Fred	Pvt.
*Schubert, George	Pvt.
*Schultz, Alfred H.	Pvt.
*Schultze, Fred	Pvt.
†Shaner, Charles Alonza	Pvt.
*Shank, Robert Albright	Cpl.
§Shields, John A.	Pvt.
*Sims, Walter M.	Pvt.
*Smith, John W.	Pvt.
*Starr, Isidor	Pvt.
*Sturtevant, Ira Leo	Pvt.
†Tennyson, Henry P.	Pvt.
*Treat, Everett S.	Pvt.

18TH INFANTRY (Contd.)

COMPANY "D" (Contd.)

NAME	RANK
†Vavrosky, Robert	Pvt.
*Wainwright, William	Pvt.
†Wallner, Albert W.	Pvt.
*Zoellner, Robert	Pvt.

COMPANY "E"

*Campbell, George A.	Capt.
*Arthur, John F.	2d Lt.
*Bloecher, Raymond F.	2d Lt.
†Meehan, George R.	2d Lt.
*Abele, Clyde	Pvt.
*Atkins, Rufus	Pvt.
*Barnett, Fillmore	Sgt.
*Bendixon, Henry R.	Pvt.
†Booth, Willis	Pvt.
*Bright, John	Pvt.
§Bullard, John A.	Pvt.
†Callahan, Marcus E.	PFC.
†Cazort, Okey E.	Pvt.
*Chilcoat, William W.	Pvt.
†Clark, William	Pvt.
§Curth, Ernest F.	Cpl.
†Davis, Jay B.	Pvt.
*Dronovec, Frank	Pvt.
†Duplessis, Louis	Pvt.
*Ecker, Anton H.	Cpl.
‖Edin, William	Pvt.
*Egert, Earnest	Pvt.
*Ehrhart, Anton	Pvt.
‖Elvey, Thomas Earl	Pvt.
*Erickson, Gustaf A.	PFC.
*Ervin, Charles G.	Pvt.
*Farrel, John	Pvt.
*Farup, Paul	PFC.
*Foley, Lawrence A.	Sgt.
*Foster, John Chester	Cpl.
*Frilling, Edmund Frederick	Pvt.
†Gainer, Irwin E.	Pvt.
*Geroux, John	PFC.
†Givens, Hilton	PFC.
†Glance, Harold Jacob	PFC.
†Hall, Glen L.	Cpl.
†Hanson, Marvin E.	Pvt.
‖Harris, Earl V.	Pvt.
*Helsel, Willard H.	Pvt.
*Hickey, Lester	Pvt.
*Howell, Harry	Pvt.
†Hulcher, Frank G.	PFC.
§Hulst, Herman	Pvt.
*Ingenito, Joseph	PFC.
†James, Frank	Sgt
†Jenkins, Homer Belle	Pvt.
†Karpatra, Louis	Pvt.
*Keefe, Harry T.	PFC.
†Keefe, Walter J.	Pvt.
*Kershaw, William D.	Pvt.
‖Kober, Paul J.	Pvt.
*Koch, August Edward	PFC.
§Leuderalbert, John E.	Pvt.
*Littlefield, Bert	Pvt.
*Lock, Jorgen P.	Pvt.
*Loerpabel, Guy	Pvt.
*Lowery, William	Pvt.
*Lupo, Francis Z.	Pvt.
*Malesyko, Waladslaw	PFC.
*Mandick, Peter	Pvt.
*Miers, Frank	Cpl.
†Mitchell, John	PFC.
†Mize, William	Pvt.
*Moore, Albert	Pvt.
§Mulligan, Edward	Pvt.
*Neary, David W.	Cpl.
*Nelson, Lee W.	Pvt.
†Orr, William	Pvt.
*Pariseau, Joseph	Pvt.
*Perry, Ora Lester	Pvt.
‖Perry, William	PFC.
‖Polejewski, Alexander J.	Cpl.
†Potter, Patten	Pvt.
*Reilly, James	Pvt.
‖Rohe, John	Pvt.
*Rowbotham, Lester D.	Pvt.
*Russell, Charles L.	Pvt.
*Sczepnick, Martin	PFC.
*Smith, Marshall C.	Pvt.
*Sutter, Henry	PFC.
*Thompson, Lavern J.	Pvt.
†Tomshak, Joseph J.	Pvt.
*Trowbridge, Sherman	Pvt.
*Udelhouen, Frank	Pvt.
*Venezule, John	Pvt.
*Williamson, John	Pvt.
*Woodward, Lascie S.	Sgt.

18TH INFANTRY (Contd.)

COMPANY "F"

NAME	RANK
*Able, Jacob	Pvt.
*Allen, Nathan G.	Pvt.
*Andres, Herman F.	Pvt.
†Armstrong, Howard	Pvt.
*Barthelette, Patrick	Pvt.
*Bartol, George	Cpl.
†Baxter, Joseph	Sgt.
*Bellino, Frank	Pvt.
*Bernardo, Bianco	Pvt.
*Bovee, Clinton M.	Pvt.
*Brenner, William A.	Pvt.
*Brown, John C.	Cpl.
*Burnett, Luther L.	Pvt.
*Carlson, Exel T.	Pvt.
*Catherwook, Patrick J.	PFC.
‖Cermak, Edward C.	Pvt.
*Childers, Wilmer L.	Pvt.
*Christensen, Dan P.	Cpl.
†Coughlin, John J.	Pvt.
†Cranna, John P.	Cpl.
*Crice, John W.	Pvt.
*Dalton, William J.	Pvt.
*Dommel, Elmer B.	Cpl.
*Dubbs, Forest E.	Pvt.
*Eichenlaub, George	Pvt.
*Erickson, Gunnard	Pvt.
*Estle, George	PFC.
*Everingham, Clarence H.	Pvt.
†Finamore, Rizzerio	Pvt.
*Fontenot, Octave	Pvt.
*Foreman, Charles	PFC.
†Gates, Millard M.	Pvt.
*Gengler, John	Pvt.
*Goodwin, William H.	Bug.
†Hagen, Albert	Pvt.
*Hansen, Wilder C.	Pvt.
*Hanson, Ray A.	Mech.
†Hedeen, Omar C.	Pvt.
*Held, Clarence A.	Pvt.
†Herthia, Isaac	Pvt.
*Hill, George W.	Pvt.
*Jeffres, Clovis	PFC.
§Jenamaun, Michael	Pvt.
§Jensen, Chris	Pvt.
†Jensen, Emil	Pvt.
*Johns, Forest G.	PFC.
*Keogh, James J.	Pvt.
*Kincannon, Willie	Pvt.
*Klemme, Edward	Cpl.
*Krusac, Michael	Pvt.
*Lamp, Walter	Pvt.
*Lawrence, Leon M.	Pvt.
*Leisgang, George	Pvt.
†Letteri, Carmine	Pvt.
*McGill, George E.	Pvt.
*Macciocca, Guisseppe	Pvt.
*Madsen, Ray	Pvt.
†Massey, Hoyt S.	Cpl.
*Matthews, Ward	Cpl.
*Metzger, Oliver C.	Pvt.
*Milstead, Carlos	Pvt.
*Moore, Artie	Pvt.
†Morehead, John	Pvt.
†Moyers, Lelon W.	Pvt.
*Nelson, Arthur James	Pvt.
‖Newlin, Robert L.	Pvt.
†Ogle, Elmer	Pvt.
*Olsen, Peter	Pvt.
§Onczar, Stanley	Pvt.
*Payne, James L.	Pvt.
*Plogger, Fred A.	Sgt.
*Podolnik, Ladislaw	Sgt.
*Quigno, Henry	Pvt.
†Ragland, Talmage	Pvt.
†Ratliff, William	Pvt.
*Renfrew, Earl E.	Pvt.
§Richardson, William R.	Pvt.
‖Roach, Bruno	Pvt.
†Sanderson, Walter C.	PFC.
*Schmersal, Leo	Pvt.
*Schwartz, Meyer	Pvt.
*Simpson, Lonnie	Cpl.
‖Sophia, Julius C.	Pvt.
†Stoddard, Marion F.	Bug.
‖Stuart, George	Pvt.
*Stumpf, Rudolph M.	Pvt.
*Swiderski, Serafin	PFC.
†Tate, Albert L.	Cpl.
*Taylor, George Hartley	Pvt.
*Thaldorff, Walter	PFC.
*Thomas, Anton	Pvt.
†Wagner, Glenn	Pvt.
*Weber, Edward M.	Pvt.
*Weimer, Guy L.	Pvt.
*White, James H.	Pvt.
*Whitish, George D.	Pvt.
†Witover, Louis	Pvt.
*Wolfe, Frank	Pvt.
*Zangara, Thomas	Pvt.

18TH INFANTRY (Contd.)

COMPANY "G"

NAME	RANK
†Arnold, Floyd E.	1st Lt.
*Adams, Gussie L.	Sgt.
*Adams, John	Pvt.
*Allen, Alva	Pvt.
*Atkinson, Clemmie	Pvt.
*Barr, George	Pvt.
†Beatty, Eugene E.	Pvt.
*Berinchik, Nicolai	Pvt.
*Bolchen, Dominic	Pvt.
*Brewer, Robert Allen	Pvt.
*Brown, Edward F.	Pvt.
*Bukovi, Nick	Pvt.
*Burke, John	Pvt.
*Carmine, Chiapetta	Pvt.
†Carroll, William C.	Pvt.
*Caudle, Juett	Cpl.
*Clay, Floyd Wilson	Sgt.
*Clayton, Francis A.	Pvt.
*Coleman, Andrew N.	Pvt.
†Coltenbaugh, Grant M.	Pvt.
§Cottrell, Roy	Pvt.
*Cox, Byron C.	Cpl.
†Crumb, Artie Grey	Pvt.
†Dale, Helge	Pvt.
†Deal, Claude L.	Pvt.
§Dezewieck, Antoni	Pvt.
*Diamond, Francis	Pvt.
*Dickerson, Paul	Cpl.
†Faverluke, Samuel	Cpl.
*Frazier, Alex.	Pvt.
*Frederickson, Lorenzo	Pvt.
*Freid, Bernard	Pvt.
*Frodl, Vincient F.	Cpl.
†Gates, Carroll C.	Pvt.
*Goldberg, Abraham I.	Pvt.
*Griffin, Luther	Cpl.
*Griffith, Arlow	Pvt.
*Harrison, Forest H.	Pvt.
*Hatcher, William F.	Cpl.
*Haubris, Paul F., Jr.	Pvt.
*Heckleman, Charles	Pvt.
*Hendricks, Henry J.	Pvt.
*Heuer, Edward L.	Pvt.
*Hirsch, Samuel	Pvt.
†Horn, Fred J.	Pvt.
*Horsey, Paul	Cpl.
†Jackson, Allec	Pvt.
*Jones, George A.	Cpl.
*Jones, Marcus	Pvt.
*Kallas, Krist	Pvt.
‖Kelley, Ruthledge J.	Pvt.
*King, Thomas A.	Pvt.
*Kingerly, Ralph T.	Pvt.
‖Kirkhoff, Arthur	Pvt.
*Klein, Homer W.	Pvt.
*Laskowski, Frank	Pvt.
*Lee, George W.	Pvt.
*Lewis, William H.	Pvt.
*Loaring, Arthur T.	Pvt.
*Long, Samuel R.	Pvt.
§McCallister, David H.	Cpl.
†Macarthy, Lester	Pvt.
*Malewicz, Ignatz	Pvt.
*Marks, William	Bug.
*Martin, Louis Stanley	Pvt.
†Mason, William	Sgt.
§Melville, George H.	Pvt.
*Midwood, William R.	Pvt.
*Miller, James R.	Pvt.
*Miller, Joseph Oscar	Pvt.
§Miller, Ollis R.	Pvt.
§Morris, Guy A.	Pvt.
*Munier, John F.	Pvt.
†Nichiporuk, Srefen	Pvt.
†Nickerson, Leland S.	Pvt.
†Osborne, Alfred James	Cpl.
*Ostrowski, Joseph	Pvt.
†Parg, Alois A.	Pvt.
*Peck, William H.	Sgt.
*Phillips, Hett	Sgt.
§Pich, Arnold C.	Pvt.
†Protzuk, George	Pvt.
*Randon, Luigi	Pvt.
†Ray, Birt	Pvt.
*Regan, William E.	Pvt.
†Rhoads, Leland R.	PFC.
†Rose, Frank	Cpl.
*Rotherham, Arthur J.	Pvt.
†Ruste, Robert A.	Cpl.
*Rutledge, Harry	Pvt.
†Sager, Raymond D.	Pvt.
†Schryer, Earl James	Pvt.
*Schubert, George	Pvt.
§Schwartzberg, Abraham	Cpl.
*Schwei, Robert L.	Pvt.
*Scott, Robert F.	Pvt.
*Sedlock, George	Pvt.
*Sheehan, George W.	Cpl.

18th INFANTRY (Contd.)

COMPANY "G" (Contd.)

Name	Rank
†Smits, Henry	PFC.
*Snethen, Edgar	Pvt.
*Stamper, Clyde R.	Cpl.
*Stevenson, John	Pvt.
*Stewart, James D.	Cpl.
†Szafranski, Joseph	Pvt.
*Walentic, Marcus	Sgt.
†Welsh, Joseph	Pvt.
†West, Joe Ruby	Pvt.
*Wethington, Wilford	PFC.
*Williamson, Tom	Pvt.
*Wulf, William B.	Pvt.
*Yindra, James	PFC.
*Yuswick, Charles	Pvt.

COMPANY "H"

*McNiesh, Welcome H.	1st Lt.
*Young, Townsend	2d Lt.
†Armstrong, Mervin J.	PFC.
*Banville, John J.	Pvt.
†Bazin, Charles	Cpl.
*Bean, Frank A.	PFC.
§Beaumier, George	Pvt.
*Bion, Frank A.	Pvt.
*Bond, Arthur F.	Pvt.
*Bonney, Joseph W.	Pvt.
†Brenton, David C.	Cpl.
†Brown, Charles O.	Cpl.
*Brown, Johnie	Pvt.
*Butler, William E.	Pvt.
*Cannell, Stanley W.	PFC.
*Carlson, Ernest P.	Pvt.
*Claypool, Elza H.	Sgt.
†Clear, John F. J.	Pvt.
*Day, John	Pvt.
†Dean, O. C.	Pvt.
*Dobbins, William H.	Pvt.
*English, George Dewey	Pvt.
*Erdwein, William G.	Pvt.
*Fenhouse, Albert E.	Pvt.
*Fishback, Mike	Cpl.
*Foust, Earl O.	Pvt.
*Francis, William H.	Pvt.
†Geiser, John W.	Cook
*George, Peter	Pvt.
§Green, Mathew	Pvt.
*Hamway, Sam	PFC.
*Heldman, Claude E.	Pvt.
†Hill, William T.	Cpl.
*Hilt, Ralph D.	Bug.
†Hudson, Eugene E.	Pvt.
*Hughes, Russel	Pvt.
*Kalipka, Joseph	Pvt.
*Kleber, Otto	Sgt.
†Laucjs, Joe	Pvt.
†Lee, Tommie C.	Pvt.
*Lentz, Albert J.	Pvt.
†Lewis, Robert M.	Pvt.
*Lindskog, Elmer F.	Pvt.
*Lippincott, Leon A.	Pvt.
†Lyell, Justin O.	Pvt.
*McDonald, Harry	Pvt.
*Madison, Mathews P.	PFC.
†Manning, Richard S.	PFC.
*Martin, Robert	Pvt.
*Matthews, William F.	Pvt.
†Miller, Fred A.	Pvt.
*Miller, Fred C.	Cpl.
†Mixson, Sammie	Pvt.
*Moon, Ellis J.	Sgt.
*Nelson, William	Pvt.
*Oleary, Patrick	Pvt.
†Owsiany, Casmir	PFC.
†Papernick, Henry	Pvt.
*Parmley, Ralph R.	Sgt.
*Peterson, Edward C.	Pvt.
‖Pierce, Phillip	Pvt.
†Poulter, Charles	PFC.
*Price, Oscar P.	Pvt.
†Raineri, John	Pvt.
†Rains, John H.	Pvt.
*Ribkee, Elmer	Pvt.
†Rosen, Abe	Pvt.
*Ryan, William F.	Sgt.
*Ryder, Ray	Pvt.
*Sabatinno, Leno	Pvt.
*Sagle, Louis W.	Sgt.
*Sailor, George W.	Pvt.
*Samnler, Lawrence	Cpl.
*Schlick, Peter J.	Cpl.
*Seeley, Oscar J.	Cpl.
*Shear, Jasper E.	Pvt.
§Steed, William E.	Pvt.
†Stilabauer, Charles E.	Pvt.

18TH INFANTRY (Contd.)

COMPANY "H" (Contd.)

NAME	RANK	NAME	RANK
†Tout, Leroy	Pvt.	*Watts, James Wilson	Pvt.
*Waseleski, Frank J.	Pvt.		

COMPANY "I"

*Hoover, Stewart W.	Capt.	*Hirsch, Louis	Pvt.
*Selby, Harry J.	Capt.	*Holden, Charles S.	1st Sgt.
*Rhoads, John W.	2d Lt.	‖Hood, Isaac	PFC.
*Annis, Clarence	Pvt.	*Horan, Thomas J.	Pvt.
*Bausch, William	Pvt.	*Huff, Howard M. F.	Pvt.
*Beck, Charles W.	Pvt.	*Hume, Forrest T. D.	Pvt.
*Blasingame, Joe J.	PFC.	*Hunter, Clarence	Cpl.
*Bourdon, Everett J.	Pvt.	*Kallas, Gust	PFC.
*Bowman, Dewey G.	Pvt.	*Kantz, Jay S.	Pvt.
*Boyce, James	Pvt.	*Kehoe, Thomas Leo	Sgt.
*Bresnan, William F.	Pvt.	*Keller, Claude	Pvt.
*Brown, Vese G.	Pvt.	*Kelley, Sidney	Cpl.
*Carrender, William O.	Pvt.	*Kinney, Isaac Lester	PFC.
†Coston, Earl M.	Pvt.	*Kirkey, Raymond	Pvt.
*Cram, Earl W.	Pvt.	*Krause, John H.	Pvt.
*Curry, Earl	Pvt.	†Larson, Clarence A.	Pvt.
*Daniczewski, Julius	Pvt.	*Larson, Peter	Pvt.
*Davis, George W.	Pvt.	*Leffew, Louis E.	Pvt.
*Davis, Harold	Pvt.	*Leigh, Charles Edward	PFC.
§Depril, Remy A.	Cpl.	*McClure, Hillary F.	PFC.
†Dickerson, Clayton M.	Pvt.	*McHugh, Patrick G.	Pvt.
*Dickie, David	Pvt.	*McKinnley, William	PFC.
†Dufendach, Mark C.	Cpl.	†Madson, Harry J.	Pvt.
*Eager, Fred M.	Pvt.	‖Manning, James J.	Pvt.
‖Eberhart, Daniel W.	Pvt.	*March, Erwin	Cpl.
*Ehlet, Henry	PFC.	*Martin, Patrick H.	Pvt.
*Fair, Nate I.	Pvt.	†Mattingly, Emil G. J.	Cpl.
*Farrar, James B.	Sgt.	*Midak, Frank	Pvt.
*Farrell, Joseph J.	Sgt.	*Miller, Lloyd	Pvt.
*Flanagan, Charles A.	Pvt.	†Miller, Louis S.	Pvt.
†Frank, Joseph	Pvt.	*Moreau, Arthur	Pvt.
*Freezel, Meek	Pvt.	*Nehrenberg, David D.	Pvt.
*Fulkerson, Ernest B.	Pvt.	*Olson, Knette	Pvt.
†Garrity, James Joseph	Cpl.	*Ost, William	Pvt.
*Girado, Samuel	Pvt.	*Parks, Theron	Pvt.
*Griffith, George Dewey	Pvt.	*Peplinsky, Peter	PFC.
§Gustafsen, Benjamin	Pvt.	*Pickles, Sidney R.	Pvt.
*Halverson, John	Pvt.	*Porthan, Ivar	Pvt.
*Ham, William M. H.	PFC.	§Rasler, Edward S.	Pvt.
†Harris, William H.	Pvt.	*Rauh, George A.	Pvt.
†Hatchard, Wallace A.	Pvt.	*Redemski, Richard	Pvt.
*Herbon, Hewy G.	Pvt.	*Register, Lorton W.	Pvt.
*Herman, Maurice F.	Pvt.	*Resnick, Sam	Pvt.
*Hillert, Gustave	Pvt.	*Rohacek, Martin	Sgt.

18TH INFANTRY (Contd.)

COMPANY "I" (Contd.)

NAME	RANK	NAME	RANK
†Rowell, Harold A.	Pvt.	*Spence, Edward L.	Sgt.
*Saja, Joseph	Pvt.	*Straka, Joseph	Pvt.
†Scharnell, Peter	Cpl.	*Swartz, Oscar	Pvt.
†Schultz, Walter	Pvt.	*Symanowicz, Martin	Pvt.
*Seelig, Harry F.	Pvt.	*Taracka, John	Pvt.
*Shellberg, Tust	Pvt.	*Teti, Vincenzo	Pvt.
*Sikes, James C.	Pvt.	§Thomas, John W.	Sgt.
*Silakowski, Brune	Pvt.	*Tracy, Walter P.	Pvt.
†Smiler, Louis	Pvt.	*Vincenzo, Lucisano	Pvt.
†Smith, James A.	Sgt.	*Wendell, Peter F.	Pvt.
§Smith, Perley V.	Pvt.	*Wormlight, Lester H.	Cpl.
†Snyder, William B.	Pvt.		

COMPANY "K"

†Arnold, James Porter	Capt.	*Harold, Otto	Pvt.
†Gill, Robert S.	Capt.	†Hart, John J.	Pvt.
†Quesenberry, Joseph	Capt.	*Hayes, Fred E.	Pvt.
*McHenry, Otto C.	2d Lt.	*Henson, Gene G.	Pvt.
*Axelson, Herman	Pvt.	*Herden, Erich	Sgt.
*Bender, Ralph	Pvt.	†Higgins, Elmer J.	Cpl.
*Bernabee, Joseph	Pvt.	†Hite, Edward W.	Pvt.
*Boggs, Eph	Cpl.	*Jenkins, Luther K.	Pvt.
*Bray, Albertus	Pvt.	*Jenkins, Willard L.	Pvt.
†Brown, Eddie Michael	Mech.	*Jones, Barnett	Pvt.
*Busch, Chris	Pvt.	*Kaiser, Joseph	Pvt.
†Carson, James	Pvt.	*Kidd, James W.	Pvt.
*Coleman, Sidney Lee	Pvt.	*Krokus, Matheos D.	Pvt.
*Copacea, Tony	PFC.	*Kuhnle, Edward H.	Pvt.
*Cox, Elbert H.	Sgt.	*Lafever, Claud	Pvt.
†Crunkilton, James F.	Pvt.	*Lange, Adelard	Pvt.
*Czaja, Stanislaw	Sgt.	§Ledford, William Russell	Pvt.
*Dalton, Leonard	Pvt.	§Leslie, William	Pvt.
†Davis, Harry	Pvt.	*Levering, Jake	Pvt.
*Dempsey, Duffey	Pvt.	*Lewis, Ennis	Pvt.
*Dinando, Umber	Pvt.	*Lionette, Frank F.	Pvt.
*Dunn, William B.	Cpl.	*Lozinski, John	Pvt.
†Earnest, John B.	Pvt.	†McCarthy, James	Pvt.
*Eustace, Richard	Pvt.	*McNulty, Edward H.	Pvt.
*Evans, George W.	Pvt.	*Malpass, Allen F.	Pvt.
*Farr, William	Pvt.	†Mashburn, William B.	Cpl.
*Fiori, Amadeo	Pvt.	*Meisels, Samuel B.	Pvt.
†Fitzgerald, Edward J.	Pvt.	*Menter, Leland R.	Pvt.
*Francis, Samuel P.	Pvt.	§Mercuri, Angelo	Mech.
*Fresonke, Henry	Pvt.	†Meyer, Henry Rudolph	Pvt
*Gard, Fred	Pvt.	†Milan, Homer H.	Pvt.
*Garman, Harry V.	Pvt.	*Molles, Joan Da Costa	Pvt.
†Hacker, Lee	Sgt.	§Morken, Henry	Pvt.
†Hanson, Arthur C.	Cpl.	*Murr, Russell A.	Pvt.

18TH INFANTRY (Contd.)

COMPANY "K" (Contd.)

NAME	RANK
*Murray, Clifford	Pvt.
*Needleman, Irving	Pvt.
*Nesbitt, Athie H	Pvt.
†Norman, Jessie J	Pvt.
*Oktavec, Edward	Pvt.
*Olian, Isidor	Pvt.
†Paone, Raphael	Pvt.
*Parish, Joseph	Sgt.
*Pearson, Axel	Pvt.
*Peters, Charles F	Pvt.
§Petterson, Alak	Pvt.
*Priestley, Roscoe R	Mech.
*Repsdorf, John	Cpl.
†Roberts, Carlton D	Pvt.
*Roshke, Sam	Pvt.
†Roth, Alexander J	Pvt.
*Schotte, Henry F	Pvt.
†Schroeder, Henry H	Pvt.
*Schumann, Max E	Pvt.
*Shoemaker, Gust D	Pvt.
*Shumate, Lenley	Pvt.
*Skolnick, Herman	Pvt.
†Smith, Oliver	Pvt.
§Smith, Percy A	Pvt.
†Smyden, Frank J	Pvt.
†Snyder, Frank J	PFC.
*Sosnowski, Stanley	Pvt.
*Souza, Mathew B	Pvt.
*Spangler, Joe	Pvt.
*Spetz, Loyd W	Pvt.
*Stanton, Archibald L	Pvt.
*Stewart, Herbert J	Pvt.
*Strafford, Edward J	Pvt.
*Swanson, Paul A	Pvt.
*Timm, Benno	Pvt.
*Ulrich, Rudolph	Pvt.
†Uren, Thomas George	Sgt.
*Warner, Lawrence	Cpl.
†Williams, James	Pvt.
*Winebrenner, Virgil G	Cpl.
*Wojtalowicz, Peter	Pvt.
†Wolcott, Earl W	Sgt.
†Wrona, William	Cpl.

COMPANY "L"

†Achen, Glen L	Pvt.
‖Amundson, Haakon M	Pvt.
*Amundson, Harry R	Pvt.
*Anthony, Snider	Pvt.
*Antkowiak, Peter John	PFC.
*Bassuth, Joe J	Pvt.
§Bedell, Samuel Holmes	Pvt.
*Bible, Earl	Pvt.
*Blair, John	Pvt.
*Bunce, Arthur H	Pvt.
*Burden, Mila C	Pvt.
§Bushey, Edward Deforest	Pvt.
*Cissell, William C	PFC.
*Cohn, Sol B	Pvt.
*Cole, Ora C	Pvt.
*Collum, Jonnie M	Pvt.
*Conner, William M	PFC.
*Cox, Albert L	Pvt.
*Craig, Cecil C	Pvt.
§Cruts, Irvin I	Pvt.
*Curetto, Vittorio	Pvt.
*Dismang, John R	Pvt.
†Divine, Ernest	Pvt.
*Doctor, David	Pvt.
*Durand, Simeon J	Cpl.
†Duwe, William E	Pvt.
*Eason, Paul	PFC.
*Fabian, Charles W	Pvt.
*Faffl, Frank	Pvt.
*Fast, Harry	Pvt.
§Feezel, Meek	Pvt.
*Fickert, Otto W	Pvt.
*Freeman, A. J	Pvt.
*Green, John W	Pvt.
*Grong, Ole	PFC.
*Herbon, Henry G	Pvt.
*Hill, Robert W	Pvt.
*Kraft, William C	Sgt.
*Lamerson, Venerble O	Pvt.
*Larendeau, Harry H	Pvt.
*Lenardson, Carl C	Pvt.
*McGee, Vaughn Thearan	PFC.
*Madison, Harry D	Pvt.
*Mansfield, Harold H	Pvt.
*Moore, Peter	Pvt.
†O'Brien, David K	Pvt.
*O'Connell, Thomas J	PFC.
*Patrick, Albert	Pvt.

18TH INFANTRY (Contd.)

COMPANY "L" (Contd.)

NAME	RANK
*Pearsall, Raymond B.	Pvt.
*Peden, William	PFC.
*Peterson, Christ A.	Pvt.
†Poulson, Delmar A.	Pvt.
*Radolski, John	Pvt.
*Roehrig, Richard	Pvt.
‖Rutz, Henry G.	Pvt.
†Sayer, Louis C.	Pvt.
†Smiley, Charles	Pvt.
*Smith, Emerson	Pvt.
*Smith, Joseph Russell	Pvt.
*Smith, Sidney Lawrence	PFC.
§Sneve, Eddie	Pvt.
*Snider, Anthony	PFC.
*Spacek, Louis W.	Pvt.
*Speaks, Thomas B.	Bug.
*Sprowl, Wilson	Pvt.
*Sternberg, Fred C.	Pvt.
*Sullivan, Raymond	Pvt.
*Thrall, Dewey O.	PFC.
*Trone, Chester F.	Pvt.
†Turnbow, Jake P.	Cpl.
*Tyson, Thomas J.	Pvt.
†Welch, Andrew N.	Pvt.
*Wendland, Frank H.	Cpl.
*Whittier, Willis	Pvt.
*Wisner, Everett K.	Pvt.
*Yokem, Virgil L.	Pvt.
†Young, Marlen N.	Pvt.

COMPANY "M"

†Tomlinson, John Bryan	Capt.
*David, John H., Jr.	1st Lt.
*Hutchinson, Robert J.	1st Lt.
†Ringer, Harvey C.	1st Lt.
†Allen, John S.	Pvt.
*Appel, Joseph P.	Cpl.
†Bankston, William Early	Pvt.
§Beck, Oscar W.	Pvt.
†Bender, Benjamin F.	Pvt.
†Booher, Robert C.	Bug.
*Brams, Magnus M.	Pvt.
*Byard, Fred D.	Cpl.
*Camacco, Angelo	Pvt.
‖Campbell, John L.	Pvt.
†Carter, Russell E.	Pvt.
*Chappel, Lemuel A.	Pvt.
*Coleman, Matthew F.	Pvt.
*Colon, Frank M.	PFC.
*Cook, Albert	Pvt.
*Crane, Edward B.	Pvt.
*Daniels, Frank	Pvt.
†Dolin, James O.	Pvt.
*Driscoll, Richard A.	Pvt.
*Eickmeier, George H.	Pvt.
*Farren, Harry J.	Pvt.
§Floris, Fino	Pvt.
†Gannon, Joseph A.	PFC.
†Gearin, John P.	Pvt.
§Gelard, Ben	Pvt.
*Glidwell, Richard L.	Pvt.
†Good, Irl	Cpl.
†Gostowski, Stanley	Pvt.
*Greenvoldt, Frank K.	Pvt.
§Grovum, Lewis T.	Pvt.
*Haas, Doss B.	Pvt.
†Hager, Jacob	Pvt.
†Harmon, Ottis T.	Pvt.
†Herrick, Ovid	Pvt.
†Holmquist, Ernest N.	Pvt.
*Huggins, Reid M.	Pvt.
‖Jordan, Richard A.	Pvt.
*Jules, Davis	Pvt.
*Karwelat, August, Jr.	Pvt.
†Kelliher, William F.	Pvt.
‖Kerr, Dale C.	Pvt.
†Key, William L.	Cpl.
†Kizale, Peter P.	Pvt.
*Kollar, John	Pvt.
‖Kruk, Thomas J.	Pvt.
†Lazzara, Frank	Pvt.
*McKinley, Thomas Joseph	Pvt.
†Medo, Paul	PFC.
*Millard, Clyde	Pvt.
†Mitchell, Roland Adrian	Pvt.
*Moore, Harold A.	Pvt.
†Murphy, Thomas Philip	Pvt.
*Nakenschnig, Wasilig	Pvt.
†O'Brien, Patrick J.	Pvt.
§Peterson, Carl V.	Pvt.
*Peterson, Edward	Pvt.
*Pettry, Frank	Pvt.
§Pierson, Arthur H.	Cpl.
*Radi, Leo E.	Pvt.
†Rogers, Joseph V.	Pvt.

18TH INFANTRY (Contd.)

COMPANY "M" (Contd.)

NAME	RANK
§Roland, John H.	Pvt.
*Roney, Dwight M.	Pvt.
*Sadofsky, Walter	Pvt.
†Scher, Edward	Pvt.
†Scotillo, Paul A.	Pvt.
*Sesterhenn, Joseph	Cpl.
†Shuler, Findley M.	Pvt.
§Smar, Stephen	Pvt.
§Stauffer, J. Raymer	Pvt.
*Steele, Leo M.	Pvt.
*Stiller, Alvin C.	Sgt.
†Stoffel, Peter S.	PFC.
*Szotonkiewiez, Anthony	Pvt.
†Thompson, Lutie W.	Pvt.
‖Trutka, Alexander	Pvt.
*Vinson, Frederick P.	Pvt.
‖Wallace, John	Pvt.

2D MACHINE GUN BATTALION

FIELD AND STAFF

†Pryor, John P. ..... Capt.
*Russell, Lloyd B. ..... Capt.

MEDICAL DETACHMENT

*Miller, Elmer D. ..... Pvt.
*Miller, John F. ..... Pvt.
*Pilcher, Arthur C. ..... Pvt.

COMPANY "A"

NAME	RANK
†Achenbach, Max	PFC.
*Baetz, Leonard E.	Pvt.
*Barauski, Zygmund	Pvt.
*Barben, Walter A.	Pvt.
*Brook, Charley	Pvt.
*Brown, Robert Tate	Pvt.
*Cavalli, Mike A.	Cpl.
*Conti, Congezio	Pvt.
*Cotter, Martin	1st Sgt.
†Feinsod, Max	Pvt.
†Fisher, Henry S.	Pvt.
*Floyd, James C.	Pvt.
*Gill, Bernard A.	Cpl.
§Green, John H.	Pvt.
*Guyler, Paul E.	Pvt.
*Hall, Richmond	Pvt.
*Halliscy, John Thomas	Sgt.
*Heffernan, Paul E.	Pvt.
*Husted, Harvey M.	Pvt.
*Jacobson, Oscar	Pvt.
*Johnson, Ernest H.	Pvt.
*Johnston, David M.	Pvt.
†Kaczor, Joseph	Sgt.
*King, Frank M.	Pvt.
*Kinney, Roland A.	Pvt.
*Kirby, Charley F.	Pvt.
*Koelin, Gustave W.	Pvt.
*Kurski, Peter	Pvt.
†Lilly, Napoleon B.	Cpl.
*Lucchessi, Francisco	Pvt.
*McNabb, Robert	Pvt.
*Mallory, Lewis N.	PFC.
*Miller, Carl E.	Cpl.
*Nowell, Carlton D.	Pvt.
*Parr, Carl A.	Pvt.
*Potz, Robert	Pvt.
*Rice, Homer	Pvt.
*Sellers, Edgar W.	Pvt.
*Skirka, John	Pvt.
*Smith, Ronald E.	Pvt.
†Underhill, Edwin E.	PFC.
†Viotti, Michael	PFC.
*Walker, Joe J.	PFC.
*Zengel, George W.	Pvt.

COMPANY "B"

*Peters, Edward McClure, Jr. ..... 1st Lt.
*Slayton, Frank W. ..... 1st Lt.
†Bushnell, Theodore K. ..... 2d Lt.
*Dial, Walter V. ..... 2d Lt.
*Armstrong, William G. ..... Pvt.
*Bain, James R. ..... Pvt.

2D MACHINE GUN BATTALION (Contd.)

COMPANY "B" (Contd.)

NAME	RANK
†Bates, Gordon	Pvt.
†Bernatz, Anton	Pvt.
*Bovie, Michael A.	Sgt.
†Brunt, John J.	Pvt.
*Carter, Frederick C.	Cpl.
†Depriest, Carroll	Pvt.
*Fox, Murray S.	Cpl.
*Hajek, Frank J.	Pvt.
†Harvey, Otto B.	Pvt.
*Henry, Cyril J.	Pvt.
*Henry, John W.	Pvt.
†Kinkead, Clifford W.	Cpl.
†Kofron, Mike	PFC.
*Olsen, Gerhard	Pvt.
†Ort, John A.	Pvt.
‖Pratt, Rufus A.	Pvt.
*Ratcliff, Edd. T.	PFC.
*Regnery, J. James	Pvt.
*Thompson, Charles	Cpl.
†Steenson, William	Pvt.
*Uxa, James	Pvt.

COMPANY "C"

†Wells, Edward L.	Capt.
*Stein, George	1st Lt.
*Almos, Fred H.	Pvt.
*Auten, Arthur	Pvt.
*Bailey, Albert G.	Pvt.
*Childs, Arthur	Sgt.
*Desrochers, Rudolph	Pvt.
†Doss, James T.	Pvt.
*Erickson, Albert A.	Pvt.
*Foster, Gordon	Pvt.
*Foster, Morton E.	Pvt.
*Fox, Earl H.	Pvt.
†Giffitts, Sherman	Bug.
*Gower, Lloyd	Pvt.
*Grayson, Harry T.	Pvt.
*Kushnir, Ignace	Pvt.
*Lancaster, Francis G.	Pvt.
*Lande, Armin	Pvt.
*Laws, John O.	Pvt.
*Leahy, John	Pvt.
*Ledbetter, Charles V.	Pvt.
‖Lorain, William E.	Pvt.
†Lynch, Sandusky	Pvt.
*Mackey, LeRoy V.	Pvt.
†Macready, James C.	PFC.
*Mathews, William F.	Cpl.
*Miller, Alvin	Pvt.
*Miller, Lonzo A.	Pvt.
*Morken, Ole M.	Pvt.
*Palmer, Everett	Pvt.
†Patterson, Harold B.	Pvt.
†Patterson, Roy Charles	Pvt.
*Peak, Alfonzo	Bug.
†Prauman, Charles F.	Pvt.
*Puccinelli, John	Pvt.
*Ranten, Carl R.	Pvt.
*Reid, Willard	Pvt.
*Rottenberg, Samuel B.	PFC.
*Schimtschek, Fred L.	Pvt.
†Stedman, Frank F.	Pvt.
*Stewart, Buford	Pvt.
*Walker, Clarence	Pvt.
†Woodside, James L.	Sgt.

COMPANY "D"

§Batchelder, Floyd Wheaton	Pvt.
†Brew, Matthew	Pvt.
*Burkett, James A.	Pvt.
*Cosper, Homer M.	PFC.
*Cunion, George N.	Pvt.
†DuBrasky, Michael	Pvt.
†Edgar, Jim F.	Pvt.
*Gagnon, Alfred	Pvt.
*Gerrald, Talmage W.	Cpl.
*Holstin, Erven R.	PFC.
*Jackson, Otis C.	Pvt.
*Kane, John J., Jr.	Cpl.
*Koenig, Joseph	Pvt.
*Koth, Christ	Mech.
*Krajewski, Felix	Cpl.
*Lanphear, Jerry M.	Pvt.
*Mattern, Frank	Pvt.
*Mitchell, Clarence N.	Mech.
*Moffatt, Charles	Pvt.
*Myers, Claude H.	Pvt.
*Osgood, Robert E.	Pvt.
*Predmore, Wesley	Pvt.

2d MACHINE GUN BATTALION (Contd.)

COMPANY "D" (Contd.)

Name	Rank	Name	Rank
*Ragsdale, Paul E.	PFC.	*Schaefer, Oscar F. L.	PFC.
†Rourke, George L.	Pvt.	§Weber, George	Cook

26th INFANTRY

FIELD AND STAFF

*Smith, Hamilton A.	Col.	*Newbold, Clinton V. P.	1st Lt.
*Elliott, Clark R.	Lt. Col.	*Boone, William	2d Lt.
*McCloud, James M.	Maj.	*Crane, Victor O.	2d Lt.
*Hamel, Alfred A.	Capt.	*Cummings, Erio H.	2d Lt.
*Holmes, James H., Jr.	Capt.	†Gustafson, George P.	2d Lt.
*Mood, Julius A.	Capt.	†Hughes, James H.	2d Lt.
†Wortley, Raymond	Capt.	†Smith, Clovis J.	2d Lt.

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

*Allein, William Weems	Pvt.	*Miles, Frederick I. (R)	Mus. 1st Cl.
*Boyce, Joseph W.	Pvt.	§Ozement, William	Pvt.
*Crow, Charles C.	PFC.	*Page, Willie	Pvt.
*Delisle, William	Pvt.	*Raymond, Frank W.	Bn. Sgt. Maj.
*Evering, Walter C.	Cpl.	†Robbins, William	Cpl.
§Ferranti, Luigi	Mus. 3d Cl.	*Scherer, William A.	Pvt.
§Finnigan, Richard S.	Cpl.	*Smith, Carl J.	Pvt.
*Garrett, Bennie	Pvt.	*Snowden, Stanley	Pvt.
*Gesinski, Charles	PFC.	*Stevenson, Milton C.	Pvt.
*Gillen, Inman	PFC.	*Stromei, Giovanni	Mus.
*Gowan, Boyce L.	Pvt.	†Vaughn, Albert	Pvt.
*Laplont, Edward	Sgt.	†Waters, Clarence L.	Pvt.
†McCauley, Wylie V.	Pvt.	†Weathers, James R.	Pvt.
*McKinney, James P.	PFC.	*Walters, John R.	Pvt.
†Massie, Hunter	Sgt.	*Wolfe, John W.	Pvt.
†Massison, Lauren	Pvt.	†Wolfe, Paul B.	Pvt.
*Meinen, Everett	Pvt.		

SUPPLY COMPANY

*Lieberman, Harry L.	Pvt.	†Stokes, Norris F.	Wag.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY

†Kern, Thomas D.	1st Lt.	*Farmer, Joshua B.	Cpl.
†Clark, Alla Campbell	2d Lt.	*Filice, Giovanni	Pvt.
*Gholson, Samuel C.	2d Lt.	§Fisher, John	Cpl.
†Reed, George A.	2d Lt.	†Fletcher, Richard S.	Pvt.
*Smith, J. Clovis	2d Lt.	*Floyd, Albert H.	Pvt.
†Connors, Joseph M.	Sgt.	*Folsom, Carl E.	Pvt.
*Dietrick, George W.	Pvt.	†Fuller, A. A.	Pvt.
*Dougan, Francis E.	PFC.	†Gannon, Oscar	Pvt.
*Downs, Oliver H.	Pvt.	*Gavin, John	PFC.
*Erickson, Virgil R.	Cpl.	*Giesken, Harry Anthony	Pvt.

26TH INFANTRY (Contd.)

MACHINE GUN COMPANY (Contd.)

NAME	RANK	NAME	RANK
*Greer, Harold C.	Pvt.	*Orman, Carl C.	Pvt.
*Haas, Edward H.	Pvt.	†Parsons, William H.	Cpl.
*Handy, Horace	PFC.	*Perkins, Albert E.	Pvt.
*Hildreth, Dewey S.	Pvt.	†Prout, William L.	Cpl.
*Hopkins, Frederick B.	Cpl.	*Sampley, Ransom E.	PFC.
*Jones, David O.	Pvt.	*Schold, Carl A.	Pvt.
*Jones, Ernest W.	Pvt.	§Shaver, Clifford L.	Pvt.
*Kelley, Ray C.	PFC.	*Shenk, Alfred H.	Sgt.
*Matthews, Harry A.	Cpl.	§Stewart, James B.	PFC.
†Monwaring, Ralph D.	Pvt.	*Strickland, Lewis T.	Pvt.
*Moriarty, John M.	Pvt.	‖Taitt, Frank	Sgt.
†Mulford, Marion M.	Cpl.	*Tripplett, Silas.	Cpl.
*Naill, John C.	Pvt.	*Waldroop, Robert V.	PFC.
*Olen, George	Pvt.	*White, John R.	PFC.
†O'Neill, Robert Vernon	PFC.	†Wims, David R.	PFC.

MEDICAL DETACHMENT

*Baker, William H.	Pvt.	*Fenton, Neal D.	Cpl.
*Benson, Joseph	Pvt.	*Raymond, Harry	PFC.
*Carr, Harry P., Jr.	Pvt.	†Stange, John A.	PFC.
*Ciranny, Louis	PFC.	*Zear, Leon A.	PFC.
*Denton, Leslie C.	Pvt.		

COMPANY "A"

*Foster, Hamilton K.	Capt.	*Coiler, Frank B.	Pvt.
*Cather, Grosvenor P.	2d Lt.	*Coulbourn, Lloyd R.	Pvt.
†Jackson, George Dayton	2d Lt.	†Davias, Socrates	PFC.
†Abbott, Otto G.	Cpl.	*Delaney, William H.	Cpl.
*Agnew, Albert	Pvt.	†Del Giudice, Giovanni	Pvt.
*Armstrong, John	Pvt.	*Diermeyer, John R.	Pvt.
†Arsenault, Moses	Pvt.	*Dixon, Walter J.	Cpl.
*Arthur, Allen	Cpl.	*Dodge, Edward H.	Pvt.
*Baggett, Joseph B.	Pvt.	*Dosch, George C.	Pvt.
*Berryman, Clifford W.	Pvt.	*Dudginsky, John	Pvt.
*Betson, Ira G.	Pvt.	†Dugan, Frank	Pvt.
*Bican, Joe	Pvt.	*Emerick, Lester	Pvt.
*Bloetscher, Fred A.	Pvt.	*Erickson, Martin	Pvt.
*Bouret, Joseph W.	Pvt.	*Finnerin, Lloyd W.	PFC.
*Boyd, John R.	Pvt.	*Fisher, Fred F.	Pvt.
*Brown, Oscar E.	Cpl.	*Franks, John	Cpl.
*Brown, William	Pvt.	†Freeman, Louis	Pvt.
*Buchalski, Stanley	PFC.	*Fugo, Ernest	Pvt.
*Caputs, Anthony	Pvt.	*Gagnon, Armand A.	Cpl.
*Carroll, Maurice	Sgt.	†Gannon, John	Pvt.
*Carveth, George E.	Pvt.	*Gitmore, Frank	Pvt.
†Cavanagh, Harold W.	Pvt.	*Gorruso, Frank	Pvt.
*Chesney, Anthony	Cpl.	*Hamilton, Carl	Pvt.
*Clementson, Arthur	Pvt.	*Holtzeatle, Frank	Pvt.

26TH INFANTRY (Contd.)

COMPANY "A" (Contd.)

NAME	RANK
*Hudson, Horace J.	Pvt.
‖Infango, Herman H.	Pvt.
*Johnson, George	Pvt.
*Kellogg, Thomas M.	Pvt.
*Kelly, John	Cpl.
*Lackey, Bert B.	Pvt.
†Lawrence, Courtney	Pvt.
*Leach, William G.	Pvt.
*Lewis, Albert B.	PFC.
*Lindgren, Gordon	PFC.
*Lockey, Bert B.	Pvt.
*Lorenz, Peter J.	Pvt.
§Malone, Peter J.	Pvt.
*Marcus, Harry	Pvt.
*Meadors, Lon	PFC.
*Meheles, James	Pvt.
*Meyer, Fred H.	Pvt.
*Meyers, Harry	Pvt.
‖Micalizzi, Carmelo	Pvt.
*Milham, Donald P.	Pvt.
*Miller, Harry	Pvt.
*Miller, Russell W.	PFC.
*Mincey, Fayette	PFC.
*Moore, Leslie	Cpl.
*Monty, Arthur P.	Sgt.
†Montgomery, Sidney	Cpl.
*Morker, Edwin	Pvt.
†Morton, Charles I.	Pvt.
§Murphy, John H.	Sgt.
†Neilson, Peter	Pvt.
*O'Brien, Michael	Pvt.
*Olsen, Andrew	Pvt.
*Olstein, Edward	PFC.
*Osborne, William	Pvt.
†Otto, Edward	Cpl.
*Pawlicki, Frank P.	Cpl.
*Pederson, Walter John	Pvt.
‡Penrod, Byrd Weaver	Sgt.
*Pettengill, Leo H.	Pvt.
†Proisl, Frank J.	Pvt.
*Purcell, George	Pvt.
§Radanovich, Steve	Pvt.
§Ragan, William B.	Pvt.
*Rathbun, Lee William	Cpl.
*Ravin, Samuel	Pvt.
*Richardson, James W.	Pvt.
*Rintala, Sam E.	Pvt.
*Rockwell, Clarence	Pvt.
†Salts, Shirley J.	Pvt.
§Savisky, Gratsiam	Mech.
*Shaheen, Nasab	PFC.
*Siragusa, Joseph	Pvt.
*Skud, Einar	Pvt.
*Smith, James	Cpl.
*Stallings, Al H.	Sgt.
*Spencer, Leroy Albert	Pvt.
*Sullivan, Dennis A.	Sgt.
*Summers, Walter	Pvt.
*Taylor, Harvey	Pvt.
*Thorn, Raymond B.	Pvt.
*Tumberello, Giacoma	Pvt.
†Vitello, Fortunato	Pvt.
*White, John D.	Pvt.
*Winchenback, Roland	Pvt.

COMPANY "B"

*Freml, Wesley, Jr.	1st Lt.
*Archuleta, Jose F.	Pvt.
*Arnemann, Rudolph	Pvt.
*Arthur, McKinley	Pvt.
†Bagwill, Robert L.	Pvt.
*Barton, Roy W.	Sgt.
*Baylor, Fred C.	Pvt.
†Beran, John	Pvt.
*Bergin, Francis M.	Pvt.
*Blaney, Robert	Pvt.
*Bodah, William	Pvt.
*Botkin, Chauncey C.	Pvt.
*Bonts, Walter E.	PFC.
†Bower, Austin	Pvt.
*Brenton, Frank H.	Cpl.
*Brown, Andrew Sorley	Pvt.
*Budzynski, William	Pvt.
*Burr, Dewey G.	PFC.
*Buuck, Henry C.	Pvt.
*Carlson, George M.	Pvt.
*Carmelo, Chiesa	PFC.
*Carter, William B.	Pvt.
*Clapp, David O.	Pvt.
*Coffee, Holly	Pvt.
†Cornelius, Archibald J.	Cpl.
*Cramer, Ralph T.	Pvt.
†Cuchick, Charles	Pvt.
*Daviz, Jacob A.	Pvt.

26TH INFANTRY (Contd.)

COMPANY "B" (Contd.)

NAME	RANK
§Douglas, Dewey H.	Pvt.
†Fennessy, John V.	Cpl.
†French, Ross E.	Pvt.
*Frizzell, James B.	Pvt.
†Georgen, George A.	Pvt.
†Gill, Michael	Pvt.
*Ginsidio, Tunbreno	Pvt.
†Goetz, Edward P.	Pvt.
†Grenfield, Samuel	Pvt.
*Griffin, Harrison	Pvt.
*Grzybowski, Franciszek	Pvt.
*Healy, Denis	Pvt.
†Heffner, Wesley	PFC.
†Hendrickson, John	Pvt.
†Henson, Willey J.	Pvt.
*Hilton, Ray C.	Pvt.
†Hood, Scott L.	Pvt.
†Hollis, Thomas B.	PFC.
†Howard, Henry	Pvt.
*Hrenko, Mike	Cpl.
§Hunt, John E.	Pvt.
†Jablanowski, Wladyslaw	Pvt.
*Kleile, Glenn F.	Pvt.
†Kluch, Harold J.	Cpl.
*Knoph, Orville	Pvt.
†Kroutch, Frank J.	Pvt.
*Lankford, John	Pvt.
*Lowrye, Garfield	Pvt.
*McDonald, Lloyd	Pvt.
*Marsh, William	Pvt.
*Matejack, Edmund	Pvt.
†Michalek, Vincenty	PFC.
†Mullis, Myrel	Pvt.
†Norman, Ernest Vannaman	Cpl.
*Pieper, Frederick E.	Pvt.
*Pirtle, Bert D.	Pvt.
*Rich, William H.	Pvt.
§Roberts, William T.	Pvt.
*Rogers, Leo H.	Cpl.
*Rooney, Francis P.	Pvt.
*Rosplock, John	Pvt.
†Rourke, William	Sgt.
*Rzeznik, Frank	Pvt.
*Samsa, Frank	Pvt.
*Schick, Charles H.	Cpl.
*Schwartz, David	Cpl.
*Sheppard, Edward D.	Cpl.
*Spike, William A.	Pvt.
*Stevens, Edward	Sgt.
*Stoddard, Clinton	Pvt.
†Sullivan, Leo	Pvt.
*Upson, Raymond Davis	Pvt.
*Wagner, John F.	Pvt.
*Williams, Marion	Pvt.
*Woods, Robert O.	Pvt.

COMPANY "C"

*Newbold, Clinton Van Pelt	1st Lt.
*Cummings, Eric H.	2d Lt.
*Dillon, Harry	2d Lt.
†Adkins, Tolbert	Pvt.
*Alderman, Dell	PFC.
*Allred, Daniel	Pvt.
*Anderson, Christian S.	Cpl.
*Arnett, Wylie	PFC.
*Aune, Fred E.	Pvt.
§Bentley, Lyman	PFC.
§Blakley, Orval V.	Pvt.
*Braun, George W.	Cpl.
†Brock, Frank	PFC.
*Brooks, Fred L.	Cpl.
†Cawley, Raymond E.	Pvt.
†Chambers, William E.	Pvt.
*Crandall, Louis	Pvt.
*Dahlberg, Gust	Pvt.
*Davidson, Earl	Pvt.
*Dixon, William	Pvt.
*Donahue, Harry J.	Sgt.
*Donnelly, Thomas J.	Pvt.
*Elliott, Judge Daniel	Pvt.
†Ellis, Frank	Pvt.
*Evening, Walter	PFC.
§Ganger, Olen L.	Pvt.
†Goldberg, Myer	Pvt.
†Goldsmith, George Vernon	Pvt.
*Gonzalez, Marcello	Pvt.
*Harris, George O.	Pvt.
*Hastings, Clyde	Pvt.
*Hawkins, Clarence C.	Pvt.
†Horr, Burton G.	Pvt.
*Houston, William	Cpl.
*Howard, John W.	Pvt.
*Jacobs, Harry I.	Pvt.

26TH INFANTRY (Contd.)

COMPANY "C" (Contd.)

NAME	RANK
*Jenkins, Homer	Pvt.
*Jensen, Ejner	Sgt.
†Kines, Bert C.	PFC.
†Leander, Axel	Cpl.
‖Litch, William A.	Pvt.
*McMillion, Edgar E.	Pvt.
*McWilliams, John	Pvt.
*Muchinsky, Albert	PFC.
*Nauss, Jacob A.	Cpl.
*Nicholson, John W.	Pvt.
†Osborn, William H.	Pvt.
†Paddock, Steve J.	Pvt.
*Perrin, Winfred L.	Pvt.
§Pound, Trunan	PFC.
*Renn, Frederick	Pvt.
*Rogers, Albert C.	Pvt.
*Santino, Antino	Pvt.
‖Saran, Teofil	Pvt.
§Schenkman, George	Pvt.
*Schlegel, Rudolph	Pvt.
†Scirs, James	Pvt.
*Settle, Delmer A.	Pvt.
*Siri, James	Pvt.
†Thomas, Joshua W.	Pvt.
*Toth, John C.	Cpl.
†Trowbridge, Glenn E.	Pvt.
*Turner, Oscar William	Pvt.
*Vucelich, Jovo	Pvt.
*Wade, James	Pvt.
*Wilfong, Marvin H.	Pvt.
†Williams, Albert Wilson	Cpl.
†Williamson, William C.	Cpl.
*Winimko, Boliesław	Pvt.
§Winn, Richard F.	Cpl.
*Wolkowski, Joseph	Pvt.
*Wypyck, Powell	Pvt.
*Zakubouski, John	Pvt.

COMPANY "D"

*Amory, Thomas D.	1st Lt.
†Avilla, Edwin	Cpl.
*Bernard, William P.	Pvt.
*Berndt, Frank Carl	Pvt.
*Bird, Charles H.	Pvt.
*Bonkowski, Eugene	Pvt.
†Bradley, Clifford	Sgt.
*Brisbin, Emery W.	Pvt.
†Brown, James M.	Pvt.
*Brown, James W.	Cpl.
*Buchalter, Samuel	Pvt.
*Bullers, Frederick W.	Pvt.
†Carlson, Joseph H.	PFC.
*Chambers, Henry V.	Pvt.
†Chameroy, William F.	Pvt.
†Christanson, Mike	Pvt.
‖Cicatelli, Nunzil	Pvt.
*Clayton, John M.	Cpl.
†Cooper, Dolphus C.	Pvt.
*Densley, Charles	Pvt.
*Dingler, William Luther	Pvt.
†Dixon, Jesse L.	PFC.
*Doan, Eben	Pvt.
*Drabkin, Joseph	Cpl.
‖Drago, Frank	Pvt.
*Draper, Jabez M.	Pvt.
*Ellingston, Kunt	PFC.
§Ellis, Martin A.	Pvt.
*Evans, Ira	Pvt.
†Freitas, Manuel	PFC.
†Gallagher, Phillip	Pvt.
*Garufi, Giovani	Pvt.
†Gates, Thurman	Pvt.
†Gensler, Arthur	Pvt.
†Gerson, Raoul	Pvt.
*Gibson, Gail	Pvt.
*Gomillion, James T.	Sgt.
*Graham, Kenneth	Pvt.
*Granoukos, Antonio	Pvt.
†Haek, William	Pvt.
*Hansen, Louis A.	Pvt.
†Harvey, Richard	Pvt.
*Heller, Cyril L.	Pvt.
*Hensel, Earl H.	Pvt.
*Hoar, Emory Francis	Pvt.
†Hower, Richard	Pvt.
*Jennings, Leonard H.	Pvt.
*Johnson, Cecil	Pvt.
*Keesling, John H.	PFC.
*Korte, Bernard F.	Pvt.
*Kraakmo, Theodore	Pvt.
†Krepper, John	Pvt.

26TH INFANTRY (Contd.)

COMPANY "D" (Contd.)

NAME	RANK
*Lamonica, Callogera	Pvt.
†Lanier, Charles E.	Pvt.
‖McBroom, Lyman	Pvt.
*McCarthy, Thomas Frederick	Pvt.
§Mann, Francis A.	Pvt.
*Margeas, Bill	Cpl.
*Merchant, Arthur M.	Pvt.
*Minnie, August	Pvt.
†Morris, Tony	Pvt.
†Nesterowicz, Edward	Sgt.
*Nicolosi, Alfio	Pvt.
*Niczyporek, Joseph	Pvt.
*Olson, Christian	Pvt.
†Paxton, Oscar F.	Pvt.
†Perkins, Woodruff	PFC
*Peter, Sidney H.	Pvt.
†Peterson, John A.	PFC.
*Powell, Thomas M.	Sgt.
*Priester, Francis J.	Pvt.
*Raaen, John V.	PFC.
*Reiniche, Joe R.	Pvt.
*Riddle, James L.	Cpl.
*Ridges, Elmo	Pvt.
*Robinson, Thomas L.	Pvt.
†Rocha, Eriberto Cleofes	Pvt.
*Rooney, Thomas A.	Pvt.
*Roysland, Torgii H.	Pvt.
*Saboe, Thomas A.	Pvt.
*Sabol, John	Pvt.
*Sandman, Carl	Cpl.
*Schildkenecht, Henry G.	Pvt.
*Sczenski, Walter	Cpl.
†Sevieri, Enrico	Pvt.
*Shepherd, Edward O.	Cpl.
*Sheveland, Barney	Pvt.
*Slack, Joseph	Pvt.
*Stephens, Fred L.	Pvt.
†Stewart, Henry Clifton	Pvt.
*Sweet, Ora A.	Cpl.
*Tack, Gustave	Pvt.
†Talley, Melville O.	Pvt.
*Taylor, William	Sgt.
†Thompson, Clarence	Pvt.
*Underwood, Henry A., Jr.	Pvt.
*Vanker, Emil H.	Pvt.
*Vlagules, Christ	Pvt.
*Wall, Preston V.	Pvt.
*Ward, Wilbur	Pvt.
*Womack, Tollie R.	Pvt.
*Zak, Harry	Cpl.

COMPANY "E"

*Hasey, William Harrison	1st Lt.
†Anderson, Clarence E.	Pvt.
*Bantowski, Roth	Pvt.
*Beisswanger, John C.	PFC.
*Bengston, Yngve A.	Pvt.
†Bennett, William	Pvt.
*Bialko, Joe	PFC.
*Bjerken, Helmer L.	Pvt.
*Bonnett, John Alexander	Cpl.
*Boyd, Sandie	Pvt.
*Bramblett, John E.	Pvt.
*Buck, Carl E.	Pvt.
‖Chunello, Guseppe	Pvt.
†Clark, Emory S.	Pvt.
*Coffman, Omer J.	PFC.
*Colella, Ralph	PFC.
†Conboy, Peter	Pvt.
*Conway, Martin	Cpl.
§Curtiss, William	Pvt.
*Cuthbertson, E. Raymond	Pvt.
*Dallison, James A.	Pvt.
‖Deemer, Herman	Pvt.
*Dipaola, Cologero	Pvt.
*Dorsey, Harry H.	Pvt.
*Duda, Mike	Pvt.
*Erickson, Gustav A.	Cpl.
‖Eunice, Joseph C.	PFC.
†Feeback, Gilbert	Pvt.
‖Finnigan, Eugene	Pvt.
†Foth, Herman	Pvt.
*Funderburk, Willford	Pvt.
*Garrow, William	Pvt.
*Gullickson, Harvey A.	Pvt.
*Gustafson, Leono E.	Cook
†Hamilton, Dallas D.	Cpl.
*Hanley, Michael	Sgt.
*Harris, John James	Pvt.
*Hatfield, John D.	Cpl.
*Heffron, Daniel J.	Pvt.
*Hennon, Clyde E.	Pvt.
§Herrick, Paul H.	Pvt.
†Hirzel, William	Pvt.

26TH INFANTRY (Contd.)

COMPANY "E" (Contd.)

NAME	RANK
*Hughes, Joseph L.	Pvt.
†Huntley, Harold J.	Pvt.
*Johnson, Albert W.	Pvt.
*Jones, Ernest C.	Pvt.
*Kamp, Andrew W.	Pvt.
†Kendziorski, Victor	Pvt.
*Kent, Allard	Pvt.
*Klingbeil, Palmer C.	Pvt.
§Koch, Herbert E.	Pvt.
*Komsteller, Louis H.	Pvt.
*Konieczka, Dominick	Pvt.
‖Kusneruk, Xaver	Pvt.
*Kyrus, Mathew F.	Cpl.
*Lonika, John	Pvt.
*Matali, Pietro	Pvt.
*Mealy, Thomas James	Pvt.
‖Mikalajcsyk, Wladyslaw	Pvt.
*Mizwicki, John	Pvt.
*Moccio, Achille	Pvt.
*Mundy, Harvey Jasper	Pvt.
*Nelson, William	Pvt.
‖Nix, Fred	Pvt.
*Olchik, Alexandrine	Pvt.
*Oney, John W.	Pvt.
*O'sos, Clement	Pvt.
*Pavluk, Large C.	Pvt.
*Robbins, Willie R.	Cpl.
*Roe, Norman L.	Pvt.
†Ross, Paul	Pvt.
*Sasamowicz, Harry	Pvt.
*Shapiro, Leo	Pvt.
†Sills, Charles W.	Pvt.
*Skinner, Charles M.	Pvt.
‖Skok, Michael	Pvt.
*Smith, Lyle Charles	Pvt.
‖Sondrel, John K.	Pvt.
*Starkey, Charles L.	Pvt.
‖Swangue, James E.	Mech.
*Thibodeaux, Ignace William	Pvt.
†Thomas, Joseph	Pvt.
*Voronowicz, Alex.	Pvt.
*Winders, William M.	Pvt.
*Wortley, Ernest D.	Pvt.
†Yarmolinski, Wladislaw B.	Pvt.
*Yianeles, John	Pvt.

COMPANY "F"

*Richards, James N. C.	Capt.
†Aden, Harvey B.	2d Lt.
*Allbery, Harry C.	PFC.
†Baranski, John	Pvt.
†Baranski, William	Cpl.
§Barr, Roscoe M.	Pvt.
†Barton, Alva R.	Pvt.
*Bell, Patrick	Sgt.
*Bialoglowicz, Tofil	PFC.
*Bikiary, Arthur V.	PFC.
†Boyd, Lake C.	Pvt.
†Bradford, Ray S.	Cpl.
†Bradtke, Henry C.	Pvt.
†Briggs, Ralph S.	Pvt.
*Bruner, Earl L.	Pvt.
*Buckles, Robert	Cpl.
†Bundy, Elmer J.	Pvt.
*Caine, Claude	Pvt.
*Cala, Peter	Pvt.
*Cartright, Eugene William	Pvt.
†Caspary, Stephen H.	Pvt.
*Cherney, Nick	Pvt.
*Crusan, Fred	Pvt.
§Daly, Harry	Pvt.
*Daniel, Nicholas	Cpl.
†Deighan, Harold	Sgt.
*DeLozier, William A.	Pvt.
*Doane, Frank F.	Pvt.
‖Donna, Alexander	Pvt.
†Drucker, Isadore	Sgt.
‖Emhke, Charles	Pvt.
*Fitzgerald, Edmund	Cpl.
†Flemming, James	Pvt
†Galante, Joseph	Pvt.
*Golub, Jacob	Pvt.
*Goodwin, John F.	Pvt.
*Green, Irving	Cpl.
*Green, James A.	Cpl.
†Gregg, Frank A.	Pvt.
*Gross, Joseph	PFC.
*Gunter, Percy N.	Sgt.
†Hallock, Francis A.	Pvt.
*Harlan, Ruby E.	Pvt.
§Held, Walter G.	Pvt.
*Howard, Grady L.	Pvt.
*Hulsey, Admiral D.	Pvt.

26th INFANTRY (Contd.)

COMPANY "F" (Contd.)

Name	Rank
*Jackman, Clarence T.	Cpl.
*Janiszewski, Anton	PFC.
*Johnson, Orland E.	PFC.
*Johnson, Porter W.	Pvt.
§Kane, Daniel	Pvt.
†Karger, Abe	Pvt.
†Kerze, John	Pvt.
*Kindell, Oscar P.	Pvt.
†King, Marshall W.	PFC.
§Kleeber, Louis B.	Pvt.
*Koellish, Edward J.	Pvt.
*Langlotz, John C.	Pvt.
†Lawrence, Paul N.	PFC.
†Lax, Rudolph A.	Pvt.
†LeClaire, Henry J.	Pvt.
*Lowers, Ora V.	PFC.
*Lowery, Hommer Millard	Pvt.
*Loy, Jake P.	Pvt.
*McGeough, Clement A.	Pvt.
*Marcellous, Jess J.	Pvt.
*Masley, Michael G.	Pvt.
§Merrill, Orval H.	Pvt.
*Mikolajesak, Frank J.	Pvt.
†Miller, John F	Pvt.
*Nicodermus, John A.	Pvt.
*Norris, James B.	Pvt.
*Oestreich, Ezra	Pvt.
*Olson, Egil A.	Pvt.
*Oneil, James	Pvt.
‖Peters, Lee	PFC.
†Phillips, Haskell	Pvt.
*Pilbeam, Clarence Henry	Cpl.
†Price, Jack	PFC.
*Pump, William H.	Pvt.
†Radloff, Arthur H.	Pvt.
*Raza, Hypolite J.	Pvt.
*Rowe, William L.	Pvt.
†Saindon, Arthur	Pvt.
*Salvatore, Erario	Pvt.
*Schaffer, Charles H.	Cpl.
*Schmidt, Herman J.	Cpl.
*Sliwinski, Joseph	Cpl.
†Smith, Isham A.	Pvt.
*Staples, Willie J.	Pvt.
§Stephens, Sidney B.	Pvt.
*Storer, Ralph W.	Pvt.
*Sullivan, Edward	Pvt.
*Taylor, James	Sgt.
*Teitelman, Nathan	Cpl.
†Timm, John A.	Pvt.
*Voltz, Clarence V.	Pvt.
*Waldvogle, Earl E.	Pvt.
§White, William W.	Pvt.
*Wooten, John	Mech.
*Wootan, George T.	Pvt.

COMPANY "G"

*Lodor, James C.	2d Lt.
†Shull, Laurens C.	2d Lt.
†Treadway, Wolcott W.	2d Lt.
§Adams, John E.	Pvt.
*Arnold, Herbert	Cpl.
*Baranack, George	Pvt.
*Barr, Hugh	PFC.
*Bartusavitch, John	PFC.
‖Beal, George	PFC.
*Berghuis, William	Cpl.
§Brandow, Burton	Pvt.
*Burkes, John	PFC.
§Crowley, James M.	Pvt.
*Cutiss, Dominick	Pvt.
†Daligianis, Nick E.	Pvt.
*Deming, George E.	Pvt.
*Douglas, Arthur B.	Pvt.
*Duncikas, Joseph	PFC.
*Epps, James A.	Pvt.
†Fiedler, Max	PFC.
*Gaines, Warren J.	Pvt.
†Garber, Arthur	Pvt.
*Gardner, John L.	Pvt.
†Giberson, Cecil	Pvt.
†Glennon, Frank	Pvt.
‖Hamrak, Andrew	Pvt.
*Harold, Cornelious	Pvt.
§Harrington, Timothy	Pvt.
†Harry, Floyd E.	Pvt.
*Hitchcock, John H.	Cpl.
*Hoffman, Ira F.	Pvt.
*Honeycutt, Wesley L.	Pvt.

26TH INFANTRY (Contd.)

COMPANY "G" (Contd.)

NAME	RANK
*Johnson, James E.	PFC.
*Johnson, Roy	PFC.
*Karkotselas, Dimitres	Pvt.
†Kendall, Walter R.	Pvt.
*Kibat, Tony	Pvt.
*Koerner, Herman	Sgt.
*Kohl, Bennie M.	Pvt.
*Laughlin, Nicholas B.	Pvt.
*LeVasseur, Romeo	Pvt.
*Lukowski, Joseph A.	Pvt.
†Lumsden, Clarence	Pvt.
*McBride, Thomas F.	PFC.
*McMahon, William M.	Pvt.
†McNeary, Harold	Pvt.
§Maatman, Edward D.	Pvt.
*Marines, Paul	Pvt.
†Minker, Joseph	Pvt.
*Neal, Manard C.	Pvt.
*Neff, George J.	Pvt.
*Osier, John	Pvt.
*Rankin, Joseph Donald	PFC.
†Rawleigh, Martin	PFC.
*Richard, Artie M.	Pvt.
*Ripperdan, Sherman	Sgt.
*Scott, Graham E.	Pvt.
*Skitarlich, George	Pvt.
*Smith, Leo M.	Cpl.
†Smolinski, Ignations	Pvt.
*Tabaczynski, Raymond	PFC.
*Umbrino, James	Pvt.
§VanBussum, Orville	Pvt.
*Veilleux, Cyrille	Pvt.
†Vidrine, George	Cpl.
†Willman, Michael T.	Pvt.
†Wise, Elmo C.	Cpl.
*Wisniewski, John	Sgt.
†Yates, James L.	Sgt.

COMPANY "H"

*Sands, Walter A.	1st Lt.
*Ellison, Eugene M.	2d Lt.
*Mosher, Leon W.	2d Lt.
*Amos, Charles E.	Bug.
*Beiscaker, Reuben W.	PFC.
*Berghoefer, Arthur A.	Pvt.
†Bohn, Henry	Cpl.
*Boyd, Edgar M.	PFC.
*Brabo, Henry F.	Cpl.
*Cohen, Albert, Jr.	Pvt.
*Conway, John E.	Pvt.
*Eberhard, Stanislaw	Pvt.
*Egan, Charles	Cpl.
†Eno, Noah L.	PFC.
*Evanson, Hans	Pvt.
*Frye, Louis L.	Cpl.
*Galiori, Tony	Pvt.
†Goff, Otis L.	Sgt.
*Granlund, John A.	Pvt.
*Granlund, Oscar E.	Cpl.
†Hafner, John M.	Cpl.
*Hagen, Oscar	Pvt.
†Hardin, Amos	PFC.
‖Harmeyer, Fred W. A.	Cpl.
*Harrod, Scott	Pvt.
*Hawkins, Claude	Pvt.
*Hensley, John D., Jr.	Pvt.
†Howard, Walter E.	Pvt.
†Kenille, Forest	PFC.
*Kindervater, Louis B.	Sgt.
†Knudson, Ambrose S.	Pvt.
*Kopke, Edwin F.	Pvt.
*Kosztowski, Peter	Mech.
*LeSage, Cliff F.	Pvt.
*Lockman, Alfred J.	Pvt.
‖McDonald, Frances	Pvt.
†McKee, Thomas	Pvt.
*McNeil, Donald	Pvt.
*Mabarak, Elias	Pvt.
*Mahan, Grover Cleveland	Pvt.
*Marsh, Claude A.	Pvt.
*Meathery, Roy C.	Sgt.
*Menichoes, George K.	Pvt.
§Mew, Joseph W.	Pvt.
*Middleton, John F.	PFC.
*Miller, Lawrence J.	Pvt.
*Mintz, Edward	Pvt.
*Molander, Axel R.	Sgt.
*Natili, Pietro	Pvt.
*Nelson, Albert F.	Pvt.
†Nelson, Magnus	Pvt.
*Oberski, Tony J.	Pvt.
*O'Keefe, Thomas J.	Cpl.
†Osborn, Charles J.	Pvt.
*Pannebaker, Clayton D.	PFC.
*Quilty, Edward W.	Cpl.

26th INFANTRY (Contd.)

COMPANY "H" (Contd.)

Name	Rank
*Rethwisch, Herman K.	Pvt.
*Ross, Harry E.	PFC.
‖Russell, Leon H.	Pvt.
*Sautter, Eugene	Mech.
*Scott, Calvin W.	PFC.
*Sebo, James	Sgt.
‖Shannon, Harry F.	Pvt.
†Shepard, William D.	Pvt.
*Silva, Frank	Cpl.
*Silvey, Irwin E.	Cpl.
*Simmons, George M.	PFC.
*Smith, Fred W.	Pvt.
*Snook, George W., Jr.	Pvt.
‖Sobie, John M.	Pvt.
*Spiering, Lynn	Cpl.
*Staska, Rudolph	PFC.
*Stouder, Harvey R.	Pvt.
*Strauser, Ernest Franklin	Pvt.
§Tillman, Andrew Hayes	Pvt.
*Toomey, Edson Lafayette	PFC.
†Walsh, James L.	Pvt.
*Watson, William H.	Pvt.
*Wiseman, Charles W.	Pvt.
*Zirbes, Anthony W.	Pvt.

COMPANY "I"

*Blum, Herbert C.	2d Lt.
*Adams, William H.	Pvt.
*Aufdermauer, Meinrad	Pvt.
*Aurand, Earl E.	Pvt.
*Baldysky, Roman	Pvt.
*Beverly, Ivy W.	Pvt.
*Boettcher, Hugo W.	Pvt.
†Brattstrom, Allan G.	PFC.
*Brinkman, Charles	PFC.
§Burnett, William B.	Cpl.
†Burwell, James A.	PFC.
*Conner, Andrew B.	PFC.
*Czajka, John F.	Sgt.
*Davis, Stanley L.	Pvt.
*Donnelly, William V.	Pvt.
§Dunnivant, Robert L.	Pvt.
*Duval, Joseph	Pvt.
†Dzierkocz, Anthony	Pvt.
†Enright, Thomas J.	Pvt.
*Evans, Pryce N.	Sgt.
†Ferris, Stephen W.	Pvt.
†Ferry, Michael J.	Pvt.
‖Foley, Joseph	Pvt.
†Fosnes, Bernt	Pvt.
†Gill, Harland	PFC.
*Glisson, Tullis	Pvt.
*Griffin, Perry F.	Pvt.
*Grinstein, Max	Pvt.
*Hilderbrand, Clement W.	Pvt.
*Hitchcock, James W.	Pvt.
†Hreczuch, John	Pvt.
*Hunter, Columbus E.	Pvt.
*Janovicz, Stanley	Pvt.
*Johnson, Victor H.	Bug.
*Kelley, Paul B.	Pvt.
*Kline, Azle B.	Mech.
§Kolar, James	Pvt.
*Lamb, Charles C.	Pvt.
†Leithiser, George H.	Pvt.
*Little, Charles V.	Pvt.
*Luedtke, Albert R.	Pvt.
*McAllister, Charles	PFC.
*McConnel, William O.	PFC.
‖McDaniels, Henry	PFC.
*McLaughlin, Cornelius J.	Pvt.
*Major, James H.	Pvt.
*Matthew, Edward	Pvt.
*Milbauer, Saul	Pvt.
*Miles, George H.	Cpl.
†Miller, Charles T.	Pvt.
*Milligan, John E.	Pvt.
*Mitchell, Edward	Cpl.
*Morter, Harry E.	Pvt.
†Mullins, Denver	Sgt.
‖Muto, Francisco	Pvt.
*O'Leary, Charles	Pvt.
*Palmer, Leonard Washington	PFC.
*Parsons, Jesse	Pvt.
*Pesicka, Charles G.	Pvt.
*Reed, Robert L.	Pvt.
*Richards, Robert P.	Pvt.
*Robich, Paul C.	Pvt.
†Rollis, Stanley	Pvt.
†Roob, Raymond	Sgt.
*Rouse, Fay E.	Pvt.
§Roxland, Charles	Pvt.
*Rutter, George J.	Pvt.
*Sammons, Paul	Pvt.

26TH INFANTRY (Contd.)

COMPANY "I" (Contd.)

NAME	RANK	NAME	RANK
*Sanders, John E.	Pvt.	†Walker, Melvin J.	Pvt.
†Saxton, Pink F.	Pvt.	§Wendt, William E.	Pvt.
*Schooley, James H.	Pvt.	*Wharton, William H.	PFC.
†Shallenberger, Braden W.	Pvt.	†Wilkinson, James R.	Pvt.
*Stone, Benjamin L.	Cpl.	§Wilson, David W.	Pvt.
*Svrgn, Andrew	Pvt.	*Womble, John J.	Pvt.
*Topa, Tocfel	Pvt.	*Wood, Walter	Pvt.
*Triplett, James M.	Pvt.	*Yaden, William D.	Bug.
*Vail, George W.	Cpl.	†Yonker, Henry H.	Pvt.

COMPANY "K"

†Brown, Bayard	2d Lt.	§Lawrence, Robert L.	Pvt.
§Barker, Luther	Pvt.	*Libstein, Alfred	Pvt.
*Berkley, Homer L.	Cpl.	*Lightner, George M.	Cpl.
*Biavaschi, Martin	Pvt.	*Litzinger, Normand	Cpl.
*Bradbrook, William	PFC.	*McCoy, Delbert	Sgt.
†Brandt, Delbert C.	Pvt.	*McGraw, Mathew C.	PFC.
*Caw, Clarence	Pvt.	*Marten, Fritz W.	PFC.
‖Copeck, Joseph	PFC.	†Milford, James R.	Pvt.
*Criddle, Elmer J.	Pvt.	*Orel, Walter	Pvt.
*Dawson, Murray	Mech.	†Presley, William T.	Pvt.
*Dill, George E.	Pvt.	*Rade, John	Pvt.
*Erickmoen, Thomas	Pvt.	§Reed, Joseph C.	Sgt.
*Foth, William	Pvt.	†Roper, Parley T.	Pvt.
†French, Clinton	Pvt.	†Scarborough, James Robert	Pvt.
†Fusco, Vincenzo	Pvt.	*Schnell, Edward H.	Pvt.
*Goseeky, Bolik	Cpl.	*Schnider, Nicholas	Pvt.
*Grant, Arthur	Pvt.	†Schreeder, Alvin J.	Cpl.
*Hart, Frank D.	Pvt.	†Seymore, George	Pvt.
‖Hart, Thomas A.	Pvt.	*Shumate, William David	Pvt.
†Hays, Andrew	Pvt.	*Stover, Fred E.	Pvt.
†Holbrook, Robert L.	Cpl.	†Swan, John	Mech.
†Horafakis, Anast.	Pvt.	§Tack, Fred M.	Pvt.
*Hyatt, James A.	Pvt.	†Tarter, Robert A.	Pvt.
†Jackawicz, John	Pvt.	*Thomas, Ernest L.	Pvt.
†Kay, Evans	Sgt.	*VanDyne, Arthur C.	Pvt.
*Kellisch, William	Pvt.	*Vie, Oliver	PFC.
†Kelly, Remmis	Pvt.	*Walker, Ralph J.	Pvt.
*Krout, William A.	Pvt.	†Williams, George P.	Pvt.
*Kruse, Theodore Henry	Pvt.	*Wilson, Irvin	Pvt.
*Kurland, Benjamin	Cpl.	*Wilson, Raymond K.	Pvt.
*Landis, Mike H.	Pvt.	*York, Will	Pvt.

COMPANY "L"

*Baxter, Christopher S.	2d Lt.	*Anglin, Henry	Cpl.
*Gardner, Charles T.	2d Lt.	*Armstrong, William	Cpl.
†Peterson, Andrew P.	2d Lt.	*Bach, James Nicholi	Pvt.
*Sheridan, Philip B.	2d Lt.	†Scott, Charles L.	Pvt.
*Andras, Mike	Pvt.	*Carlson, Victor	PFC.

26th INFANTRY (Contd.)

COMPANY "L" (Contd.)

Name	Rank
*Cechas, Charles A.	Pvt.
*Cegerski, Mike	PFC.
*Council, McSwain	Pvt.
§Craig, Richard J.	Pvt.
†Davis, Dewey	PFC.
*Dawn, John R.	Sgt.
*Dean, Percy A.	Cpl.
*Dendor, John	Pvt.
*Dobrzycki, Alexander	Pvt.
*Dowdell, Charles R.	Pvt.
*Elliott, Earl	Pvt.
*Fisher, Milford O.	Pvt.
*Foreman, Fred H.	Pvt.
‡Fry, Walter N.	Pvt.
*Fry, William A.	Pvt.
†Glazebrook, Harley	Pvt.
†Haddox, Guy E.	Pvt.
*Heidenberg, Arvid W.	Cpl.
*Judge, Lawrence R.	Cpl.
*Katsar, James	Pvt.
†Kraemer, Frank	Pvt.
*Kramer, Frank A.	Pvt.
*Kuhne, Fred	Pvt.
*Kwiatkowski, Maral	Pvt.
*Lee, William F.	Cpl.
*Le Tourneau, Elmer L.	Pvt.
*Lewis, James	Pvt.
*McKeon, Warren A.	Pvt.
§McKnight, Stanley Sifford	Pvt.
†Malloy, John Joseph	Pvt.
*Manchester, Hugh A.	Cpl.
†Mann, Edward L.	Cpl.
*Marchlewski, Franciszek	Pvt.
*Massey, Clarence	Pvt.
*Mathews, Earl	Sgt.
†Meyers, Joseph J.	Pvt.
†Meystre, Emile F.	Pvt.
§Morrison, Thomas	Mech.
*Mosoean, George	PFC.
*Nesseth, George	Pvt.
*Norris, Rox	Pvt.
†Nurkewicz, Peter Paul	Pvt.
*Oberthur, Henry	Pvt.
*Peterson, Lars P.	Pvt.
*Pfaff, George W.	Pvt.
*Robinson, Clay M.	Cpl.
*Rodebaugh, Norman B.	PFC.
*Rogan, Carl E.	Pvt.
*Rutledge, Alvie D.	Sgt.
*Schaat, Glenn E.	Pvt.
*Sema, Jacob	Pvt.
§Sheridan, Robert	Pvt.
*Sims, Early R.	Pvt.
*Skinner, Arthur G.	Pvt.
*Snyder, Frank S.	Pvt.
*Snyder, John H.	Pvt.
*Stark, Gilbert L.	Sgt.
*Steinbacher, Royal P.	Sgt.
*Stevenson, James S.	Cpl.
§Swanson, Paul E.	Pvt.
*Thornton, Frank A.	PFC.
*Tower, Charles	Pvt.
†Towslee, Frank W.	Pvt.
†Urinsz, Peter	PFC.
*Valent, Manuel G.	Pvt.
*Van Voorhees, Leslie B.	Pvt.
*Walker, Ira	Pvt.
*Walter, Chester W.	Pvt.
*Wasarab, Mike	Pvt.
§Wheeler, Harrison	Pvt.
*Willets, James B.	Pvt.
*Wilson, Arvie R.	Pvt.
*Winston, Frank J.	Pvt.
*Wood, Edwin Dwight	Pvt.
*Wyatt, Homer	Pvt.

COMPANY "M"

†Frey, Amel	Capt.
*Payne, Francis W.	2d Lt.
*Arneson, Ole K.	Pvt.
*Baker, Earl Eaphram	Pvt.
*Benson, Walt F.	Cpl.
*Brandt, Henry A.	PFC.
†Burkhardt, Charles W.	Pvt.
†Coleman, Rufus E.	Pvt.
†Dawson, Dayton L.	Pvt.
†Deering, William B.	Cpl.
*England, Richard	PFC.
*Gledhill, Herbert F.	Pvt.
*Greenlee, Oviel E.	Cpl.
*Handstad, Arthur M.	Pvt.
*Hansen, Peter T.	Pvt.
*Harris, Harry L.	Cpl.

26TH INFANTRY (Contd.)

COMPANY "M" (Contd.)

NAME	RANK
*Hilger, John	Sgt.
†Loudon, Allen B.	Pvt.
*Luebker, George	Pvt.
*McNitt, Shirley	Pvt.
*Miller, Donald A.	Pvt.
*Moe, Engwald R.	Pvt.
*Neustel, William	Pvt.
*Peterson, Harry P.	Pvt.
*Pietraszak, Charley	Sgt.
†Potel, George A.	Sgt.
*Potratz, Bert J.	Cpl.
*Poznsnski, Leo	Pvt.
*Rettig, Arthur W.	Cpl.
†Reuss, Frank	Pvt.
†Robertson, John L.	Pvt.
*Rogillio, Eugene Weldon	PFC.
*Sahagian, Verdick	Pvt.
§Schultz, Frank	Sgt.
*Severson, Erik	Pvt.
*Shonsey, Thomas B.	Pvt.
*Silker, Wyatt	PFC.
§Siltman, Eldred E.	Cpl.
*Skraba, Bassil	PFC.
*Stewart, Stannie W.	Pvt.
*Stockwell, George	Pvt.
*Stoltman, Joseph V.	Pvt.
†Taylor, William H.	Pvt.
*Terrill, Vernon H.	Pvt.
*Tettamanti, Agostino	Pvt.
*Thome, Walter J.	Pvt.
*Thompson, Leroy E.	Pvt.
*Tiedman, Arthur H. B.	PFC.
*Walsh, Ambrose	Pvt.
†Weiner, Harry	Cpl.
*Wieglenda, George	Pvt.

28TH INFANTRY

FIELD AND STAFF

*Maxey, Robert J.	Lt. Col.
*Rasmussen, Axel Severin	Maj.
*O'Flaherty, Coleman E.	Capt.
*Cox, Paul G.	2d Lt.
*Dearing, Vinton A.	2d Lt.
*Gardner, Benjamin Howard, Jr.	2d Lt.
*Gray, Norborne Russel	2d Lt.
*McKinlock, George Alexander, Jr.	2d Lt.
†Moore, Arthur B.	2d Lt.

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

†Ahenok, Frank A.	PFC.
†Bruny, Charles E.	Pvt.
†Farley, James O.	Pvt.
*Freeman, Caro E.	Sgt.
†Gosnell, William W.	PFC.
*Griffin, Herbert	Cpl.
*Gruba, Pete	PFC.
§Hastings, William J.	Pvt.
§Hatch, Archie T.	Pvt.
*Honaker, Zed S.	Pvt.
*Janssens, Joseph	Pvt.
*Jaquays, Calvin B.	Pvt.
*Jurach, Joseph P.	Pvt.
*Katz, Simon	Pvt.
*Kolesar, John	Pvt.
*McCary, Cirenus E.	PFC.
†Marckx, Joseph	Cpl.
*Morton, Marvin A.	Pvt.
§Moss, Arthur M.	Pvt.
†Owens, Sidney Lovejoy	Pvt.
*Perdue, Jessie	Pvt
*Ramey, Everett L.	Cpl.
*Schofield, William	Sgt.
‖Schrock, Leo	Cpl.
*Schroll, Charles	Pvt.
*Schwartz, John	Sgt.
*Smith, Harley C.	Pvt.
*Tuttle, Victor J.	PFC.

SUPPLY COMPANY

†Cuffman, Robert J.	Pvt.
§Ernest, Marion J.	Wag.
§Givens, John J.	Wag.
§Hamilton, Clair T.	Wag.
*Kutcher, Frank J.	Wag.
*Manley, Edward	Wag.

28TH INFANTRY (Contd.)

SUPPLY COMPANY (Contd.)

NAME	RANK	NAME	RANK
§Naylor, Roland	Wag.	†Walkers, Ernest C.	Sgt.
§Russell, Ernest	Cpl.		

MACHINE GUN COMPANY

*Garrett, Victor E.	1st Lt.	*Herbert, Frank	Pvt.
*Abbott, Ronald W.	Pvt.	*Hill, Henry D.	Pvt.
*Caralunas, Frank	PFC.	*Holt, John O.	Pvt.
*Ciezielczyk, Jacob	Pvt.	*Hosterman, Roland R.	Pvt.
‖Cusick, William J.	Pvt.	*Kezmarczk, Adam	Pvt.
†Benson, Rolla	Pvt.	*Kirby, Henry	Pvt.
*Bezzenberger, John E.	Sgt.	*McCraken, Thomas D.	Pvt.
*Bowman, Edward F.	PFC.	*Melang, Otto C.	Cook
*Brockman, Arthur	PFC.	†Murray, Jesse L.	Pvt.
*Brown, Frank J.	Pvt.	*Prine, Jesse	Pvt.
*Butzier, Clarence	Pvt.	†Robinson, Archie L.	Pvt.
*Daugherty, Benjamin F.	PFC.	†Russell, Ezra	Cpl.
§Davis, George	Pvt.	*Schulte, Albert J.	Pvt.
*Denski, Fred J.	Pvt.	†Smith, John W.	Pvt.
*Dolan, Edward M.	Sgt.	†Traynor, Oakley O.	PFC.
*Eaves, John B.	Pvt.	§Tripp, Wayne	Pvt.
*Florhaug, John	Pvt.	*Trombley, Joseph A.	Sgt.
*Frost, Ralph	Pvt.	*Warner, Walter D.	PFC.
*Gray, Clarence	Pvt.	*Wilson, Homer A.	Pvt.
*Gutofski, Charles	Cpl.	*Wright, Leonard C.	Pvt.
*Hanscom, Wilmer W.	Pvt.	*Ziegelmeier, Henry R.	PFC.
*Hart, David P.	Pvt.		

MEDICAL DETACHMENT

*Skilling, John G.	1st Lt.	*Jones, Lemuel M.	Sgt.
*Antes, Jay LeRoy	Pvt.	*Lett, Bernie	PFC.
†Beck, Arcaduis C.	Pvt.	*Mahaffey, Emory	Pvt.
§Blumberg, Harris	Pvt.	*Mathews, Leon Raymond	Pvt.
*Draper, John T.	PFC.	*Moser, Charles D.	Pvt.
*Eschbach, Harry H.	Pvt.	*Ogden, George A.	Pvt.
*Green, Clarence E.	PFC.	‖Recknall, Floyd E.	PFC.
§Hall, Cuit R.	PFC.	§Thomas, John	Pvt.
*Hinton, James L.	Pvt.		

COMPANY "A"

*Anderson, Robert B.	1st Lt.	*Boggs, James Howard	Pvt.
*Howe, Frank A.	2d Lt.	*Bonsnas, Alfred M.	Pvt.
*Agesten, Charles C.	Pvt.	*Brict, Stanley	Pvt.
*Allaria, John	Pvt.	*Brown, Harvey L.	Pvt.
*Anikewich, Gust	Pvt.	*Brown, Herman Edgar	Pvt.
*Arndt, Harry C.	PFC.	*Carlos, James A.	Pvt.
*Austin, George W.	Pvt.	*Castagne, Frank J.	Pvt.
*Barber, Joseph	Pvt.	†Cater, Ira L.	Pvt.

28TH INFANTRY (Contd.)

COMPANY "A" (Contd.)

NAME	RANK	NAME	RANK
*Christensen, Andres J.	Pvt.	*Holland, Henry	Pvt.
*Cockerline, Conrad C.	Pvt.	*Jones, Clifford	Pvt.
*Croswell, Wiley M.	Pvt.	†Keowen, Henry C.	Pvt.
*Cunningham, Martin J.	Cpl.	*Lackshire, Archie	Pvt.
*Daetwiler, Walter	Pvt.	*Lacy, Michael	Pvt.
*Dilley, Walter W.	Pvt.	*Leatherwood, Clyde E.	Pvt.
*DuBuque, Eudore	Pvt.	‖Long, Andrew	Pvt.
†Duby, Joseph	Pvt.	*Luzzi, Francesco	Pvt.
*Dukorsky, Dave	Pvt.	*McKeon, James J.	Pvt.
*Dunham, Carl C.	Pvt.	*McKinney, Harry	PFC.
†Ervick, John	Pvt.	*Malino, Dominick	Pvt.
*Fairland, Joseph W.	Pvt.	*Martin, Frank	Pvt.
*Finnegan, Robert	Cpl.	†Miller, John F.	PFC.
*Fitzer, Louis F.	Pvt.	*Mitchell, Thomas	Pvt.
†Gaw, Frederick A.	Pvt.	*Mullin, Elisha	Pvt.
*Graham, Joe L.	Pvt.	*Mullins, Stanley	Pvt.
*Gray, Ezra	Pvt.	*Nicholson, Angus	Pvt.
*Gregor, Frank	Pvt.	*Olsen, Merle	PFC.
*Hage, Albert	Pvt.	*Sandoski, Vastel	Pvt.
*Hahn, Walter	Pvt.	*Schutzman, Walter J.	Pvt.
*Hamilton, Walker E.	Pvt.	*Siler, Andy	Pvt.
*Hansen, Arthur	Pvt.	†Smith, James A.	PFC.
†Harper, Fred E.	Pvt.	*Weber, Nicholas	Pvt.
*Herring, Jonas R.	Pvt.	†White, Clarence G.	Pvt.
*Hines, Willis	Pvt.	*Woodward, Benjamin Stone	Pvt.
*Hoffman, Edward	Pvt.	*Wright, Marvin G.	Pvt.

COMPANY "B"

*Oliver, Clarence R.	Capt.	*Cottingham, Thomas R.	Pvt.
†Saffold, Ray P.	1st Lt.	*Crabtree, Malcolm K.	Cpl.
*Abels, Cecil C.	Mech.	*Czech, Simon	PFC.
*Adema, Frank	Pvt.	*Digelman, Charles W.	PFC.
*Amundson, Ralph	Pvt.	*Drake, Charles A.	PFC.
*Arn, George	Pvt.	*Dzierzak, Roman	PFC.
†Aucoin, Joseph	Cpl.	*East, Bennie W.	Pvt.
*Basel, Charles F.	Pvt.	*Eby, Clifton E.	PFC.
*Baxter, John	Pvt.	*Eskew, Paul K.	PFC.
*Beam, Dewey G.	Pvt.	†Faulstick, William F.	Pvt.
†Bikow, Andrew	Mech.	*Fessenden, Willard	Cpl.
*Brandon, Ray C.	PFC.	†Fischer, Lewis E.	Pvt.
†Bywater, Claude D.	PFC.	*Fowler, Ira W.	Pvt.
*Carden, James E.	Sgt.	*Frazier, Arthur	Pvt.
*Chiesa, Carmelo	PFC.	*Gray, Claude M.	Pvt.
*Clautier, Joseph	Pvt.	†Green, Jasper S.	Pvt.
*Cook, Elmer	PFC.	‖Gutfranski, Jose	Pvt.
*Cooper, Abner W.	PFC.	*Hartmann, Earnest C.	Pvt.
*Corcoran, Francis James	Pvt.	*Hawley, Ira Archie	Pvt.
*Cornish, Van Allen	Pvt.	*Heimback, Harry D.	Pvt.

28TH INFANTRY (Contd.)

COMPANY "B" (Contd.)

NAME	RANK
§Henneman, Joseph	Pvt.
*Hobbs, Rodney J.	Pvt.
*Kasper, Joe	Pvt.
†Kelly, Daniel J.	Cpl.
*King, Herbert W.	Pvt.
*Kozlowsky, Max J.	Pvt.
*Latuk, Stanley B.	Pvt.
*Magnon, Gustav A.	Pvt.
†Margeson, Wylie	Cpl.
*Marinie, Charlie	Pvt.
*Meece, Etheridge	Pvt.
*Miller, Angus	Pvt.
*Munro, James	Pvt.
*Nolte, Clarence H.	Pvt.
*Norris, George	Pvt.
*Pfarrer, William H.	Pvt.
*Pinelli, Joseph	Pvt.
*Pliska, Thomas	Pvt.
*Reagan, Govan B.	PFC.
*Reid, Randall J.	Pvt.
‖Resimar, Nick L.	Cpl.
*Rosenberg, Hyman C.	Cpl.
*Rouillard, Ludger	Pvt.
*Tunno, Sabatino	Pvt.
*Schermerhorn, Lorin E.	Pvt.
*Schwemmer, Gotfred	Pvt.
*Sheline, Bennie C.	Pvt.
*Smiddy, Louis	Sgt.
*Starrett, David H.	Pvt.
†Steinman, Earl C.	Pvt.
*Stewart, George E.	Pvt.
*Thomas, Leslie	Pvt.
*Trushinski, Albert	Pvt.
*Tunbrono, Ginsidio	Pvt.
§Tuttle, Frank F.	Pvt.
*Wieszomierski, Thomas	Pvt.
*Wiggins, Bennie	Pvt.
*Wright, Frank	Pvt.

COMPANY "C"

*Rice, Warren	1st Lt.
†Allingham, Jesse F.	Pvt.
*Anderson, Henry L.	Pvt.
*Bates, Isaac Finley	Pvt.
†Berggren, Carl E.	Pvt.
†Block, Adolph	PFC.
*Borst, Albert	Pvt.
†Castiglione, Guido	Sgt.
*Caudle, James A.	Pvt.
†Christensen, Henry	Cpl.
*Ekstedt, Clarence E.	Pvt.
*Enright, Stephen	Cpl.
*Fidler, Phil	Pvt.
*Fields, James	PFC.
*Fleming, James F.	Pvt.
*Friday, George	Cpl.
*Frydelund, John O.	Sgt.
*Gallagan, Wilbur T.	Bug.
†Gassenberger, George	Pvt.
*Griep, Weyner Hugo Frank	Pvt.
*Hall, Walter R.	Sgt.
*Hancock, Frank W.	Pvt.
†Hendrickson, David	Pvt.
*Ickoweski, Joseph	Pvt.
†James, William	Pvt.
*Keen, Cabe	Pvt.
*Kendhammer, Frank	Pvt.
*Koziol, John	Pvt.
*Majchrzak, Frank	PFC.
*Majewski, Joseph	PFC.
*Masch, Fred	Pvt.
*Oost, Allen D.	Cpl.
*Parks, Tilden	Pvt.
†Quigley, Charles	Pvt.
*Reardon, Charles	Sgt.
*Rupp, Joseph H.	Pvt.
*Schmidt, Sam A.	PFC.
*Simpson, Edward Clarence	Pvt.
*Sorenson, Oscar A.	Pvt.
*Spenser, John C.	Pvt.
‖Stocker, John M.	Pvt.
*Stryelechi, Frank	Pvt.
*Terbrack, Fred W.	Pvt.
§Tingle, John M.	Pvt.
*Trowbridge, Madison E.	Cpl.
§Turkofsky, Otto M.	Pvt.
*Turner, Elisa L.	Sgt.
*Tutt, Benjamin V.	Cpl.
*Waligurski, Joseph	Pvt.
*Walker, Clyde	Pvt.
§Wardlaw, Polk	Pvt.
†Wells, Kenneth S.	Pvt.
*West, Tom R.	Pvt.
*Williams, Lee D.	Pvt.
*Williams, Theodore Collery	Pvt.
*Wray, Laird A.	Cpl.

28TH INFANTRY (Contd.)

COMPANY "D"

NAME	RANK
§Sorenson, Soren C.	Capt.
*Buchannan, Max C.	2d Lt.
*Stainton, Marvin E.	2d Lt.
†Ackerman, Raymond A.	Pvt.
*Adams, Ranzie	Pvt.
§Allen, John M.	Pvt.
*Alton, Forrest A.	Pvt.
*Angell, Jerome	Pvt.
*Anslow, George	Cpl.
*Ballard, Orvile F.	Pvt.
*Beard, Otto	PFC.
*Bolis, Steve P.	Pvt.
†Brunst, Otto	Pvt.
§Buta, Peter	Pvt.
§Carlson, Ernest E.	Sgt.
*Carravetta, Pasquale	Pvt.
*Cole, Alton C.	Pvt.
*Conti, Guiseppi	Pvt.
*Cook, George D.	Pvt.
*Curran, Stephen	Pvt.
*Czarniewski, Isadore	Pvt.
*Davis, Paul William	Pvt.
*Dawson, Hartman	Pvt.
*Day, Willie B.	Pvt.
*Dengler, William W.	Sgt.
*Doan, Charles	Pvt.
*Dunkle, Elmer	Pvt.
†Durham, Merritt B.	Pvt.
*Durham, Rufus M.	Cpl.
*Duron, Michael F.	Pvt.
*Dust, George F.	Pvt.
*Eidsvik, Thomas	Pvt.
*Ellis, Richard	PFC.
†Estes, Charley D.	Pvt.
*Facundas, Dewitt A.	Pvt.
§Fahrnbach, Joseph	Pvt.
*Farrelly, John J.	Cpl.
*Fletcher, Olen	Pvt.
*Fishette, William	Pvt.
*Fritz, Herman C.	Pvt.
†Gallagher, Neal	Pvt.
*Ganadu, Lorenzo	Pvt.
*Girdley, Claude	Pvt.
§Golladay, James D.	Bug.
*Grassi, Antonio	Pvt.
*Gunderson, Solon Paul	Pvt.
†Gura, Frank	Pvt.
*Harvey, James W.	Pvt.
*Hedbloom, August A.	Pvt.
*Hochstrasser, George	Pvt.
*Hockenberry, Roy N.	Sgt.
*Horton, Ramond A.	Pvt.
*Jackson, Noble C.	Pvt.
†Jimmerson, Angus	Cpl.
*Jordan, Carl	Pvt.
*Kelley, Frank J.	Pvt.
*Klimowery, Hendujk	Pvt.
*Koudelka, Anton	PFC.
*Kukla, Thomas	Pvt.
*Lauersdorf, Fred	Pvt.
*Linder, Edgar L.	Pvt.
*Livick, Rollin	PFC.
*Manitu, Theodore	Pvt.
*Marquardt, Frank W.	Pvt.
*Marshall, Maxwell H.	Pvt.
*Melton, Chester	Cpl.
*Meyers, Edward Frederick	Pvt.
†Misiewicz, Zygmunt	Pvt.
†Odle, Alva S.	Pvt.
*Olencak, Ignatius	Pvt.
†Papineau, James H.	Pvt.
†Peterson, Phillips	Pvt.
*Phillips, William O.	Pvt.
*Pinella, Joseph	Pvt.
†Pol, Ralph	Pvt.
*Pooler, John R.	Sgt.
*Sager, Frank	Pvt.
*Salvatore, Moto	Pvt.
*Searborough, Milton Watson	Cpl.
*Schaefer, William J.	Pvt.
§Slayback, Howard	Sgt.
*Small, Frank	Pvt.
§Smith, Charles E.	Pvt.
*Spencer, John C.	Pvt.
*Spiess, Harry	PFC.
*Swanson, Otto B.	Pvt.
§Terman, Sam M.	Pvt.
†Vances, Paul	Pvt.
*Walker, Arby E.	PFC.
*Walker, Ross E.	Pvt.
*Walshe, Michael	Pvt.
§Warren, John G.	Mech.
*Weil, Edward F.	Pvt.
*Wertanen, John	Pvt.
*Wilson, Leigh Elsworth	PFC.
*Young, John W.	Pvt.
*Zeh, Dennis F.	PFC.

28th INFANTRY (Contd.)

COMPANY "E"

Name	Rank
†Coacher, W. H.	Capt.
*Curry, John V.	2d Lt.
*George, Calvin	2d Lt.
†Graham, John B.	2d Lt.
*Adams, James W.	Pvt.
*Ashby, Samuel D.	Pvt.
*Bell, Guy	Pvt.
†Bennett, John H.	Pvt.
*Blevins, Homer H.	Pvt.
*Boss, Spencer R.	Pvt.
†Brechtel, Walter	Pvt.
*Burns, James A.	Pvt.
*Campbell, Oliver P.	PFC.
*Cochran, Gardy M.	Pvt.
*Cooksley, Frank	Pvt.
*Cornelison, Fred B.	PFC.
§Cowan, Andrew H.	Pvt.
*Darr, Robert Frank	Pvt.
*Deaton, Frank	Pvt.
†Dennis, Haywood	Pvt.
*Dicello, Anthony	Cpl.
*Dietrich, Carl F.	Pvt.
*Dobson, Herbert	Pvt.
†Dodds, Earl B.	Pvt.
*Dubord, Frank D.	Pvt.
*Dummitt, Mike	Pvt.
*Ellis, James P.	Pvt.
*Fields, Clarence	Pvt.
*Hammett, William	Pvt.
*Hansel, William Washington	Pvt.
*Hayek, Edward	Cpl.
*Hayes, Morge	Cpl.
†Hoy, Sylvester J.	Cpl.
†Johnson, Walter	Pvt.
†Jones, Walter L.	Pvt.
†Jubb, James E.	Pvt.
*Kay, Robert E.	Cpl.
*Keffer, Eli Stanley	Pvt.
*Kluck, Carl F.	Pvt.
*Larsen, Marshall O.	Pvt.
*Lloyd, Henry H.	Sgt.
*Long, Paul H.	Sgt.
§Luehrs, Paul J.	Cook
*McClain, Burnaird C.	Pvt.
*Magnett, Earl D.	Pvt.
*Marshall, Clare H.	Pvt.
*Martin, Dewey G.	Pvt.
*Matheney, Samuel J.	Cpl.
*Milner, Raymond W.	Sgt.
*Pelley, James	Sgt.
*Pitt, Edward C.	PFC.
*Plowman, Yerkes	Pvt.
*Reardon, John E.	Mech.
†Ross, Ernest C.	Pvt.
*Saenger, Wesley John	Pvt.
*Shepard, Charles T.	Pvt.
*Shuster, Stephen	Pvt.
*Smith, Clannie	Pvt.
†Smith, Lee E.	Pvt.
*Sparks, Trimble C.	Pvt.
*Summers, George W.	Mech.
*Tabor, Lewis J.	Bug.
*Turner, Fred E.	Pvt.
*West, Robert	Pvt.
†Wood, Claude S.	Pvt.
*Wood, Hurshel	Pvt.
*Zahnow, Walter A.	Pvt.

COMPANY "F"

*Anderson, James A.	Capt.
*Harrison, Ray P.	Capt.
*Allen, Isaac	Pvt.
*Andrekovich, Mike	Pvt.
*Ardis, John Bryan	PFC.
*Barth, George L.	Pvt.
‖Bayer, Michael	Pvt.
*Beard, Ellis	Pvt.
*Bradley, Jesse	Pvt.
*Bradley, Luther	Pvt.
†Bruess, Helmuth	Pvt.
†Burriss, Millard R.	Cpl.
*Carpenter, Ralph J.	PFC.
§Carter, Charles	Pvt.
†Cely, Joseph F.	Cpl.
*Clarke, Jeff D.	Pvt.
*Cloutier, Joseph	PFC.
*Cole, Arthur J.	Mech.
‖Collins, Robert	Pvt.
*Cross, Raphael E.	Pvt.
*Daniels, Henry Powell	PFC.
*Davis, Peyton David	Pvt.
*Dinitto, Erasmo	Pvt.
*Douglas, Kenneth	Pvt.

28TH INFANTRY (Contd.)

COMPANY "F" (Contd.)

NAME	RANK
*Fahnestalk, Harvey W	PFC.
*Galloway, David	Pvt.
‖Gentile, Joe	Pvt.
*Goehnour, Cloyd G.	Pvt.
*Griffith, James M	PFC.
*Grove, Henry J	Pvt.
*Harris, Vaughn R	Pvt.
†Haucke, Ernest H	Pvt.
*Howard, Fred Winfield	PFC.
*James, Clay	Pvt.
*Jindra, Joseph	Cpl.
§Johnsa, F. G	Cpl.
*Kregel, Edward H	Cpl.
*Lee, Eddie	Sgt.
*Leiter, Joseph	Pvt.
*Lesley, Francis	PFC.
*Lewis, Thomas A	Pvt.
*Lidral, Frank E	Pvt.
§Lodge, Robert J. H	Pvt.
†McGee, Luther	Pvt.
†Malone, Frank E	Pvt.
*Many, Ernest T	PFC.
*Martinson, Carl	Pvt.
†Moran, Frank	Pvt.
*Morrison, Roy W	Pvt.
*Nedzelski, John	Pvt.
‖O'Neil, Thomas	Pvt.
‖Paege, Leo R	Pvt.
*Papka, William A	Pvt.
*Parsons, Enoch O	Pvt.
*Perras, Ernest W	Pvt.
*Pfost, Raymond	Pvt.
*Roe, William	Pvt.
*Rothmaier, William J	Sgt.
†Rountree, Joseph D	PFC.
†Schmidt, Henry J	Pvt.
*Sledge, Edward L	Sgt.
*Smith, John H	Pvt.
*Smith, Harry W	PFC.
‖Sutherland, Jacob	Pvt.
†Tobey, Herbert A	Sgt.
*Vencelt, Arthur S	Pvt.
*Waite, William W	Pvt.
*Wall, Lester R	Cpl.
*Wear, William L	PFC.
*Wilson, Gilbert	Pvt.
†Wood, Marion Arthur	Cpl.
*Zarnescu, Christ Niton	PFC.

COMPANY "G"

*Watson, Thomas H	2d Lt.
†Benart, Joseph J	Pvt.
*Bierhorst, William	Pvt.
*Bobbitt, Charles Augustus	Pvt.
*Bolley, Russell W	Pvt.
*Brown, Gertie	Pvt.
*Brown, Troy	Pvt.
*Burnett, Wilson B	Pvt.
*Cady, Melville W	Pvt.
*Cajda, John	Pvt.
*Cannon, John	Pvt.
*Carnary, Theophilus	Pvt.
*Caudle, Lee	Pvt.
*Cearley, John L	Pvt.
§Coffman, Frank L	Cpl.
*Cowan, Charles E	PFC.
*Curfman, Thomas Dexter	Sgt.
*D'Annolfo, Salvatore	Pvt.
*Denton, Oscar A	Pvt.
*Diekison, Leon A	Sgt.
*Edmondson, Harry F	Pvt.
*Edwards, John M., Jr	Pvt.
*Fant, Edward W	Pvt.
*Fant, Guy W	Pvt.
*Flynn, Cornelius F	Cpl.
*Freeman, Clarence	Pvt.
*Freeman, Daniel Pioneer	PFC.
*Gates, Eldon	Pvt.
†Geblein, William	Pvt.
*Geiger, Louis W	Sgt.
*Godinski, Harry	Cpl.
*Griggs, Robert Ollie	Pvt.
†Gunn, Leon L	Pvt.
*Gunthner, Charles	Pvt.
*Haas, John R., Jr	Pvt.
§Hajduk, Paul H	Pvt.
*Herbert, Dupre J	Pvt.
*Loyd, Edgar Herbert	Pvt.
*Maruca, Giovanni	Pvt.
†Masters, Paul	Pvt.
†Mattingly, Linnie A	Mech.
*Miles, Frank	Pvt.
*Mitchell, Nile	Pvt.
*Monien, Leo M	Pvt.

28TH INFANTRY (Contd.)

COMPANY "G" (Contd.)

NAME	RANK
†Moran, William H.	Pvt.
*Murray, Delbert	Pvt.
*Nelson, Earl	Pvt.
†Nietis, Manuel	Pvt.
*Nilles, John T.	Pvt.
*Oakes, Eugene	Pvt.
*Osborn, Laurence	Pvt.
*Osborn, Sherman H.	Pvt.
*Ostrander, Albert H. L.	Pvt.
*Palazzo, Leonard J.	Pvt.
†Payne, Walter J.	Pvt.
*Peters, William H.	Pvt.
*Pichotta, Raymond F.	Pvt.
*Poland, Clifford	Pvt.
*Prell, Hugo	Pvt.
*Punk, Frank E.	Pvt.
*Radandt, Alfred	Pvt.
*Rahuvik, Peter	Pvt.
*Rigsby, Wirt	Pvt.
*Robey, Carl E.	Pvt.
*Rutkins, Tony	Pvt.
*Simmons, Curtis	Pvt.
†Smith, Charles A.	Pvt.
*Smith, Charles R.	Cpl.
*Sousley, Edward Z.	Pvt.
*Stallings, Bryan	Pvt.
†Strauchman, Edgar C.	Pvt.
*Stunkard, Roy	Pvt.
*Tabor, Lewis	Pvt.
*Tarter, Ellis H.	Pvt.
*Thompson, Ray	Pvt.
*Tirnady, William	Pvt.
*Togniotti, Domenico	Pvt.
*Venters, Leslie Robert	PFC.
*Vonberger, Erick	Pvt.
†Vroman, Robert C.	Pvt.
†Wade, Charles	Cpl.
*Walsh, Earl L.	Pvt.
§Wargo, Jules	Pvt.
*Weaver, William E.	Cpl.
†Wiler, Clarence E.	Pvt.
*Windahl, Bert B.	Pvt.
*Wright, David M.	Pvt.

COMPANY "H"

*Crowley, Sidney L.	1st Lt.
*Bodenstab, Wilmer	2d Lt.
*Crawford, John D.	2d Lt.
*Beckett, Raymond Ray	Pvt.
*Bouley, Eli	Mech.
‖Bridgeman, Herman	Pvt.
*Britton, Samuel W.	Pvt.
*Brown, Abraham	Pvt.
†Brown, George W.	Cpl.
*Carroll, Charles H.	Pvt.
*Clisham, Thomas F.	Pvt.
*Collins, Robert A.	Pvt.
*Cooker, George	Pvt.
†Coulson, Charlie C.	Pvt.
*Crain, Houston W.	PFC.
*Crumb, Homer	Pvt.
*Currey, Fred L.	PFC.
*Daly, James B.	Pvt.
*Deen, Fred H.	PFC.
*Denney, Will	Pvt.
*Dryden, Thomas	Pvt.
*Dunbar, Henry C.	Pvt.
*Earls, Curd Williams	Pvt.
‖Ellison, James	Pvt.
*Fredman, Raymond	Pvt.
†Friscan, Paul	Pvt.
*Gallagher, William	Pvt.
†Gilliland, Floyd	Cpl.
*Gorehait, John	Pvt.
†Gorman, John	Pvt.
*Grant, Thomas	Sgt.
*Hassett, Martin	PFC.
*Huot, Henry J.	Pvt.
*James, Perry Eoch	Cpl.
*Kapparos, John	Pvt.
*Kennedy, Martin P.	Pvt.
*Kilinshi, Victor	Pvt.
*Kiznerman, Penko	Sgt.
*Kline, William H.	Pvt.
*Kopp, Henry	PFC.
*Krueger, Albert C.	Pvt.
§Kurtz, Walter L.	Sgt.
*Landry, Sanford A.	Pvt.
†Latken, David	Pvt.
§McGaharen, Patrick	Sgt.
*Micheli, Cornelio	Pvt.
†Miller, George H.	Pvt.
†Miller, George R.	Pvt.

28TH INFANTRY (Contd.)

COMPANY "H" (Contd.)

NAME	RANK
*Minch, John S.	PFC.
*Mock, Arthur C.	Cpl.
*Naujokitis, John	Pvt.
*Paff, Clarence G.	PFC.
*Payne, John	Pvt.
*Perlinskie, Stiney	Pvt.
*Phillips, Lee	Cpl.
†Polaio, Guisseppe	Pvt.
*Reifin, Abe	Pvt.
†Roseman, Thedore	Pvt.
†Rouse, Homer	Pvt.
*Schultz, William W.	PFC.
*Scott, Frank S.	Pvt.
*Scroggins, Aroille G.	Pvt.
*Sheultz, Herman D.	Pvt.
*Smith, Frank	PFC.
*Smith, Junior	Bug.
*Smith, Leoney	Pvt.
†Soat, Robert W.	PFC.
*Spada, Salvatore	Pvt.
*Strachota, Albert A.	Pvt.
*Titmgar, Gustaf	Pvt.
*Titus, William M.	Pvt.
†Todd, Joseph M.	Pvt.
*Tsiotras, Pliezos	Pvt.
†Vail, Howard L.	Pvt.
*Vandeveer, Zue	Pvt.
*Vergenz, Fred J.	PFC.
*Vetting, Gilbert	Pvt.
*Votta, John	Pvt.
*Wade, Claude J.	Pvt.
†Walton, Edward W.	Pvt.
*Weatherford, Alvie C.	Pvt.
*Wetz, Carl T.	Pvt.
*Wildrick, Joseph	Pvt.
*Williams, Robert J.	Pvt.
†Wines, Frank J.	Pvt.
*Zitinetz, Fidosay	Pvt.

COMPANY "I"

*Hawkinson, Howard Edward	Capt.
*Redwood, George Buchanan	1st Lt.
*Venable, Paul C.	1st Lt.
*Felbel, Frank J.	2d Lt.
*Morrison, John S.	2d Lt.
*Abney, George M.	Pvt.
*Adams, John	Pvt.
*Adkins, Earl	Cpl.
*Ahola, Nichodemus	Pvt.
*Albright, Melvin V.	Pvt.
*Alexander, Will F.	Cpl.
†Amundson, Albert C.	PFC.
*Andrzejczyk, Andrew	Pvt.
†Artusa, Bruno	Pvt.
*Aufmkolk, Gustave	Pvt.
*Bachman, George	Pvt.
*Beaudion, Viateur	Pvt.
*Bertelson, Peter	Pvt.
*Boswell, Daniel T.	Pvt.
†Brooks, Ira	Pvt.
*Broothen, Gunner O.	Pvt.
*Broughton, Ben	Pvt.
*Brown, John F.	PFC.
§Burgner, Raymond F.	Pvt.
*Caplinger, Owen	Pvt.
†Cavender, James W.	Pvt.
*Clarizio, Sererio	Pvt.
*Clark, Edward F.	Pvt.
*Clegg, Virgil A.	PFC.
*Cliett, Earl I.	Pvt.
*Close, Arthur Clayton	Pvt.
§Cole, Jerome	Pvt.
†Collins, Willis H.	Pvt.
*Cope, Riley G.	Pvt.
*Cottrell, Donel G.	Pvt.
†DeRoo, Floyd	Pvt.
*Diamond, Douglas A.	Cpl.
*Dixon, Frederick	Cpl.
†Dubose, Harvey	Pvt.
*Duncan, Herbert S.	Cpl.
*Eggenberger, Conrad	Pvt.
*Eldex, Peter	Pvt.
†Ellington, John R.	Pvt.
§Essex, John W.	Pvt.
*Feldman, Morris	Pvt.
*Fialkowski, Antoni	Pvt.
*Foley, Charles R.	Pvt.
*Gagen, Leo D.	Pvt.
*Gheer, Marion	Pvt.
*Gillespie, Robert J.	Pvt.
*Girado, Samuel	Pvt.
*Goldburg, Samuel A.	Sgt.
*Goldstein, Lewis	Pvt.
†Gorgol, Joseph S.	Pvt.

28th INFANTRY (Contd.)

COMPANY "I" (Contd.)

Name	Rank
*Harris, Stanley R.	Cpl.
*Heesaker, William	PFC.
†Hessen, Henry J.	Pvt.
§Hicks, Clifton R.	Pvt.
†Holmes, Raymond M.	Pvt.
†Hosford, William Henry	Pvt.
†Howe, Lloyd Stanley	PFC.
*Isom, Forrest I.	Pvt.
*James, William S.	Pvt.
*Keough, Henry J.	Bug.
*Ledford, Clifford	Pvt.
*Lembeke, Herbert	PFC.
*Lubiewski, Anthony	Pvt.
†McCluskey, Guy R.	PFC.
*Maurer, Richard O.	Pvt.
†Mitchell, Carl	Cpl.
*Mitchell, Jack	Pvt.
*Olson, Odin F.	PFC.
*Orr, James	Pvt.
*Parmelee, Ray Harrison	Pvt.
*Peter, Arnold G.	Pvt.
†Ranee, Fred W.	PFC.
*Rapp, William	Pvt.
*Rickerd, Ralph L.	PFC.
*Ritchie, Samuel L.	Pvt.
*Rusick, Dan	PFC.
*Sanson, Hershal	Pvt.
*Scott, Willie	Pvt.
*Schuella, Oscar	Pvt.
†Sorg, Walter M.	Cpl.
†Sprinkle, Henry T.	PFC.
*Stanley, Dewey William	Pvt.
*Stewart, Theophilus	Cpl.
*Suska, Joseph	Pvt.
†Tidd, Charlie	Cpl.
†Tilstra, Gerritt	Cpl.
*Ward, Harold J.	Cpl.
*Ward, Jimmie L.	Pvt.
†Wells, Willie B.	Pvt.
†Wilde, Alexander	Pvt.

COMPANY "K"

*Mosher, Henry E.	Capt.
†Reed, George	1st Lt.
*Derrickson, Paul Waples	2d Lt.
*Drumm, Clarence M.	2d Lt.
‖Ballows, James V.	Cpl.
*Beckman, August	Pvt.
*Berkshire, James	Pvt.
*Blakeman, Fred M.	Pvt.
†Bolt, Bernard H.	PFC.
*Branshaw, Raymond	Pvt.
†Brewer, Teddy C.	Pvt.
†Brickner, Clyde W.	Pvt.
†Buechler, John	Pvt.
*Burns, James J.	Pvt.
‖Canciglia, Rosario	Pvt.
*Carra, Frank	Pvt.
*Casey, Lawrence J.	PFC.
†Caludio, Thomas M.	Pvt.
*Cooper, Charles M.	Cpl.
†Cox, James C.	Pvt.
*Daddario, Emille	Pvt.
*Dillow, Henry	Pvt.
*Dreger, William	Pvt.
*Drummond, Walter E.	Cpl.
*Duff, James	Pvt.
§Dumbliski, Anthony	Pvt.
*Fanucci, Guiseppe	Pvt.
†Flynn, Benton	Pvt.
*Fowler, Paul P.	Pvt.
*Gallina, Christopher	Mech.
†Gawne, John	Pvt.
*Gialanella, Amedeo R.	PFC.
*Gondeck, Frank E.	Pvt.
*Grice, Max	Pvt.
*Griepentrog, Eugene	Pvt.
*Griffin, Joseph	Pvt.
§Harnish, Lloyd J.	Pvt.
†Harp, David G.	Cpl.
*Harsch, Charles H.	PFC.
*Heath, George L.	Sgt.
*Hooper, James J.	Pvt.
*Hoy, Abraham Lincoln	Pvt.
*Jackson, Leonard L.	Pvt.
*James, Burton	Pvt.
†Johnston, Abraham	Pvt.
*Jones, Ervin I.	Sgt.
*Kane, Anthony	Pvt.
*Kimber, Walter	Pvt.
*Knecht, William H.	Cpl.
*Koenig, Edwin W.	Pvt.
*Korngold, Nathan	Cpl.
†Kuckku, William H.	Pvt.

28TH INFANTRY (Contd.)

COMPANY "K" (Contd.)

NAME	RANK
*Kuhl, Paul H.	Pvt.
†Lardinais, Gregory	Pvt.
*Lehwald, William	Pvt.
*Lemce, Loren	Cpl.
*Long, Lee Raymond	Pvt.
†Long, Lloyd A.	Pvt.
*Lucke, Fred W.	Pvt.
*Lundstrom, Irwin J.	Pvt.
*Lutz, William	Pvt.
*McCann, Clark L.	Cpl.
*McCredio, Harry	Cpl.
†McDonald, Charlie	Pvt.
*Mahoney, Grover C.	PFC.
*Marciankow, Frivder	Pvt.
*Manfardino, Puvlo	Pvt.
*Marshall, Lavon A.	Pvt.
*Martin, John	Pvt.
*Mathews, Lawrence E.	Cpl.
*Mattison, George P.	Pvt.
*Mattson, Andrew O.	Pvt.
*Mayuiers, Joe	Bug.
*Meling, Ludwig	Pvt.
*Miglas, Theodore	Pvt.
*Mills, Chester C.	Pvt.
*Moore, Jesse H.	Mech.
*Mozaks, John	Pvt.
*Mumford, Forest L.	Pvt.
*Murtha, James	Pvt.
*Musser, Guy E.	Pvt.
*Myers, Charles E.	Pvt.
*Nail, Robert C.	Pvt.
*Northcutt, Oakley	Pvt.
*Nowlain, Willie D.	Mech.
*Olson, Omey	Pvt.
*Papez, Joseph F.	Pvt.
†Pazuauski, Leo	Pvt.
*Peden, Thomas E.	Sgt.
†Preis, Antoni	PFC.
†Prevot, Adras	Pvt.
†Randall, Arthur	Pvt.
*Rivers, Mathew B.	Pvt.
*Schmidt, August	Cpl.
*Schmidt, Paul	PFC.
†Sheppard, Albert	1st Sgt.
*Shoemaker, Jethers	Cpl.
*Spell, Neil W.	Pvt.
*Thatcher, John K.	Pvt.
*Thompson, James A.	Pvt.
*Thornburg, Fred D.	Pvt.
*Timmins, Edward C.	Pvt.
†Tonkel, Mike	Pvt.
*Turner, Thomas E.	Pvt.
*Varnado, Virgil V.	Pvt.
*Veal, Robert W.	PFC.
*Weber, Walter A.	Pvt.
*Weigel, Alonzo L.	Pvt.
*Wells, Anderson C.	Cpl.
*Weygandt, Harry W.	Cpl.
*Whitham, Milton M.	Pvt.
*Wilcox, Robert E.	Cpl.
*Zanis, Peter	Pvt.
*Zboran, Joseph	Pvt.
†Zippeon, Abraham	Cpl.

COMPANY "L"

*Haydock, George Guest	1st Lt.
*Scroggie, Dean C.	1st Lt.
*Stramburg, Charles M.	1st Lt.
*Croak, Frank J.	2d Lt.
*Andrews, Henry A.	Pvt.
*Bainbridge, William L.	Pvt.
*Barksdale, Edward Marcelly, Jr.	Pvt.
*Bates, John Henry	Pvt.
*Beltman, Nick	Pvt.
*Black, Ralph Clifford	Pvt.
*Blum, John	Pvt.
*Boven, Frank	Pvt.
*Brachman, Benjamin	Pvt.
†Burke, Edward F.	Pvt.
*Burnham, Fred A.	Pvt.
†Burns, John E.	PFC.
*Busso, Joseph N.	Pvt.
*Callaghan, Anthony	Sgt.
*Campbell, Willard M.	Cpl.
*Carper, Arthur R.	Pvt.
*Cason, George W.	Pvt.
*Chase, Orley P.	Pvt.
*Clark, Clyde	Pvt.
*Coleman, James J.	Pvt.
*Condon, Thomas E.	PFC.
*Corrigan, Fritts D.	Pvt.
*Davidson, George L.	Cpl.
§Dean, Clifford Franklin	Pvt.
*Dyer, Francis E.	Pvt.
*Ecklund, Elmer J.	PFC.

28TH INFANTRY (Contd.)

COMPANY "L" (Contd.)

NAME	RANK
*Erickson, Harry W.	Pvt.
*Fey, Carl	Pvt.
§Fisch, Frank J.	Pvt.
*Flora, Ralph R.	Cpl.
†Ginter, John B.	Pvt.
†Glaskey, William	Pvt.
*Haburn, Chester	Pvt.
*Hall, Roy L.	Pvt.
*Hanks, Charles	Sgt.
§Hart, Roy S.	Pvt.
*Herring, Garner M.	Cpl.
*Hickey, Lee L.	PFC.
†Hoff, Rudolph O.	Cpl.
*Holland, Lilburn	Pvt.
*Ivy, Edward	Pvt.
*Jackson, Adam W.	Pvt.
*Jurach, Anton L.	PFC.
*Kalsensky, Tony	Pvt.
†Karhoff, William H.	Pvt.
*Keller, Wesley N.	PFC.
*Klein, Harry	Sgt.
†Koplin, Walter	Pvt.
†Kowalski, Mike	Pvt.
†LaBarre, Arthur	Pvt.
*McInturff, Charles H.	Pvt.
*McQueary, John S.	Pvt.
†McKee, John C.	Pvt.
*Marks, Clyde	Pvt.
*Matusiewicz, Maron	PFC.
†Mitchell, William W.	Pvt.
*Morgan, Howard	Pvt.
§Netemeyer, John H.	Pvt.
*Nienhouse, Henry	Pvt.
*Roark, Price	Sgt.
*Ryan, Keron J.	Sgt.
†Saucier, Abner	Cpl.
*Schmidt, Frank J.	Pvt.
*Schmidt, G.	Pvt.
*Schoville, William W.	Pvt.
*Shelton, Rufus A.	Cpl.
*Simmons, Charles R.	Cpl.
*Skureth, John J.	Pvt.
*Spidel, Howard Leroy	Pvt.
*Spinninken, Edward H.	Bug.
*Sprangers, Michael	Pvt.
*Stewart, Thomas	Pvt.
†Strayhan, Clark Hughes	Pvt.
*Suhr, Fred	Pvt.
*Sullivan, Grover	Pvt.
*Sundstrom, Hedley	Pvt.
*Tallire, Edward D.	Pvt.
*Tichnell, Truman Elmore	PFC.
*Vahos, Tony	Pvt.
*Van Den Brock, Martin	Pvt.
*Van Dyke, Fred	Pvt
*Van Linn, Peter	Pvt.
*Verbeten, Peter	Pvt.
*Vogelgesang, Karl W.	Pvt.
*Welker, Harry E.	Pvt.
†Wilcox, Russell	Pvt.
*Woods, Robert A.	Pvt.
†Wren, Dozier	Pvt.
†Yawn, William	Pvt.
†Ybarzabal, Gus A	Pvt
§Ziemkowski, Joseph	Pvt.

COMPANY "M"

†Manning, John S.	Capt.
*Hurlbert, Paul C.	2d Lt.
*Purdy, Robert O., Jr.	2d Lt.
*Andrzejewski, Vincent	Pvt.
†Baker, Emery L.	Pvt.
†Baker, James T.	Pvt.
*Barnes, John Shrewsbury	Pvt.
*Bennicker, Charles Nicholas	Pvt.
‖Bishop, Robert G.	Pvt.
*Blomgren, Nels A.	Sgt.
§Bloodough, Joe	Pvt.
*Boner, Henry R.	Pvt.
*Brayfield, Ottis A.	Cpl.
*Breisch, Walter H. T.	Pvt.
*Bridenhagen, Arthur F.	Pvt.
*Burdick, Ralph L.	Pvt.
*Butler, John L.	Pvt.
*Caskey, James	Pvt.
*Chambers, William A.	Cpl.
*Cohron, Emary C.	Pvt.
*Conkling, Neil L.	Pvt.
*Conner, Frank Ray	Pvt.
‖Crotty, William	Pvt.
*Culbertson, John H.	PFC.
*Davidoff, Bernard	Pvt.
*Davidson, Halsey B.	PFC.

28TH INFANTRY (Contd.)

COMPANY "M" (Contd.)

NAME	RANK
*Dean, Emery	Pvt.
*Deal, James H	Pvt.
*Despain, Harry	Cpl.
†Droddy, Herbert L	Cpl.
*Duvall, Earl	Pvt.
†Edwards, Carl T	Pvt.
†Elstum, Eugene Welstun	Pvt.
†Faiazzi, Domenick	Pvt.
*Farrow, Joseph Climnent	Pvt.
*Ford, Donald I	Pvt.
*French, Charles	Pvt.
*Frey, William	Pvt.
*Garner, Roy	Pvt.
*Gillie, Philip	Pvt.
†Gray, Edward Wallace	Cpl.
*Gustafson, Axel J	PFC.
*Hansen, Harry C	Pvt.
*Harder, Daniel	Pvt.
†Hart, Joseph M	Cpl.
*Heeb, Henry N	Cpl.
*Holtman, Walter W	Pvt.
*Hoover, Isaac	PFC.
†Jones, Bennie A	Cpl.
†Knox, Samuel P	Pvt.
*Knutson, Leonard A	Pvt.
*Koppa, Joseph H	Pvt.
*Kothenbentel, George F	Pvt.
*Krak, Joe	Pvt.
*Larsen, Thomas H	Pvt.
*Lintz, Noble C	Pvt.
*Lorbecki, Joseph	Pvt.
*McKean, Bateman	Pvt.
*McVey, Joseph	Pvt.
*Matthew, Frank R	Pvt.
*Medeires, Frank L	Sgt.
*Mittelstetter, Ervin P	Pvt.
*Moorman, Louis W	Pvt.
*Morley, John H	Pvt.
*Murchland, Everett	Pvt.
†Norstrum, Oliver E	Pvt.
‖Notturno, Giacinto	Pvt.
*O'Connor, Martin	Pvt.
*O'Rourke, Arthur P	Pvt.
§Osbourne, Ernest W	Pvt.
*Peterson, Herbert A	Pvt.
‖Piercy, Robert, Jr	Pvt.
*Poettering, Edward	Pvt.
*Pound, Robert D	Pvt.
‖Pugliese, Pasquale	Pvt.
*Rabun, Ransom	Sgt.
*Ray, Fornie	Pvt.
*Rhodes, Wirt	Pvt.
*Savill, William C	Pvt.
*Schmaal, Arthur	Cpl.
*Seitz, Walter	Cpl.
*Simpson, Walter S	Pvt.
*Smith, Jacob	Pvt.
*Smith, Sigmond	Sgt.
*Sohncke, Carl R	Sgt.
*Soles, Council	Pvt.
*Steinmetz, Lewis A	Pvt.
*Stonecipher, Maniph E	1st Sgt.
*Stricker, Boyd E	Pvt.
*Toutloff, James F	Pvt.
*Wajeciechawski, Stanislaus	Pvt.
*Walby, Alfred B	Pvt.
*Walker, Henry W	Pvt.
†Warren, John	Pvt.
*Webster, John B	Pvt.
†Wertz, Claude L	Pvt.
*Williams, Albert A	Pvt.
*Williams, Ray Lee	Pvt.
*Willimott, Dudley V	Pvt.
*Wingate, Richard Harwood	Pvt.
†Withers, Travis	Sgt.
*Wright, Theodore Ephraim	Pvt.
*Wyers, Richard	Pvt.

3D MACHINE GUN BATTALION

FIELD AND STAFF

*Sutton, Wiley C	2d Lt.

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

*Coleman, Ruphus E	Pvt.

3D MACHINE GUN BATTALION (Contd.)

MEDICAL DETACHMENT

NAME	RANK
*Engemann, Carl C.	Pvt.

COMPANY "A"

NAME	RANK	NAME	RANK
*Blair, Lonnie C.	Pvt.	*Nichols, Howard	Bug.
*Burke, Frank	Sgt.	*Peterson, Axel G.	Pvt.
*Conolly, Michael	Pvt.	*Rasniek, James H.	Pvt.
*Feiszli, George H.	PFC.	*Schernerord, Clinton M.	Pvt.
†Halverson, Harold	Pvt.	*Sooter, Noble C.	Pvt.
*Hamilton, Victor	Cpl.	*Southard, Daniel E.	Pvt.
*Kilroy, Orville	PFC.	*Spraberry, George M.	Pvt.
*McMillan, Bruce	PFC.	*Waters, David	Pvt.
*Milewski, Tedor	PFC.	†Wolfe, Maurice	Pvt.

COMPANY "B"

*Deaver, Charles Leon	1st Lt.	†Murphy, William Hugh	PFC.
*Cooper, James Aubrey	2d Lt.	§Orwick, Amos E.	Pvt.
*Brent, Ray	PFC.	*Parks, Morris L.	Cpl.
*Calhoun, Grover W.	Pvt.	*Peicher, Paul	Pvt.
*Dobias, John	Cpl.	§Purviance, Ernest B.	Pvt.
†Dubreuil, Louis	Pvt.	*Tomlinson, Clyde	Pvt.
*Foster, Otto	Sgt.	*Tomm, Adolph	Pvt.
§Gainey, Walker A.	Cpl.	†Shirley, Sam	Pvt.
†Gerakios, John	Pvt.	*Star, Joseph	Pvt.
†Haylum, Glen	PFC.	*Waldrop, George W.	Pvt.
*Martin, Edward	Sgt.	*Williams, Cecil T.	Pvt.

COMPANY "C"

†Adcox, Syrus P.	Pvt.	†Koutsky, Jerry J.	Cpl.
*Augustine, Joseph A.	PFC.	§Krolikowski, Frank	PFC.
*Blevins, Grover S.	Pvt.	*Letonkigis, Cristos	Pvt.
‖Brammer, Greely C.	Pvt.	*McClure, Melvin C.	Pvt.
*Branham, Turner	PFC.	†May, Ray L.	Pvt.
*Braswell, Carradine B.	Cpl.	*Meeks, Luther M.	PFC.
*Brendler, David	Pvt.	†Oien, Carl J.	Pvt.
‖Butcher, Albert	Pvt.	*O'Neill, Cornelius	Pvt.
§Cermak, Joe	Sgt.	*Pearson, Dillard	PFC.
*Cozzie, Victor A.	PFC.	†Rhodes, Henry	PFC.
*Dobbs, David H.	PFC.	*Riddell, William H.	PFC.
*Frank, Oscar C.	Pvt.	*Smith, Emmett C.	Pvt.
*Grba, Mike	Pvt.	*Smith, Frank Hershal	Pvt.
*Haffner, Richard, Jr.	Pvt.	*Steuber, Henry W.	PFC.
*Inman, Samuel J.	Cpl.	*Thompson, Marion D.	PFC.
*Jendrosak, Steve	Pvt.	*Toland, Jabe H.	PFC.
*Johnson, Harold H.	PFC.	*Wesp, Franklin P.	PFC.
†Jones, Frederick George	PFC.	†Whalen, Thomas J.	Pvt.
*Kaprivica, George	PFC.	*Williams, Charles F.	PFC.
†Kinney, Frank J.	Pvt.		

3d MACHINE GUN BATTALION (Contd.)

COMPANY "D"

Name	Rank
*Mackey, Robert A.	2d Lt.
*Moore, John H.	2d Lt.
*Aiken, George E.	Sgt.
†Balenger, Joseph G.	PFC.
*Bartelme, Henry A.	Pvt.
*Blanton, Jesse	Pvt.
*Button, George	Pvt.
*Carter, Clarence L.	Pvt.
*Gallagher, Joseph R.	PFC.
*Hansen, John E.	Pvt.
*Hutchins, George D.	Pvt.
†Huxford, Harley C.	Pvt.
†Jester, Albert H.	Pvt.
*Kahn, Julius A.	Pvt.
*Landry, Lazard L.	Pvt.
*Langford, Neal	Pvt.
*McClain, Eurna	Pvt.
*Militello, Joseph A.	Pvt.
*Miller, John C.	PFC.
†Payne, Wortham J.	Sgt.
*Phelan, John J.	Pvt.
*Plizza, Joe	Pvt.
*Price, Theodore	Mech.
*Reick, George	Pvt.
*Roberts, Alfred H.	Cpl.
*Schewer, Albert J.	PFC.
*Sereysky, Mayer	Pvt.
*Shook, William R.	Pvt.
*Silverman, Joseph	Pvt.
*Smith, Charles L.	Sgt.
*Troncy, Noel	Pvt.
*Ventimiglia, Casper E.	Pvt.
*Wittekind, Basil G.	Pvt.

1st ARTILLERY BRIGADE

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY

§Cole, Elmer E. Pvt.	§Gable, Harvey M. Sgt.
§Dietrich, Howard W. Cpl.	§White, William T. PFC.

5th FIELD ARTILLERY

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY

§Sprinkle, James PFC.	§Yost, Charles J. Cpl.
§Vaugh, Gordon Pvt.	

SUPPLY BATTERY

*Campbell, Chick M. Wag.	†Lyons, James M. Wag.
*Heinrich, Bernard Wag.	

ORDNANCE DETACHMENT

*Thompson, Knox F. Pvt.

MEDICAL DETACHMENT

†Klein, Harry Pvt.	†Schooling, Finis E. Pvt.
*Sancken, Jacob Sgt.	

BATTERY "A"

*Boekenoogen, Judson L. Pvt.	†McMahen, Thomas Pvt.
*Brozinsky, Joseph Pvt.	*Mattos, Joseph S. PFC.
†Gage, Robert Pvt.	†Nebergall, Cleo Pvt.
*Hobbs, Russell L. PFC.	†Ogle, Samuel A. PFC.
*Long, George E. PFC.	†Page, John W. Pvt.

5th FIELD ARTILLERY (Contd.)

BATTERY "A" (Contd.)

Name	Rank	Name	Rank
*Phares, Louis S.	Pvt.	†Simpson, Robert S.	Sgt.
*Pontelich, Nick	Cook	†Stokeley, Leslie	PFC.
†Simpson, Clyde A.	Pvt.	*Wood, Austin H.	PFC.

BATTERY "B"

*Barber, Mike	Pvt.	*Keachie, Edwin S.	Cpl.
*Greenor, Minor	Pvt.	†Michalec, Gustave	Pvt.
*Harvey, Scott W.	PFC.		

BATTERY "C"

§Pendley, Charles	Capt.	†Urban, Bruno	Pvt.
§Dick, Franklin A.	Pvt.	§Vaughan, Roland L.	Pvt.
†Simons, Abraham D.	Pvt.	§Von Alt, Herbert Wm.	Pvt.
†Taylor, Verlin W.	Cpl.	*Weatherman, Hugh	PFC.

BATTERY "D"

§Campbell, Rush O.	Cpl.	*Mattes, Gustav	Pvt.
*Franco, Domenico	Pvt.	†Roan, Clarence P.	PFC.
*Konopek, Frank J.	Pvt.	†Skrobicki, Joseph J.	Pvt.
†Kopanskie, Fred	Pvt.	*Stover, William	Pvt.

BATTERY "E"

†Halley, W. E.	Cpl.	*Rowland, Willie L.	Pvt.
*Hart, Joe	Pvt.	†Walda, Clinton C.	Pvt.

BATTERY "F"

§Conklin, Charles W.	Pvt.	*Rismiller, Charles	Pvt.
§Dukes, James G.	Pvt.	§Rogers, Earl R.	Pvt.
§Franch, Nick	Pvt.	§Schak, Henry R.	Pvt.
†Kelley, Charlie Ross	Pvt.	†Stewart, Bina C.	PFC.
*Miller, Harry L.	Pvt.		

6th FIELD ARTILLERY

FIELD AND STAFF

*Austin, Raymond B.	Maj.	†Junkin, William G.	2d Lt.
†Beal, Howard W.	Maj.	*Parrish, Roy E.	2d Lt.
§Hites, Edwin	2d Lt.		

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY

§McNett, Charles C.	Pvt.	§Trombly, Emil	Sgt.
§Moberg, Carl E.	Pvt.	§Upson, Robert M.	Cpl.

SUPPLY BATTERY

§Brymer, Earney	Pvt.

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY (Contd.)

BATTERY "A"

NAME	RANK	NAME	RANK
*Donkakis, Elias A.	Cpl.	*Koenig, Edward J.	Pvt.
*Douglas, Miles	Cpl.	†Olkosky, Alexander	Pvt.
§Goodford, John	Pvt.	†Vollmer, Hanson L.	Sgt.
*Kelly, Edward V.	Pvt.		

BATTERY "B"

§Anderson, John G.	Pvt.	§Milam, Jay N.	Pvt.
†Cerio, Charles L.	Pvt.	*Norris, John	Pvt.
†Maxwell, James	Pvt.	*O'Hara, Neville B.	Pvt.
*May, Martin J.	Pvt.	*Urbaniak, Joseph	Sgt.

BATTERY "C"

*Jessup, William H.	2d Lt.	*Rockey, Everett L.	Pvt.
†Baker, Frank Austin	Pvt.	§Scott, Lawrence	Pvt.
†Birkett, George R.	PFC.	§Shields, Thomas	Pvt.
*Cowgill, Clarence James	PFC.	§Smith, Ben	Pvt.
*Ewell, Lee Roy	Pvt.	*Taylor, Harold A.	Pvt.
*Henry, Joseph E.	Cpl.	*Thayer, Charles D.	Pvt.
*Kaiser, Clayton B.	Cpl.	*Vance, Jefferson	Pvt.
†Maekin, Louis J.	Cpl.	*Warsoski, John F.	Pvt.
*Muellman, Joseph	Pvt.	†Wynn, Albert H.	Cpl.
†Redman, Harold J.	Sgt.		

BATTERY "D"

*Jones, Herbert J.	2d Lt.	*Leach, Alfred W.	PFC.
†Baldwin, Bernie F.	PFC.	§Lee, Charles H.	PFC.
†Beaver, Herbert	Cpl.	†Martin, Orville F.	Cpl.
§Dipietro, Costanzo	Pvt.	*Sangenitto, Frank	PFC.
*Evenbye, Olaf	PFC.	§Scymansky, Martin	Pvt.
§Feuling, Leonard V.	Cpl.	§Shelton, William S.	Pvt.
*Franklin, Joseph Warren	Pvt.	§Tylka, Andrew	Sgt.
†Heffernan, Joseph	Pvt.	†Walczyk, Frank	Pvt.

BATTERY "E"

*Rose, Philip L.	1st Lt.	*McMunn, Clactus H.	Cpl.
*Ahner, Frank	Sgt.	†Musser, John M.	Pvt.
†Danko, Albert B.	Pvt.	*Negro, Oasmo	Pvt.
†Hernon, Edward F.	Pvt.	*Pflasterer, Oscar	PFC.
†Hickey, David	Pvt.	*Smith, Harry O.	Pvt.
†Lash, Thomas	Pvt.	*Spotts, Clifford Chase	Pvt
*Lietzan, Joseph S.	Pvt.	*Vallely, Francis P.	PFC.
*Longshaw, John P.	Pvt.		

BATTERY "F"

*Arnold, Earl	Pvt.	†Gottieb, Joe W.	Sgt.
†Bergmark, Harold F.	Cpl.	†Helm, Julius	Pvt.
*Cannon, George	Pvt.	§Lechel, Edward	Pvt.

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY (Contd.)

BATTERY "F" (Contd.)

NAME	RANK	NAME	RANK
†Otto, John	Pvt.	†Shoebridge, Clayton J.	Cpl.
†Sager, Roy	Pvt.	*Stine, Joseph	Pvt.
†Schrader, John M.	Pvt.	†Young, William	PFC.

7TH FIELD ARTILLERY

FIELD AND STAFF

†Crittenden, Charles G. — 2d Lt.

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

*Garnsey, Cyrus	2d Lt.	§McArthur, Erwin A.	Wag.
*Annunziata, Alfred	Pvt.	*Maciejewski, John P.	Pvt.
*Bailey, Thomas L.	Pvt.	†Perkins, Emmett D.	PFC.
*Beranek, Charles	Cpl.	*Saltman, Abraham	Pvt.
†Bills, Anthony	Pvt.	*Scorse, James H.	Cpl.
*Burnham, Arthur Ralph	PFC.	†Topa, Paul W.	Cpl.
*Dampeer, Julius	Pvt.	§Wanamaker, Mervin A.	Wag.
*Doney, John P.	PFC.	*Zihala, Joseph A.	Pvt.
§Gagliardi, Oresta	Pvt.	*Zore, Joseph	Pvt.
*Henry, Lanson	Cpl.		

SUPPLY COMPANY

§Barnoaky, Chester	Wag.	§Frazier, Jesse T.	Wag.
§Davidson, Harold	Wag.	†Gipson, Ben H.	Wag.

MEDICAL DETACHMENT

*Bishop, Ray M.	PFC.	*Gregg, Donald	Pvt.
*Dreibellis, Harry O.	Pvt.	*Sturdevant, Charles C.	PFC.
*Greaves, John C.	PFC.		

BATTERY "A"

†Burford, Wiley Haralson	2d Lt.	§Hirshman, Irving	Pvt.
§Becen, Herman	Pvt.	*Miller, Raymond D.	Cpl.
§Bitzer, Robert E.	Cpl.	*Mundt, George A.	Pvt.
*Blar, Herbert E.	Cook	*Oldenski, Louis	Pvt.
*Buchner, George E.	Pvt.	*Rothrock, Lionel B.	Cpl.
†DeLee, James E.	Sgt.	*White, Malcolm R.	Pvt.
*Duty, Raleigh	Pvt.		

BATTERY "B"

*Adens, James	PFC.	†Restaino, Alfred	Cpl.
*Cartland, William H.	Sgt.	†Shumaker, Wilbur L.	Cpl.
†Hooper, Walter G.	Pvt.	§Suszynski, Walter C.	Bug.
*Jasset, Ernest L.	Pvt.	§Ward, Percy J.	Pvt.
†Jones, Willie J.	Pvt.	§Weisler, Henry	Pvt.
*Patrick, Allen	Pvt.	†Zimmerman, John	Pvt.

7th FIELD ARTILLERY (Contd.)

BATTERY "C"

Name	Rank
†Bradford, William McKinley	Pvt.
§Callio, Seymour	PFC.
†Centeni, Anthony	Pvt.
†Clause, Paul R.	Sgt.
*Knauf, Carl L.	Cpl.
*Krauss, Clarence E.	PFC.
*Lanahan, Vincent N.	Sgt.
*McCully, Thaddeus	Pvt.
*Mattingly, William L.	Pvt.
§Nelson, Hilbing V.	Sgt.
*Palsgrove, Frank W.	Pvt.
*Schrader, Anthony J.	Cpl.
†Simoni, Louis	Pvt.
*Sweiden, Sidney	Pvt.
§Tangredi, Carlo	Pvt.

BATTERY "D"

*Cameron, Douglas T.	1st Lt.
*Brown, Hilton U., Jr.	2d Lt.
*Chandler, William H.	2d Lt.
*Adams, Irving W.	Pvt.
*Baldwin, George	Pvt.
*Barrett, William H.	Pvt.
*Barrows, Martin M.	PFC.
*Campbell, Leon E.	Pvt.
†Clark, Herbert	Pvt.
*Ehrie, Howard S.	Pvt.
§Grant, Harry J.	Pvt.
*Grass, Richard	Pvt.
†Klingelhofer, Howard L.	Pvt.
*Louden, John J.	Pvt.
*Lookabill, Fred C.	Pvt.
*McNalley, William J. Farrier	Pvt.
*Skelly, Frank	Pvt.
*Taylor, William Francies Forbes	Sgt.

BATTERY "E"

*McConnell, Frank, Jr.	2d Lt.
*Brogan, William	Pvt.
*Guartha, Charles J.	Cpl.
*Ivosevich, Mirke	Pvt.
*Jenkins, Louis	Pvt.
†Messina, Cicero	Pvt.
†Miracle, Joseph A.	Pvt.
*Morton, Joseph J.	Pvt.
*Oldenski, Louis	Pvt.
*O'Neil, Mark L.	Cpl.
§Pugh, David J.	Pvt.

BATTERY "F"

*Feigel, Jefferson	2d Lt.
*Campbell, Joe M.	Cook
*Luther, Joseph W.	Pvt.
*Perry, Clifford L.	Pvt.
*Webb, Frank S.	Cpl.
†Wilsey, Charles D.	Pvt.

1st TRENCH MORTAR BATTERY

*Aitkens, George F.	Pvt.
*English, Clarence B.	PFC.
†Galloway, George E.	Pvt.
†Hansen, Herman	Mech.
*Keating, Edward J.	Sgt.
*Murray, Frank A.	Pvt.
*Murray, William K.	Sgt.
†Nelson, Marshall B.	Pvt.
*Ratcliffe, Thomas V.	Pvt.
†Schumacher, Joseph A.	Pvt.
*Wonderly, Frank R.	PFC.
†Young, John M.	Pvt.

1st MACHINE GUN BATTALION

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

*Boyer, Lowell	Pvt.
†Corcoran, Daniel J.	Pvt.
†Fink, Dewey W.	Wag.
*Greene, Samuel B.	Wag.

1st MACHINE GUN BATTALION (Contd.)

MEDICAL DETACHMENT

Name	Rank	Name	Rank
*Ratzlaff, George	Pvt.	*Shelton, Martin L.	Pvt.

COMPANY "A"

*Boyer, Herbert	Capt.	*Gawlett, Ross	Pvt.
*Hubbard, Eugene P.	2d Lt.	*Geldan, Charles Sigfred	Pvt.
*Abbott, Thomas H.	PFC.	§Guthrie, William A.	Pvt.
*Beck, Leonard William	Pvt.	*Hnmphrey, Jack	Pvt.
†Browning, Ben F.	Sgt.	*Kales, Gust	Pvt.
*Connell, Carl J.	Pvt.	*Kopot, Toney	Pvt.
*Cosgrove, James J.	Mech.	*Kumpulaine, Valeryum	Pvt.
*Czyzeski, John	PFC.	†MeDermit, John B.	Pvt.
*Devine, George	PFC.	*Manchester, Clifford R.	Cpl.
*Dotz, Herman	Pvt.	*Meece, Lee	Sgt.
§Forbes, Mack L.	Mech.	*Noyd, Ray A.	Pvt.
*Forrester, John W.	Pvt.	*Possebon, Constante	Pvt.
*Foster, George Hilton	Pvt.	*Roberti, Gino	Pvt.
*Frost, Elvin A.	Pvt.	*Rosen, Benjamin	PFC.
§Gayheart, Tip	Pvt.	*Trego, Lawrence J.	Sgt.

COMPANY "B"

§Barman, Glenn M.	Pvt.	§Smith, Albert E.	Wag.
†Elieff, Daniel	Pvt.	†Smith, James H.	Pvt.
†Garrett, Earl	Cpl.	*Wallen, James Logan	Pvt.
*Hill, Headley	PFC.	*Ward, Joseph F.	PFC.
†Paulson, Philip M.	Pvt.	*Zebrowsky, Stanley	Pvt.
*Rong, Nick	Pvt.		

COMPANY "C"

*Barrows, Ezra	Pvt.	*Dilley, Joseph W.	Pvt.

COMPANY "D"

*McIntosh, South	Sgt.	†Peterson, John M.	Pvt

2d FIELD SIGNAL BATTALION

COMPANY "A"

§Smith, Charles T.	PFC.

COMPANY "B"

*Cosselin, Alexander	Sgt.	*Hawk, Walter W.	PFC.

COMPANY "C"

†Blythin, Edward E.	Sgt. 1st Cl.	†Glickman, Henry	Cpl.
*Burns, Kenneth K.	Sgt.	*Hackett, Fred Ellery	Pvt.
*Byrne, Robert L.	Cpl.	†Hadfield, Joseph Edward	PFC.
†Doyle, Arthur L.	PFC.	§Hale, Cas C.	Sgt. 1st Cl.

2d FIELD SIGNAL BATTALION (Contd.)

COMPANY "C" (Contd.)

Name	Rank	Name	Rank
†Ivens, John W.	PFC.	*Sullivan, Cecil R.	Cpl.
†Linton, Charles L.	Pvt.	*Thomas, Clyde	Cpl.
*Lodden, Adolph R.	PFC.	†Thomas, Morris H.	PFC.
*Ludinghouse, Lester R.	PFC.	*Van Fossen, William Miller	Pvt.
†Nudd, Ben	Pvt.	§Weeks, Verne D.	PFC.
†Shone, Harry H.	Cpl.	†Zimmer, George W.	PFC.
*Stephenson, Claude A.	Sgt. 1st Cl.		

HEADQUARTERS TRAIN, 1st DIVISION

1st and 2d MILITARY POLICE COMPANIES

§Auckerman, Clarence A.	PFC.	*Maklo, Michael	Pvt.
§Compton, Robert F.	PFC.	*Murphy, John B.	Cpl.
§Huszar, Anthony L.	Pvt.	*Palmer, Edward R.	Sgt.
§Jardine, Archie T.	Pvt.	§Sams, Carl	Sdlr.
†Leach, Roy D.	PFC.	†Schulkin, David	Pvt.
§Lowery, Edward	Cp.	§Spratt, Grover K.	PFC.

AMMUNITION TRAIN

FIELD AND STAFF

§Tomlinson, Edward G. — 1st Lt.

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

§Belsner, Fred	Pvt.	*Sima, Rudolph	Pvt.
§Hodges, George Dewey	PFC.	†Stankiewich, Stephen	Cook

MEDICAL DETACHMENT

*Cook, Arthur S. — Pvt.

1st MOBILE VETERINARY SECTION

§Cady, Leslie Charles — Pvt.

COMPANY "A"

*Campbell, Glen H.	Pvt.	§Murphy, Leo D.	Pvt.
§Drake, Francis J.	Pvt.	†Nolfi, Roger J.	Pvt.
†Haimen, Adam	Pvt.	§Sevey, Charles Paul	Wag.
§Moore, Homer	Pvt.		

COMPANY "B"

*Garrett, Alexander P.	Pvt.	†Pettis, Elijah F.	Sgt.
†Hughes, Eugene M.	Cpl.	§Shea, James	Pvt.
§McClusky, Byron V.	Pvt.		

AMMUNITION TRAIN (Contd.)

COMPANY "C"

Name	Rank	Name	Rank
†Cody, George	Pvt.	†Oliszwski, William J.	Pvt.
§Hendricks, John	Pvt.	§Rosenberg, Louis	Pvt.
†McDonald, Jacob	Wag.		

COMPANY "D"

§Sponsky, Bernard M. ..... PFC. §White, John E. ..... Pvt

COMPANY "E"

†Baker, John A. ..... Pvt. §Zerby, Aleck B. ..... Pvt.

COMPANY "F"

†Widener, William G. ..... Cpl.

COMPANY "G"

†Civis, Frank ..... Wag. §Johnson, John ..... Pvt

1st SUPPLY TRAIN

COMPANY "A"

§Brattvet, Ole S. ..... Pvt. §Green, Melvin ..... PFC.
§Buell, Charles J., Jr. ..... Cpl. §Hart, Lawrence A. ..... Cpl.
§Gass, Charles E. ..... Cpl. §Wensel, Verley ..... PFC.

COMPANY "D"

§Curtright, Russell E. ..... Pvt. §Macy, Wiley Jefferson ..... PFC.
†Kellogg, Fred Dewit ..... PFC.

COMPANY "E"

§Anderson, Daniel F. ..... Cpl.

COMPANY "F"

§Robertson, Ralph E. ..... Sgt.

1st ENGINEERS

FIELD AND STAFF

§Lampert, James G. B. ..... Lt. Col. §Bertman, Myron ..... Capt.
§Kimble, Edwin Richardson ..... Maj. §Preston, Archibald E. ..... Capt.
*Wills, John Howard ..... Maj.

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

*Perkins, Bryon h. ..... Pvt. †Wray, Royal M. ..... Sgt.
§Ryan, John H. ..... Pvt.

TRAIN

§Swanson, James W. ..... Wag.

1st ENGINEERS (Contd.)

MEDICAL DETACHMENT

Name	Rank	Name	Rank
§Churchill, Vernon Kendall	PFC.	*Dollard, William B.	PFC.

COMPANY "A"

*Hanf, Frank S.	2d Lt.	*Haremza, Leo	Pvt.
†Auer, Walter	PFC.	*Harper, Richard J. S.	PFC.
*Ballard, Blackburn W.	Cpl.	§Hartford, Cecil A.	Pvt.
†Bond, Pearley J.	Pvt.	†Hokanson, John	Pvt.
†Brown, Edward J.	Cpl.	*Law, Lawrence C.	Pvt.
*Colyer, Wilbur E.	Sgt.	§Marshall, Leroy F.	Sgt.
*Coughlin, Michael J.	Pvt.	§Martin, Thomas P.	Pvt.
†Dalrymple, Theron E.	Sgt. 1st Cl.	†Peters, John Joe	Pvt.
*Day, Ruel W.	Pvt.	*Phenning, William A.	PFC.
*Elwell, Donald	Pvt.	†Schubert, Joseph	H.S.
†Greifzu, William C.	Cpl.		

COMPANY "B"

*Beach, Egbert W.	2d Lt.	*Ivell, Harry B.	Cpl.
*Aukerman, Oliver F.	PFC.	*Koon, Carter R.	PFC.
†Bergvist, Seth J.	Pvt.	†McDevipp, John A.	Pvt.
†Blaszak, Walter	PFC.	†Mihaljevich, Adam	Pvt.
†Broughton, William	Pvt.	*Rivers, Clarence	Cpl.
†Bush, Harry	Cpl.	*Robinson, Harry G., Jr.	Pvt.
*Creh, Edward C.	Pvt.	*Schramkowski, John A.	Pvt.
*Eryavich, Joseph F.	Pvt.	*Sisak, Casper T.	Pvt.
*Frost, Jay C.	PFC.	*Stephens, Clare S.	Pvt.
*Geist, Harry I.	Cpl.	*Tracy, James F.	Sgt.
*Green, Elroy	Pvt.	†Wilson, Earnest A.	Pvt.
*Hon, Paul L.	Sgt.	*Wilson, Harry M.	Cpl.
†Hornly, William H.	PFC.		

COMPANY "C"

*Bourland, William F.	Capt.	*Hilliard, Bert A.	Pvt.
*Buckwalter, Harris D.	Capt.	*Kiah, Martin J.	Cpl.
*Trowbridge, Carl B.	1st Lt.	*Kodis, John	Pvt.
*Blake, James A.	Pvt.	†Kupp, Clarence L.	Sgt.
†Bland, William H.	Sgt.	†Miller, Bryan	Pvt.
§Cassels, George H.	Pvt.	*Pearce, Zeno	PFC.
*Clark, Gailey	PFC.	*Perry, Bailey H.	Pvt.
†Curtis, Rufus C.	Sgt. 1st Cl.	*Raoskowski, John	Pvt.
†Daly, William T.	Pvt.	*Reardon, Stephen	Pvt.
*Davie, Harold A.	PFC.	†Rolls, Guy Ellis	Pvt.
*Frodsham, Frank	Pvt.	*Sherman, Charles	PFC.
*Gallagher, John M.	Cpl.	*Stephane, Dometrius	Sgt.
†Harman, William L.	Cpl.		

COMPANY "D"

*Crawford, Boyd S.	1st Lt.	*Kendall, Oliver J.	1st Lt.
*Jones, Hamlet P.	1st Lt.	*Davidson, John M.	PFC.

1st ENGINEERS (Contd.)

COMPANY "D" (Contd.)

Name	Rank	Name	Rank
*Loftis, William R.	Pvt.	†Ross, George W.	Pvt.
*MacDougall, Albert	PFC.	*Steinman, Charles L.	Pvt.
*Miller, Daniel S.	PFC.	*Thoete, Carl G.	Sgt.
*Patterson, Beaenx	PFC.	*Walsh, Martin	Pvt.
*Patterson, James H.	Pvt.		

COMPANY "E"

†Bruskin, Julius	Cpl.	*Hogarth, Francis W.	Cpl.
§Collins, John	Sgt.	*Odis, William	Pvt.
*Cormier, Clifford	Cpl.	*Pallatta, Fred	Pvt.
*Cronk, Ceylon G.	Sgt. 1st Cl.	*Springer, Frank	Pvt.
§Flannery, Edward J.	PFC.	*Yeomans, Daniel S.	Wag.

COMPANY "F"

†Batchelder, Raymond	Pvt.	†Hall, William B.	Pvt.
*Broshanso, Harry	Pvt.	*Higby, Francis	Pvt.
*Burns, Michael F.	Pvt.	*Slater, John E.	Cpl.
*Clark, Joseph	Pvt.	§Tracy, James A.	Pvt.
*Cottrell, Jesse J.	Pvt.	†Waller, Albert H.	PFC.
*Garrison, George E.	Pvt.	*Weldon, James W.	Cpl.
*Gourley, William T.	Pvt.		

1st SANITARY TRAIN

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT

†Tolford, Van R. Pvt.

AMBULANCE COMPANY No. 2

*Burrows, Melvin	Pvt.	*Packard, William	Pvt.
†Curry, Crawford M.	Cpl.	§Stone, Charley A.	Pvt.
*Dolan, Bernard J.	PFC.	†Varney, Armand Frederick	Pvt.
§Luckett, William C.	Pvt.	§Windsor, Ernest R.	Pvt.

AMBULANCE COMPANY No. 3

†Crane, Harry L.	Wag.	†Smith, Roy Wayland	Cook
*Graham, Mount	Pvt.	*Stoepler, John W.	PFC.
*Hoover, Floyd C.	Cook	*Thomas, Daniel W.	Pvt.
§McNamara, Michael J.	PFC.	†Wherry, John W., Jr.	Wag.
†Sharpe, Fred William	Pvt.	†Wilkes, Milton	Cook

AMBULANCE COMPANY No. 12

*Griffith, Oscar C.	PFC.	*Mikeska, John	PFC.
*Holler, Harry	PFC.	*Showers, Guy W.	PFC.
*Jones, Aubry C.	Cpl.		

1st SANITARY TRAIN (Contd.)

AMBULANCE COMPANY No. 13

Name	Rank	Name	Rank
*Albrecht, Charles W.	PFC.	*Smith, Joe W.	Pvt.
*Hoy, Harley	Pvt.	†Strouse, W. L.	Wag.
§Jones, Earl M.	Cpl.	†Vautrain, Alexander E.	PFC.
†Kauppi, Timothy	Pvt.	†Walker, Bert H.	Cpl.
§Law, Flavel E.	Pvt.	*White, Thomas A.	Pvt.
§Sisters, Earl C.	PFC.		

FIELD HOSPITAL No. 2

*Mullinix, Ora A. ..... PFC.

FIELD HOSPITAL No. 3

§Potter, Leonard W. ..... Cook

FIELD HOSPITAL No. 12

§Gayden, Hugh D. ..... 1st Lt.
§O'Kell, Elmo E. ..... Sgt. 1st Cl.
§Sanders, William J. ..... Pvt.

FIELD HOSPITAL No. 13

§Willson, Arthur E. ..... Wag.
§Young, Glenn ..... PFC.

BAKERY AND LAUNDRY UNITS

BAKERY COMPANY

§Dorn, James ..... Sgt.
§Parker, Mack L. ..... PFC.

LAUNDRY No. 316

*Rachow, Harrison F. ..... Pvt.
*Thomas, Earl A. ..... Pvt.
*Wall, George E. ..... Pvt.

RECAPITULATION

Officers		Men	
Killed	154	Killed	3,588
Died of Wounds	50	Died of Wounds	1,172
Wounded	463	Wounded	16,395
Missing	0	Missing	170
Prisoners	0	Prisoners	124
Died of Disease	14	Died of Disease	414
Total	681		21,863
Total Deaths, other causes Officers and men	428	Total Battle Deaths:	
		Officers	204
		Men	4,760
		Total	4,964

Total Deaths in the Division 5,516

Note: The above includes prisoners, as all the records show all prisoners as prisoner died.

Total casualties in the Division { Officers ..... 681; Men 21,987

Total 22,668

LIST OF CASUALTIES, FIRST DIVISION, U. S. ARMY WORLD WAR, 1917–1918

SOMMERVILLER

	Killed	Died of Wounds	Wounded	Missing	Prisoners
Officers	0	0	0	0	0
Men	32	4	35	0	0

ANSAUVILLE

Officers	5	1	18	0	0
Men	109	28	381	0	11

CANTIGNY

Officers	45	11	84	0	0
Men	701	257	3,614	6	5

SAIZERAIS

Officers	0	2	1	0	0
Men	5	9	31	0	0

SOISSONS

Officers	60	16	155	0	0
Men	1,299	338	5,378	94	36

ST. MIHIEL

Officers	2	0	10	0	0
Men	65	27	411	5	5

MEUSE-ARGONNE

Officers	42	16	176	0	0
Men	1,189	410	5,746	59	33

MOUZON

Officers	0	0	5	0	0
Men	48	5	222	0	4

SEDAN

Officers	0	2	7	0	0
Men	53	22	404	4	15

SECTOR UNKNOWN

Officers	0	2	7	0	0
Men	87	72	173	2	15

PART III

COMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST DIVISION

COMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST DIVISION

A TRIBUTE TO THE FIRST AMERICANS KILLED ON THE SOIL OF FRANCE

November 3, 1917

The death of this humble corporal and these privates appeals to us with unwonted grandeur. We will, therefore, ask that the mortal remains of these young men be left here, be left to us forever. We will inscribe on their tombs, "Here lie the first soldiers of the United States to fall on the fields of France for justice and liberty." The passer-by will stop and uncover his head. The travelers of France, of the Allied countries, of America, the men of heart, who will come to visit our battlefields of Lorraine, will go out of their way to come here to bring to these graves the tribute of their respect and gratitude. Corporal Gresham, Private Enright and Private Hay, in the name of France, I thank you.

General Bordeaux.

"COURAGE, DASH, AND VICTORY IS FIRST DIVISION'S RECORD"

Story of American Regulars who led the way to France and whose casualties of all kinds reached 23,974, including 715 officers.

By Major General A. W. Greeley
(United States Army, Retired)

There is no Division of the American Expeditionary Forces that has failed to display in the face of the enemy the qualities of courage, discipline and efficiency which are acknowledged attributes of the American Army. It is natural and commendable that war correspondents and local newspapers should loudly proclaim the achievements of the military organizations identified with and formed in their own communities. It would be an injustice to the rank and file of our citizen soldiery if their own sections failed to display pride especially in the combat divisions. Thus New England honors the 26th Division, New York the 27th and 77th, Pennsylvania the 28th, Michigan and Wisconsin the 32d, Kansas and Missouri the 35th, Ohio the 37th, and the Pacific States the 91st, to mention those of greater losses.

It should be borne in mind, however, that certain organizations are entitled to general recognition for their soldierly merits as they present to the world, by the men of their ranks, a thoroughly homogeneous Army, gathered from all sections and all races, of our composite nation. These

are the troops of the so-called Regular Army, whose ranks are filled, almost to a man, by volunteers, for service only in the great war. It is not generally known that the war casualties of these organizations—battle and disease—have depleted their ranks from 25 to 100 per cent of their original personnel. These vast gaps have been filled by draft from the replacement divisions of selected men, thus making the Regulars truly national organizations.

That the public may appreciate the fibre and metal of these representative troops formed by such a national consolidation it appears desirable and of timely interest that the achievements of a typical Regular Division should be briefly if somewhat inadequately described. For this purpose the First Division is selected, not that its bravery is superior, its discipline better or its morale higher than marked the others, but, it was the first division to reach France, first to serve in trench warfare, first to fire a hostile shell, first to lose a man, first to capture a prisoner, first to repel a German raid, first to man any independent sector, and first to capture a town (Cantigny) and hold it against all counter-attacks.—Extract from *New York Times* of February 9, 1919.

SOMERVILLER SECTOR

The First Division entered the Somerviller Sector in Lorraine between October 21 and November 20, 1917.

Battalions of Infantry and Artillery were grouped with corresponding units of the 18th French Division for instruction in the methods of occupying and holding a sector.

It so happened that the 2d Battalion of the 16th Infantry was raided by the enemy the first night of its entry into the sector. During this raid the Division sustained its first casualties.

During the occupation of this sector the total casualties amounted to:

Killed—13 men;
Wounded—1 officer, 18 men;
Prisoners—11 men;
Total—1 officer, 42 men.

General Order
No. 67

Headquarters First Division,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, November 23, 1917.

1. The troops of the First Division have completed their first tour of duty at the front. The casualties have been few as was expected in a quiet sector; fourteen killed, thirty-four wounded and eleven captured by the enemy. But the many discomforts, inconveniences and trials always incident to service at the front have been faced in a fine, uncomplaining spirit which speaks well for the soldierly qualities of the men. The Divi-

sion Commander wishes to congratulate the soldiers of the Division upon their excellent conduct and cheerful demeanor during the past month at the front and particularly during the long, hard weeks of preliminary training in the cold and mud. He believes there are few occasions in the past where American soldiers have worked as hard and have endured as cheerfully so many discomforts and difficulties as have the men of this Division since landing in France.

2. We are now starting on the final period of training. Weather conditions will make it a peculiarly hard and trying one. The Division Commander feels that he can depend on every individual soldier to meet this situation with the same fortitude and resolution that he has heretofore displayed and to do his utmost to bring to a successful and speedy conclusion the preparation of this command to take its place, as a unit, in the first line in a manner to reflect credit and honor upon our country.

WM. L. SIBERT,
Major General, U. S. A., Commanding.

ANSAUVILLE SECTOR

The First Division relieved the First Moroccan Division on January 15, 1918, in the Ansauville Sector, north of Toul. This sector covered a front of seven and a half kilometers.

A raid was made by the enemy against the Third Battalion of the 18th Infantry on March 1, 1918. On March 11th the Division made two raids against the enemy.

The Division was relieved between April 3 and 5, 1918, by the 26th American Division.

During its tour in the Ansauville Sector the Division captured ten prisoners.

Its casualties amounted to:

Killed—6 officers, 103 men;
Wounded—31 officers, 398 men;
Missing—1 officer, 3 men;
Total—38 officers, 504 men.

1st Army.
32d Army Corps.
Staff
3d Bureau.
1030/3

Headquarters, March 2, 1918.

General Order No. 119

On the 1st of March, at daybreak, the enemy pulverized the first-line trenches and dug-outs occupied by the right of the 18th American Regiment

with a heavy fire of minnenwerfers and 210's. They then attacked in 6 columns under the protection of a rolling barrage.

All instructions which had been given had been faithfully carried out. The Americans withdrew to the edge of the zone under fire—then delivered a strong counter-attack.

The Boche realized the force of the American blow; he retreated to his position, leaving on the spot 15 dead (of which 2 were officers) and 4 prisoners.

The troops of the 32d Army Corps, proud to be fighting by the side of the generous Sons of the Great Republic who have hastened to support France and with her to save the freedom of the world, will understand by this example of superb courage and coolness the full meaning of the promises made by the entry into the conflict of their new brothers-in-arms.

The general commanding the 32d Army Corps heartily congratulates the First American Division and in particular the 3d Battalion of the 18th Infantry as well as the American Artillery whose precise and opportune action contributed to the success.

PASSAGA,
The General Commanding the 32d Army Corps.

Headquarters, First Division,
American Expeditionary Forces.
France, March 11, 1918.

From: Division Commander.
To: General C. P. Summerall, Commanding 1st Artillery Brigade.
Subject: Action of Artillery Brigade in Remières and Richecourt Raids, March 11, 1918.

I wish to express to you and to the officers and men of your command my appreciation of the efficiency of your work in the raids just completed.

The accuracy and effectiveness of the fire of your guns has enabled the raiding detachments to perform their missions without interference by the enemy and without the loss of a man, and has undoubtedly inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in addition to destroying his fortifications. The Infantry has been inspired with a great confidence by the assurance of instant and effective support by the artillery.

Please communicate my congratulations to your command.

[Signed]: ROBERT L. BULLARD,
Major General, N. A.

Armée
2d Corps D'Armée Coloniale.
10th Division Coloniale.
Secteur Postal 167.
3d Bureau.

Au Q.F., 21 Mars 1918.

Le Général de Division, Marchand.
Commandant la 10th Division Coloniale.

Commanding General of the First Division:

General Marchand, Commandant of the 10th D.I.C. very warmly thanks the Artillery of the First Division, American E.F. for the help that it gave on the morning of March 20th against the raid launched by the enemy east of Apremont.

The American Artillery opened its fire with a rapidity that is worthy of praise and which is proof of its vigilance and a warrant of its excellent training and instruction.

A few days ago our artillery had the honor and pride to work for the First Division. Yesterday the American Artillery honored us with its work. The voice of our guns, American and French, has sealed in both ways the pact of union and confidence that is in all of our Allies' and soldiers' hearts.

[Signed]: MARCHAND.

32e Corps d'Armée
État-Major.
3e Bureau.

Q.G. le 4 Avril, 1918.

Ordre Général No. 123

Au moment ou la 1re Division Americaine part pour la bataille, les officiers, sous-officiers et les soldats du 32e Corps d'Armée saluent les frères d'Armes dont ils ont admiré le bravoure.

Ils les felicitent d'avoir à ecrire dans la bataille des Nations la première page de l'Histoire des fils de la grande République venant lutter sur le sol de France pour le triomphe de la Liberté.

Cette page sera glorieuse.

(Signé): PASSAGA.
Le Général Commandant le 32e C.A.

32e Corps d'Armée.
État-Major.
3e Bureau.

Q.G., le 4 Avril, 1918.

Ordre Général No. 123

As the First American Division leaves for battle, the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the 32d Army Corps salute their brothers in arms, whose bravery they have admired.

They congratulate them on being privileged to write in the battle of Nations, the first page in the history of the sons of the great Republic coming to fight on the soil of France for the triumph of Liberty.

This page will be glorious.

[Signed]: PASSAGA,
Commanding General
32d Army Corps.

General Orders
No. 16

Headquarters First Division,
American Expeditionary Forces.
France, April 2, 1918.

1. The Commanding General of the 32d French Army Corps has expressed in orders his approbation of the conduct of the Division while in this sector.

2. The character of the service which the Division is now about to undertake, however, demands enforcement of a stricter discipline and the maintenance of a higher standard of efficiency than any heretofore required of us.

3. From now on troops of this command will be held at all times to the strictest observation of that rigid discipline, in camp and upon the march, which is essential to their maximum efficiency on the day of battle.

4. This order will be read by all organization commanders to the men of their commands.

By command of Major General Bullard.
CAMPBELL KING,
Chief of Staff.

MONTDIDIER

(Cantigny Sector)

The First Division occupied a sector five kilometers south of Montdidier from April 25, 1918, to July 8, 1918.

The first American offensive was made by the Division against Cantigny.

Casualties in this sector amounted to:

Killed—58 officers, 983 men;
Wounded—178 officers, 4578 men;
Prisoners—2 men;
Missing—2 officers, 30 men;
Total—238 officers, 5593 men.

CANTIGNY

Memorandum
No. 80

Headquarters First Division,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, June 2, 1918.

The recent operations taken against Cantigny and the immediate hostile reaction therefrom may be considered as now concluded. Future activity which may develop in that direction will initiate a new phase. The German attack in front of this Division upon the day preceding the beginning of the Cantigny operation is so closely allied with that operation and the preparation thereto that it may be considered as one of the incidents therewith.

The Division Commander desires at this time to publish to the officers and men of this command his appreciation of the gallantry and steadiness of the troops who took part in these affairs, either as direct participants or in support thereof.

The moral effects, to flow from this proof of reliability in battle of the American soldiers, far outweighs the direct military importance of the actions themselves.

The Division Commander is glad to feel that the conduct of the officers and men of the Division on these two occasions justifies the high standard that our people expect of the American soldiers who are destined to take part in this great struggle.

By command of Major General Bullard.

CAMPBELL KING,
Chief of Staff.

Memorandum
No. 84

Headquarters First Division,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, June 3, 1918.

The following letter from the Corps Commander is published for the information of all concerned:

"The Corps Commander desires to express his gratification over the recent successful operations of the First Division and to congratulate your officers and soldiers for their ability to uphold the best traditions of the Army of the United States. Their intrepidity and spirit augur well for the successful accomplishment of the mission of the A.E.F."

By command of Major General Bullard.

H. K. LOUGHRY,
Major, F.A., Division Adjutant.

G-3
535

Headquarters First Division,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, June 13, 1918.

From: Commanding General.
To: Commander-in-Chief, A.E.F.
Subject: Commendation of organizations participating in Cantigny Operation.

1. On the morning of May 28th, the 28th Infantry moved forward and captured the village of Cantigny and established its new lines well beyond the town. From noon of that day until 72 hours later it withstood a series of enemy counter-attacks and a violent bombardment by enemy artillery of heavy caliber. Heave losses were suffered, as high as 50 per cent in some organizations.

The 2d and 3d Battalions, 18th Infantry, supported the attack by sending companies into Cantigny through heavy barrage fire to carry up ammunition and water; and took over portions of the captured line, relieving companies of the 28th Infantry which had suffered most heavily. These troops sustained heavy losses.

The 1st Bn., 26th Infantry, which held the front south and adjacent to the 28th Infantry repulsed two counter-attacks and endured a violent artillery bombardment, including gas, throughout the operations, suffering heavy losses.

Co. D, 1st Regiment of Engineers, participated with the 28th Infantry in the attack and subsequent holding of the line and sustained heavy losses.

2. All the foregoing organizations displayed a gallant spirit and a capacity for enduring, unflinchingly, heavy losses which command our highest admiration and argue well for future success of the American Army.

Therefore I recommend that the

28th Infantry
2d Battalion, 18th Infantry
3d Battalion, 18th Infantry
1st Battalion, 26th Infantry
Co. D, 1st Regiment of Engineers

be accorded suitable official recognition for the honorable part they bore in the capture of Cantigny.

R. L. Bullard,
Major General, N. A.

General Order
No. 24.

Headquarters, First Division,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, June 3, 1918.

The following has been received by the Division Commander from the Commander-in-Chief and is published for the information of all concerned:

"Please accept my hearty congratulations upon the marked success of the attack made by your Division this morning upon Cantigny. Extend to all concerned my warm appreciation of the splendid spirit displayed and the well-ordered fashion in which the details of the plan were carried out. This engagement, though relatively small, marks a distinct step forward in American participation in the war.

"With sincere regards, I remain,
"Very cordially yours,
"JOHN J. PERSHING."

By command of Major General Bullard.
H. K. LOUGHRY,
Major, F. A., Division Adjutant.

The following orders and commendations relate to the work of the Division in the Cantigny Sector:

6e Corps d'Armée.
État-Major. Au G.Q., le 20 Avril 1918.
No. 3543/1.

Ordre Général No. 32

Par ordre du Général commandant le 1re Armée en date du 19 avril courant, la 1re D. I. U. S. est rattachée au 6e Corps à partir de demain 21 avril.

Le 6e Corps est particulièrement fier d'accuellir à ses côtés devant l'ennemi, les troupes de la noble Nation Américaine, et il leur souhaite une cordiale bienvenue.

L'union intime des efforts dans la grande lutte que nous soutenons pour la liberté du Monde est le meilleur gage de la Victoire.

Au moment ou la 1re D. I. U. S. va entrer en ligne, je salue ses drapeaux, qui viennent se deployer sur la terre de France.

GENERAL DUPORT.

6e Corps d'Armée
État-Major Au Q. G. le 20 Avril, 1918.
No. 3543/1.

Ordre Général No. 32.

By an order of the Commanding General of the First Army, dated 19 April, 1918, the First American Division is attached to the 6th Corps, commencing tomorrow 21 April.

The 6th Corps is particularly happy to have beside it in the face of the enemy, the troops of the noble American nation, and wishes them a cordial welcome.

In the intimate unity of our efforts in the great struggle which we are carrying on for the freedom of the world, lies our best chance for Victory.

As the First American Division is entering the lines, I salute its banners, which are unfurled on the soil of France.

GENERAL DUPORT.

10th Army Corps. July 4, 1918.
No. 818 C.

General Order.

The General, Officers and Men of the First Division:

Tomorrow the first elements of your Division will depart from the area of the 10th Army Corps. In four days you will have left us.

I am still deeply impressed by the celebration of your "Independence Day" and by the magnificent show I witnessed this morning in reviewing one of your battalions and saluting the Star Spangled Banner. I wish to express to you the regret that I and all the officers and men of the 10th Army Corps feel at seeing you leave this sector where you have shed your generous blood and earned your first success.

In this sector the French soldiers are called "The Men of Grivesnes," and you, Sons of America, we are happy to call "The Men of Cantigny."

General, Officers and Men of the First Division:

In bidding you farewell I wish you the glorious fortune which your gallantry deserves. As war may bring us together again, I do not say, "Adieu," but "Au revoir."

GENERAL VANDERBURG,
Commanding the 10th Army Corps.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

General Order France, July 9, 1918.
No. 112.

The Commander-in-Chief desires to record in the General Orders of the American Expeditionary Forces his appreciation of the splendid courage, service and sacrifice of the officers and men of the First Division and the Second Division of these Forces during the recent operations in which time these divisions participated and in which the enemy was checked by the resolute defense and counter-offense of the Allied Armies.

These divisions, submitted fully for the first time to all the drastic tests of modern warfare, bore themselves always with fine valor; their co-operation with the brothers-in-arms of the unified command was prompt and efficient and brought from their Allied comrades many expressions of sincere appreciation.

The conduct of these brave men and that of their fallen comrades who made the supreme sacrifice have established a standard of service and prestige which every division of the American Expeditionary Forces will strive to emulate and preserve.

This order will be read to all organizations at the first assembly formation after its receipt.

By Command of General Pershing.

Official:
ROBERT C. DAVIS,
Adjutant General.

JAMES W. MCANDREW,
Chief of Staff.

SOISSONS OFFENSIVE

The First Division, shoulder to shoulder with our Second Division, the First Moroccan Division and the 153d D. I. French, attacked the enemy south of Soissons from July 18 to 23, 1918. The operations were conducted under the 20th French Army Corps of the 10th French Army.

In the five days of fierce fighting we advanced 11 kilometers, capturing 125 officers, 3375 men, 75: 77-mm. and 150-mm. guns, 300 machine guns, 2500 rifles, 50 mortars and large quantities of small arms and ammunition.

Our losses were:

Killed—78 officers, 1548 men;
Wounded—214 officers. 6130 men;
Prisoners—5 men;
Missing—390 men;
Total—292 officers, 8073 men.

The Division was relieved by the 15th (Scottish) Division.

Headquarters, Third Army Corps,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, July 21, 1918.

From: Adjutant, 3d Corps.
To: Commanding General, 1st Division.
Subject: Visit of the Commander-in-Chief.

1. At the close of the third day of heavy fighting our Commander-in-Chief came yesterday to visit the 3d Corps to manifest his intense interest and pride in the achievements of the First and Second Divisions. He directed me to assure the officers and men of these Divisions of his admiration for their soldierly qualities and excellent spirit, and his confidence that through the efforts of such troops the defeat of the enemy is certain.

2. Publish these expressions of the Commander-in-Chief to the officers and men of your Division.

By Command of Major General Bullard.
H. K. LOUGHRY,
Major, F.A., N.A., Adjutant.

General Order
No. 9.

Headquarters, Third Army Corps,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, July 23, 1918.

On the morning of July 18th, after forty-eight hours of exhausting, continuous, almost sleepless movement, the 3d Army Corps joined battle with the enemy. In your great offensive you stood beside the best Veteran French Troops, our Allies, and sustained, nay, did honor to the name American. Our Allies, your commanders, the Army of the United States and the whole nation are proud and will boast of your deeds and the deeds of those brave men, our beloved comrades, who at your side in the last five days have fallen paying the last sacrifice of soldiers. Now and for the future let us resolve that those our Allies and our people shall not trust in us in vain and, in the words of Lincoln, "That these our comrades shall not have died in vain."

By command of Major General Bullard.
A. W. Bjornstad,
Brigadier General, G.S., Chief of Staff.

The following orders and commendations relate to the work of the Division in this battle:

To General Officer Commanding
First American Division.

July 24, 1918.

I would like, on behalf of all ranks of the 15th (Scottish) Division, to express to you personally, to your staff, and to all our comrades in your splendid Division our most sincere thanks for all that has been done to help us in a difficult situation.

During many instances of "taking over" which we have experienced in the war, we have never received such assistance, and that rendered on the most generous scale.

In spite of its magnificent success in the recent fighting, the First American Division must have been feeling the strain of the operations accentuated by heavy casualties, yet, we could discern no symptoms of fatigue when it came to a question of adding to it by making our task easier.

To your Artillery Commander (Colonel Holbrook) and his staff and to the units under his command, our special thanks are due. Without hesitation when you saw our awkward predicament as regards artillery support, the guns of your Division denied themselves relief in order to assist us in an attack. This attack was only partly successful, but the artillery support was entirely so.

Without the help of Colonel Mabee and his establishment of ambulance cars I have no hesitation in saying that at least 400 of our wounded would still be on our hands in this area.

The 15th (Scottish) Division desires me to say that our hope is that we may have opportunity of rendering some slight return to the First American Division for all the latter has done for us, and further that we may yet find ourselves shoulder to shoulder defeating the enemy in what we may hope is the final stage of the war.

H. L. Reed,
Major General,
Commanding, 15th (Scottish) Division.

General Order
No. 38.

Headquarters, First Division,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, July 25, 1918.

The Commanding General wishes to express to the officers and soldiers of this Division his pride in their splendid achievements during the operations of July 18th–23d. Your magnificent courage and unfaltering fortitude have not only won for you individually the admiration of the Allied Armies, but have written a glorious page in the history of that great country which you represent.

For five long days you have maintained a bitter struggle in one of the world's greatest battles and pushed forward in the face of the enemy's most determined resistance. You would not be denied and you have reached the ultimate objective assigned to you in the battle. You have captured for your own share in the fruits of the victory, 3500 prisoners and 66 cannon. No such brilliant success can be obtained without losses, but the injury you have inflicted upon the enemy is many times greater, and today your spirit is unshaken, your courage high, and you are, even now, ready to repeat the lesson you have taught the enemy.

The Commanding General is proud to command such a Division and he expresses to you again the deep gratitude he feels for the splendid soldierly qualities you have so gloriously proven in the unquestioned crucible of the battlefield.

This order will be read to all organizations at the first assembly formation after its receipt.

By command of Major General Summerall,
Campbell King,
Chief of Staff.

A NOTE FROM THE BATTLEFIELD

25/7/18.

My Dear General:

I have written a short official memorandum to you, to endeavor to express our united thanks for all you have done for us.

We are sitting down here. Boche getting very much on the fight. There are many of your poor fellows about and I have given orders that they are all to be reverently and carefully buried by our men *wherever they are found in or out of our area.* We will send you identity discs if we find any. Hope you are having some rest.

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

H. L. Reed.

G.H.Q.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

General Order. France, August 28, 1918.

No. 143.

It fills me with pride to record in General Orders a tribute to the service and achievements of the First and Third Corps, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 26th, 28th, 32d and 42d Divisions of the American Expeditionary Forces.

You came to the battlefield at the crucial hour of the Allied cause. For almost four years the most formidable army the world has as yet seen has pressed its invasion of France, and stood threatening its capital. At no time had that army been more powerful or menacing than when, on July 15th, it struck again to destroy in one great battle the brave men opposed to it and enforce its brutal will upon the world and civilization.

Three days later, in conjunction with our Allies, you counter-attacked. The Allied Armies gained a brilliant victory that marks the turning point of the war. You did more than give our brave Allies the support to which as a nation our faith was pledged. You proved that our altruism, our pacific spirit, our sense of justice have not blunted our virility and our courage. You have shown that American initiative and energy are as fit for the test of war as for the pursuits of peace. You have justly won the unstinted praise of our Allies and the eternal gratitude of our countrymen.

We have paid for our successes with the lives of many of our brave comrades. We shall cherish their memory always and claim for our history and literature their bravery, achievements and sacrifice.

This order will be read to all organizations at the first assembly formation after its receipt.

John J. Pershing,
General, Commander-in-Chief.

Official:

Robert C. Davis,
Adjutant General.

X^e Armée
État-Major
3^e Bureau
No. 862/S

Au Q.G.A., le 30 Juillet 1918.

Ordre Général No. 318

Officiers, Sous-Officiers et Soldats du 3d U.S.A.C.:

Épaule contre épaule avec vos camarades français, vous vous étés jetés dans la bataille de contre-offensive qui a commencé le 18 Juillet.

Vous y avez couru comme à une fête.

Votre élan magnifique a bousculé l'ennemi surpris et votre tenacité indomptable a arrêté le retour offensif de ses divisions fraîches.

Vous vous étés montré les dignes fils de votre grand pays et vous avez fait l'admiration de vos frères d'armes.

91 canons, 7200 prisonniers, un butin immense, 10 kilometres de terrain reconquis, voila votre part dans le trophée de cette victoire.

En outre, vous avez acquis pleinement le sentiment de votre superiorité sur le barbare ennemi du genre humain tout entier, contre lequel luttent les enfants de la Liberté.

L'attaquer, c'est le vaincre.

Camarades américains, je vous suis reconnaissant du sang généreusement versé sur le sol de ma patrie.

Je suis fier de vous avoir commandé en de telles journées et d'avoir combattu avec vous pour la déliverance du monde. M. Mangin.

Ordre Général No. 318

Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers
of the 3d United States Army Corps

Shoulder to shoulder with your French comrades you were thrown into the counter-offensive battle which commenced on the 18th of July.

You rushed into the fight as though to a fête.

Your magnificent courage completely routed a surprised enemy and your indomitable tenacity checked the counter-attacks of his fresh divisions.

You have shown yourselves worthy Sons of your Great Country and you were admired by your brothers in arms.

91 guns, 7200 prisoners, immense booty, 10 kilometers of country reconquered; this is your portion of the spoil of this victory.

Furthermore, you have really felt your superiority over the barbarous enemy of the whole human race, against whom the children of Liberty are striving.

To attack him is to vanquish him.

American comrades! I am grateful to you for the blood so generously spilled on the soil of my Country.

I am proud to have commanded you during such days and to have fought with you for the deliverance of the world.

M. MANGIN.

SAIZERAIS SECTOR

The First Division entered the Saizerais Sector August 7, 1918, relieving the 2d Moroccan Division (French) approximately two kilometers southeast of Pont-à-Mousson. There the strength of the Division was brought to normal.

The 90th Division completed its relief of the Division on the night of August 23d–24th, 1918.

Prisoners captured—6.

Losses: Killed—4 men; Missing—4 men;
Wounded—19 men; Total—27 men.

VIII Armée.
État-Major.
3me Bureau. Ordre Général No. 372.

Á partir du 30 Août 1918, les 1re et 4me C.A.U.S. cessent d'appartenir à la VIII Armée Française.

Au moment de remettre au Général Commandant la 1re Armée Américaine le commandment de la zone de Toul, le Général, Commandant la VIII Armée Française est heureux d'exprimer aux belles Divisions Américaines qui s'y sont succedeés le temoignage de son entière satisfaction pour les brillantes qualités militaires dont elles ont constamment fait preuve sur cette partie du front de la VIII Armée.

Toutes ces Divisions qui ont eu à coeur de defendre leur secteur avec tant d'energie, et dont certaines ont montré un élan irresistible au cours de la recente bataille, assurent à l'Armée Américaine, sous le haut Commandement de son Chef éminent, les plus brillants succes.

le 30 Août 1918.

[Signed]: GENERAL GERARD.

Destinataires: 1ere, 2me, 82me, 89me et 90me, D.I.U.S.

8th Army,
Staff
3d Bureau.

General Order No. 372.

On the 30th of August, the First and Fourth Army Corps, American E. F., will cease to belong to the 8th French Army.

At the time of passing the command of the Toul Sector to the Commanding General, 1st Army, A.E.F., the Commanding General, 8th French

Army, is glad to convey to the gallant American Divisions, who occupied this sector, his best appreciation of the brilliant soldierly qualities which they displayed on this part of the front.

All these Divisions, who put their whole energy in the defense of the sector, and those among them who displayed the most irresistible daring during the last battle, will, under the high command of their distinguished General, secure for the United States Army the most durable fame.

August 30th, 1918.

General Gerard.

ST. MIHIEL OFFENSIVE

The First Division as a part of the First American Army participated in the St. Mihiel Offensive, September 12th–13th, 1918. We advanced fourteen kilometers in nineteen hours. Small elements of the Division advanced nineteen kilometers in thirty-two hours.

Prisoners captured—5 officers, 1190 men.

Material captured—30 : 77-mm. and 150-mm. guns, 50 machine guns, 100 rifles, quantities of small arms ammunition, and 3 locomotives.

Our losses amounted to:

Killed—2 officers, 82 men; Prisoners—1 man;
Wounded—11 officers, 478 men; Total—13 officers, 580 men.
Missing—19 men;

General Orders
No. 6.

Headquarters, Fourth Army Corps.
September 13th, 1918.

1. The Fourth Corps has defeated the enemy and driven him back on the whole Corps front. All objectives were reached ahead of the time prescribed, a large number of prisoners and a considerable amount of booty captured. The rapid advance of the Corps, in conjunction with the action of the elements of the First Army, rendered the St. Mihiel salient untenable to the enemy, who has retreated.

2. The greatest obstacle to the advance was thought to be the enemy's wire, which presented a problem that caused anxiety to all concerned. The Corps Commander desires to express in particular his admiration of the skill shown by the small groups in the advance battalions and their commanders in crossing the hostile wire, and, in general, to express his appreciation of the high spirit and daring shown by the troops, and the rapidity and efficiency with which the operation was conducted.

By command of Major General Dickman:

Steward Heintzelman,
Colonel, General Staff,
Chief of Staff.

Washington, September 14, 1918.

General John J. Pershing,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France.

Accept my warmest congratulations on the brilliant achievements of the Army under your command. The boys have done what we expected of them and done it in the way we most admire. We are deeply proud of them and of their chief. Please convey to all concerned my grateful and affectionate thanks.

[Signed]: Woodrow Wilson.

September 14, 1918.

General Pershing, Headquarters,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France.

All ranks of the British Armies in France welcome with unbounded admiration and pleasure the victory which has attended the initial offensive of the great American Army under your personal command. I beg you to accept and to convey to all ranks my best congratulations and those of all ranks of the British Armies under my command.

[Signed]: Haig.

France, September 14, 1918.

General John J. Pershing,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France.

My dear General, the First American Army, under your command on the first day, has won a magnificent victory by a maneuver as skilfully prepared as it was valiantly acted. I extend to you, as well as to the officers and troops under your command, my warmest compliments.

[Signed]: Marshal Foch.

General Orders
No. 56.

Headquarters, First Division,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, September 16, 1918.

1. The Division Commander desires to express to the officers and men of the Division his appreciation of their gallant conduct in the recent operation against St. Mihiel salient. In spite of formidable wire entanglements, badly broken terrain and most unfavorable weather, the Division went straight to its objectives on schedule time, speedily overcoming the enemy and driving him back in disorder from his strongly organized positions, capturing many prisoners and much valuable war material. Owing to your skill and courage your own losses have been light and you are today

stronger and better prepared than ever to administer another blow to our enemy.

2. As at Soissons, so at St. Mihiel you have gallantly lived up to the best traditions of American manhood and have added another glorious page to the history of our Country. The honor of commanding such a division must ever fill with pride the heart of its commander who can confidently look to it to maintain on future battlefields the splendid record of the past.

C. P. Summerall,
Major General, U.S.A.

General Order
No. 238

General Headquarters,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, December 26, 1918.

It is with soldierly pride that I record in General Orders a tribute to the taking of the St. Mihiel salient by the First Army.

On September 12, 1918, you delivered the first concerted offensive operation of the American Expeditionary Forces upon difficult terrain against this redoubtable position, immovably held for 4 years, which crumpled before your ably executed advance. Within 24 hours after the commencement of the attack the salient had ceased to exist and you were threatening Metz.

Your divisions, which had never been tried in the exacting conditions of major offensive operations, worthily emulated those of more arduous experience and earned their right to participate in the more difficult task to come. Your staff and auxiliary services, which labored so untiringly and so enthusiastically, deserve equal commendation, and we are indebted to the willing co-operation of veteran French divisions and of auxiliary units which the Allied commands put at our disposal.

Not only did you straighten a dangerous salient, capture 16,000 prisoners and 443 guns and liberate 240 square miles of French territory, but you demonstrated the fitness for battle of a unified American Army.

We appreciate the loyal training and effort of the First Army. In the name of our Country, I offer our hearty and unmeasured thanks to these splendid Americans of the 1st, 4th and 5th Corps and of the 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, 26th, 42d, 82d, 89th, and 90th Divisions, which were engaged, and of the 3d, 35th, 78th, 80th and 91st Divisions, which were in reserve.

This order will be read to all organizations at the first assembly formation after its receipt.

John J. Pershing,
General, Commander-in-Chief.

Official:
Robert C. Davis,
Adjutant General.

ARGONNE

General Order
No. 20.

Headquarters First Army,
American Expeditionary Forces,
September 28, 1918.

1. The Allied troops are now engaged all along the Western Front in the largest combined movement of the war. It is of extreme importance that the 1st American Army drive forward with all possible force.

There is evidence that the enemy is retiring from our own front.

Our success must be followed up with the utmost energy, and pursuit continued to bring about the confusion and demoralization, and to prevent the enemy from forming his shattered forces.

I am counting on the splendid spirit, dash and courage of our Army to overcome all opposition. Our country expects nothing else.

JOHN J. PERSHING,
General, Commanding First Army.

Official:
JOSEPH F. BARNES,
Adjutant General.

Advanced Headquarters, First Army Corps,
October 7, 1918.

From: Chief of Staff, 1st Army Corps, U.S.
To: Commanding General, 1st Division.
Subject: Commendation.

1. Under telephonic orders received from 1st Army Headquarters, your command passes temporarily today to the 5th Corps.

2. The Corps Commander directs me to inform you that the work accomplished by your command has come up to the highest expectations and is up to the standard which has long ago been set and always maintained by the Pioneer Division of the American Expeditionary Forces.

By command of Major General Liggett.
MALIN CRAIG,
Chief of Staff.

Headquarters, First Division,
American Expeditionary Forces,
October 10, 1918.

GERMANY'S TRIBUTE TO THE FIRST DIVISION

Today a captured Colonel of the German Army arrived at our Division cage. He was cold, hungry and broken in spirit. After four years of severe fighting and constant service in his army, he was taken prisoner by the troops of the victorious First Division.

The following is the substance of his remarks:

"I received orders to hold my ground at all costs. The American barrage advanced toward my position and the work of your artillery was marvelous. The barrage was so dense that it was impossible for us to move out of our dug-outs. Following the barrage closely was the Infantry of the First Division. I saw them forge ahead and I knew that all was lost. All night I remained in my dug-out hoping vainly that something would happen which would permit me to rejoin my army. This morning your troops found me and here I am, after four years of fighting, your prisoner.

"Yesterday I knew that the First Division was opposite us and I knew that we would have to fight our hardest battle of the war. The First Division is wonderful and the German Army knows it. We did not believe that within five years the Americans could develop a division like the First. The work of its Infantry and Artillery is worthy of the best armies of the world."

The above tribute to the First Division comes from one of Germany's seasoned field officers. It is with great pleasure that we learn that even our enemies recognize the courage, valor and efficiency of our troops. The work done by the First Division during the past few days will go down in history as one of the most memorable events which will live in the hearts of the American people in the generations to come.

Every member of this command well deserves the enthusiastic congratulations from, and the high respect in which it is held by, our comrades in arms and by the entire American nation.

The above will be published to every member of this command.

By command of Major General Summerall.

THOS. R. GOWENLOCK,
Captain, Infantry, U.S.A.,
A. C. of S., G-2.

FIRST DIVISION'S WORK IN THE ARGONNE OFFENSIVE

Described by Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Palmer

In *Collier's Weekly* for March 29, 1919, occurs the second instalment of a story by Lieut. Colonel Frederick Palmer, during the war attached to the Intelligence Section of the General Staff at General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, and during the past 25 years probably the best known war correspondent in the world. His story deals with the second phase of the Meuse-Argonne offensive, and contains an account of the part played by the First Division in that battle.

EXTRACT

"The First was given the place of honor in the general attack of October 4th, and a place of honor in the Argonne battle was to be costly though glorious.

"Since my return home I have been asked if Belleau Woods was our most brilliant action. One answers: Brilliant in what respect? In battle efficiency? In courage? For at the front we thought of divisions only in the terms of efficiency. . . I should place in even higher esteem than Belleau Woods the drive of the First and Second Divisions toward Soissons in July and possibly still higher that drive which the First was now to make. We had a dozen Belleau Woods in the Argonne.

"The First was a regular division, the pioneer of our divisions in France, the longest trained, but it was not regular in the old sense, being better than regular in my mind, as we have understood the word regular in the past. Many of its young officers were out of the training camps, and the men who had filled the gaps in the ranks had come from the volunteers or the draft in all parts of the country. It was amazing how soon that divisional machine made a recruit a regular.

"I think that possibly when the First Division went into the Argonne battle it was the most efficient American division that ever wore shoe leather. And Summerall in command. He had led the First in the drive toward Soissons. He is a leader compounded of all kinds of fighting qualities, a crusader and a calculating tactician, who, some say, can be as gentle as the sweetest natured chaplain, while others say that he is nothing but brimstone and ruthless determination. The First with Summerall in command. We knew it would go through. It had always gone through. This was the part cast for the First in the A.E.F. We knew it would not attack in too great density, for that is not being mean and nasty to your enemy. Its battalion commanders would not hesitate in an emergency, and its veteran gunners would roll barrages of fire accurately and steadily in front of the infantry. Where strong points resisted the artillery would be prompt with its blast of destruction to clear the way. 'As per schedule' begins the account of this operation—the coldest prose I have ever read for as hot a piece of work as I have ever seen.

"The Germans had a hot reception for the First, but the First expected this. It was due on those heights unless the Germans forgot the art of war. Four new divisions were identified on the First's front on the first day's attack.

"Constantly, undaunted by casualties, the Division kept plowing ahead, blasting the enemy's counter-attacks before he could bring enough troops to bear, keeping the initiative in its own hands. There were delays from scorching machine gun fire down the roads and ravines, on the slopes of Hill 240, from gas and shell as well as machine gun fire, delays before machine gun fastnesses that would have baffled inexperienced hands, but no prolonged repulses.

"For eight days altogether, the First was fighting steadily, not taking bites but in determined persistent action. . . . When the First came out its losses were over 9000 in killed and wounded. Half of its infantry was out

of action. It had paid the price, but it was the price of a vital success. . . . . not only the First but the other divisions which fought through the machine gun nests and underbrush were capable of deeds which make Lookout Mountain appear somewhat less of a battle by comparison than some of us think it was. The First had relieved the pressure on the 77th Division, thus helping to extricate the 'Lost Battalion,' and opened the door, closed by cross-fire, for the 28th Division, somewhat beleaguered, but now pressing forward on the other side of the Aire Valley at the forest's edge, to repay the First in kind by helping to relieve it of fire from across the valley. . . ."

General Orders
No. 66.

Headquarters, First Division,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, October 11, 1918.

1. Pursuant to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, the undersigned relinquishes command of the First Division to assume command of the Fifth Army Corps.

2. It is with the feelings of the most profound regret and with a sense of great personal loss that the honor which has come to me in the command of this Division must be interrupted for service in other fields of usefulness. To the officers and enlisted men of the First Division, I extend the most profound gratitude for the loyalty and devotion with which they have answered every call to duty during the great campaigns in which we have participated together. Throughout its service the First Division has been a model not only to the troops of our own land but to the Armies of the world. They have met and defeated the flower of the great Prussian Army, and in every case where duty has called them they have shown themselves worthy of the finest traditions of our great Country and of the Armies that have made its history brilliant. The achievements of the First Division will form one of the most glorious pages in the annals of our nation. Throughout their lives, those who formed a part of it will associate with pride their participation in its campaigns, and the highest honor that their posterity can enjoy will be that of having an ancestor who shared in the winning of its triumphs.

I have a feeling of certainty that the traditions of this Division will be preserved by all who come after us and that its future will bring even greater victories than those that have distinguished its past. My interest will be continuous and it will be my earnest and constant hope that its successes will contribute in the future as they have in the past to the restoration of the world-peace, and to the maintenance of the lofty ideals for which our country has entered the war.

C. P. Summerall,
Major General, U.S.A.,
Commanding.

The following letter was received from the Commanding General of the Fifth Army Corps:

Headquarters, Fifth Army Corps,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, 30 October, 1918.

From: Commanding General, Fifth Army Corps.
To: Commanding General, 1st Field Artillery Brigade. (Through Commanding General First Division.)
Subject: Commendation.

1. I desire to commend most earnestly the officers and men of the 1st Field Artillery Brigade for the conspicuous devotion to duty, the fine morale exhibited by them and the great assistance that the Brigade has rendered to the Corps during the operations that have been in progress since the relief of the First Division.

2. On account of the need for artillery, this Brigade was retained actively in the Corps front during the period that it was necessary to relieve the rest of the First Division for rest, recruitment and training. In spite of the fact that the personnel of the 1st Field Artillery Brigade had been without rest during that time, they have rendered services of the highest value and have exhibited a self-sacrificing devotion to duty which is worthy of the First Division and the best traditions of our service. With such troops our future success is assured.

C. P. Summerall,
Major General, Commanding.

1st Ind.

Hdqrs., 1st Division, France, 31 October, 1918—to Commanding General, 1st Field Artillery Brigade, 1st Division.

It is with profound satisfaction that the Commanding General of the First Division forwards this appreciation of the splendid qualities, technical, moral and material, which have consistently characterized the work of the 1st Field Artillery Brigade during its service in this war.

Frank Parker,
Brigadier General,
Commanding.

LETTER FROM BRIGADIER GENERAL DOUGLAS MacARTHUR, COMMANDING 84TH INFANTRY BRIGADE, 42D DIVISION, TO THE COMMANDING OFFICER, 7TH FIELD ARTILLERY

My dear Colonel Ruggles:

As my brigade passes into divisional reserve and your support passes from it to my successor, I am very anxious to have you know how much I

appreciate the able and constant assistance of your regiment. Its support has been always satisfactory and reassuring and has in every instance been effectively, rapidly and easily obtained. In every special mission my observers have attested the power and accuracy of your regiment's fire, while in my attack on the Côte de Chatillon the violence and force of its support contributed appreciably to the result.

I deplore very much the thought that through my brigade the well-earned relief of your regiment must have been deferred. However, it is only fairness to add that I had no intimation of the return of your command until after that had been effected.

With my best wishes and thanks to your regiment and yourself,

I am,

Very cordially,

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

Headquarters, Second Division (Regular),
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, November 2, 1918.

From: Commanding General, 2d Division.
To: Commanding General, 1st Division.
Subject: Expression of Appreciation for Assistance.

1. The success of the attack of the 2d Division on November 1, 1918, was largely due to the efficient and energetic co-operation of the 1st Field Artillery Brigade, First Division. It is requested that the above-mentioned organization be informed of the high appreciation of the 2d Division of its valuable assistance.

[Signed]: JOHN J. LAJEUNE,
Major General, U.S.M.C.

Rec'd 18 : 30 November 5, 1918.

Memorandum for Commanding Generals,
1st and 5th Corps.

Subject: Message from the Commander-in-Chief.

1. General Pershing desires that the honor of entering Sedan should fall to the First American Army. He has every confidence that the Troops of the 1st Corps, assisted on their right by the 5th Corps, will enable him to realize his desire.

2. In transmitting the foregoing message, your attention is invited to the favorable opportunity now existing for pressing our advance throughout the night. Boundaries will not be considered binding.

By command of LIEUT. GENERAL LIGGETT.

Official:
G. C. MARSHALL, JR.
A. C. of S. G—3.

Headquarters, Fifth Army Corps,
American Expeditionary Forces
France, 10 November, 1918.

From: Commanding General, Fifth Army Corps.
To: Commanding General, First Division.
Subject: Commendation.

Upon the relief of the First Division from service with the Fifth Army Corps, I desire to convey to you and to the officers and soldiers of the Division my profound appreciation of the high standards of the maneuvering and fighting power that exists in the Division, and of the energetic and able manner in which the Division responds to every task entrusted to it.

The First Division was relieved from this Corps on October 10th after a prolonged and desperate battle in which it suffered unusually heavy casualties. It returned to the rear area, was recruited and trained and was again able to take its place in the lines as a first-class combat division on October 30th. As Corps Reserve it followed the operation of this Corps during the advance commenced November 1st, and was placed in line for assault on November 5th. The records show that within 48 hours it marched all night for two nights, fought all day for two days and covered at least 60 kilometers across country and through woods, and for the last 10 kilometers in the face of the enemy. By its vigorous and powerful action it drove the enemy across the river as far as Mouzon and made a dash to the hills south of Sedan where it formed preparatory to an assault on that place.

The Country may well feel proud of such an organization and all officers and soldiers of the First Division may justly cherish the privilege of serving with it during this period of the war.

C. P. Summerall,
Major General, Commanding.

G. H. Q.
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

General Orders France, Nov. 19, 1918.
No. 201.

1. The Commander-in-Chief desires to make record in the General Orders of the American Expeditionary Forces his extreme satisfaction with the conduct of the officers and men of the First Division in its advance west of the Meuse between October 4th and 11th, 1918. During this period the Division gained a distance of 7 kilometers over a country which presented not only remarkable facilities for enemy defense, but also great difficulties of terrain for the operations of our troops.

2. The Division met with resistance from elements of either hostile divisions, most of which were first-class troops and some of which were completely rested. The enemy chose to defend his position to death, and

the fighting was always of the most desperate kind. Throughout the operations the officers and men of the Division displayed the highest type of courage, fortitude and self-sacrificing devotion to duty. In addition to many enemy killed, the Division captured 1407 of the enemy, thirteen 77-mm. field guns, 10 trench mortars, and numerous machine guns and stores.

3. The success of the Division in driving a deep advance into the enemy's territory enabled an assault to be made on the left by the neighboring division against the northeastern portion of the Forest of Argonne and enabled the First Division to advance to the right and outflank th enemy's position in front of the division on that flank.

4. The Commander-in-Chief has noted in this Division a special pride of service and a high state of morale, never broken by hardship nor battle.

5. This order will be read to all organizations at the first assembly formation after its receipt.

By command of General Pershing:
JAMES W. MCANDREW,
Chief of Staff.

Official:
ROBERT C. DAVIS,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

General Order
No. 26.

France, 20 November, 1918.

1. The following citations are announced:

EXTRACT

"The First Division, American E. F. (Brig. General Frank Parker, Commanding), extended the left of the Corps during the advance, after a long and hard march, took up the pursuit of the enemy, marching, fighting day and night with great courage and determination. It added to its already brilliant record by an historical march of two days and nights, arriving on the heights southeast of the city of Sedan."

C. P. SUMMERALL,
Major General, Commanding.

Official:
HARRY C. KAEFRING,
Adjutant General.

G. H. Q.
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,

General Orders
No. 232.

France, December 19, 1918.

It is with a sense of gratitude for its splendid accomplishments which will live through all history, that I record in General Orders a tribute to the victory of the First Army in the Meuse-Argonne battle.

Tested and strengthened by the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient, for more than six weeks you battered against the pivot of the enemy line on the Western Front. It was a position of imposing natural strength stretching on both sides of the Meuse River from the bitterly contested hills of Verdun to the almost impenetrable forest of the Argonne; a position, moreover, fortified by four years of labor designed to render it impregnable; a position held with the fullest resources of the enemy. That position you broke utterly and thereby hastened the collapse of the enemy's military power.

Soldiers of all the divisions engaged under the 1st, 3d and 5th American Corps and the 2d Colonial and 17th French Corps, the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 26th, 28th, 29th, 32d, 33d, 35th, 37th, 42d, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82d, 89th, 90th and 91st American Divisions, the 18th and 26th French Divisions and the 10th and 15th French Colonial Divisions—you will be long remembered for the stubborn persistence of your progress, your storming of obstinately defended machine gun nests, your penetration yard by yard of woods and ravines, your heroic resistance in the face of counter-attacks supported by powerful artillery fire. For more than a month, from the initial attack of September 26th, you fought your way slowly through the Argonne, through the woods and over hills west of the Meuse; you slowly enlarged your hold on the Côtes de Meuse on the east, and then, on the 1st of November, your attack forced the enemy into flight. Pressing his retreat you cleared the entire left bank of the Meuse south of Sedan, and then stormed the heights on the right bank and drove him into the plain beyond.

Soldiers of all Army and Corps troops engaged: to you no less credit is due; your steadfast adherence to duty and your dogged determination in the face of all obstacles made possible the heroic deeds cited above.

The achievement of the 1st Army, which is scarcely to be equaled in American history, must remain a source of proud satisfaction to the troops who participated in the last campaign of the war. The American people will remember it as a realization of the hitherto potential strength of the American contribution to the cause to which they had sworn allegiance. There can be no greater reward for a soldier or for a soldier's memory.

This order will be read to all organizations at the first assembly formation after its receipt.

JOHN J. PERSHING,
General, Commander-in-Chief,
American Expeditionary Forces.

Official:
ROBERT C. DAVIS,
Adjutant General.

AFTER THE ARMISTICE

G. H. Q.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

General Order No. 203. France, November 12, 1918.

The enemy has capitulated. It is fitting that I address myself in thanks directly to the officers and men of the American Expeditionary Forces, who, by their heroic efforts, have made possible this glorious result. Our Armies, hurriedly and hastily trained, met a veteran enemy, and by courage, discipline and skill always defeated him. Without complaint you have endured incessant toil, privation and danger. You have seen many of your comrades make the supreme sacrifices that freedom may live. I thank you for the patience and courage with which you have endured. I congratulate you upon the splendid fruits of victory which your heroism and the blood of our gallant dead are now presenting to our nation. Your deeds will live forever on the most glorious pages of America's history.

Those things you have done. There remains now a harder task which will test your soldierly qualities to the utmost. Succeed in this and little note will be taken and few praises will be sung; fail, and the light of your glorious achievements of the past will sadly be dimmed. But you will not fail. Every natural tendency may urge toward relaxation in discipline, in conduct, in appearance, in everything that marks the soldier. Yet you will remember that each officer and each soldier is the representative in Europe of his people and that his brilliant deeds of yesterday permit no action of today to pass unnoticed by friend or foe. You will meet this test as gallantly as you have met the tests of the battlefield. Sustained by your high ideals and inspired by the heroic part you have played, you will carry back to your people the proud consciousness of a new Americanism born of sacrifice.

Whether you stand on hostile territory or on the friendly soil of France, you will so bear yourselves in discipline, appearance and respect for civil rights that you will confirm for all time the pride and love which every American feels for your uniform and for you.

JOHN J. PERSHING,
General, Commander-in-Chief.

Official:
ROBERT C. DAVIS,
Adjutant General.

G. H. Q.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

General Order No. 204. France, November 12, 1918.

The following proclamation from the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies is published to the Command:

G. H. Q., 12 November, 1918.

Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Soldiers of the
Allied Armies:

After having resolutely stopped the enemy, you have continuously attacked him for months with a confidence and an energy that never slackened.

You have won the greatest battle of history, and saved the most sacred cause—the Liberty of the World.

Be proud of the immortal glory with which you have crowned your flags.

Posterity keeps for you her gratitude.

F. Foch,
Marshal of France,
Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies.

Official:
Robert C. Davis,
Adjutant General.

By command of General Pershing:
James W. McAndrew,
Chief of Staff.

Headquarters, First Division,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, November 19, 1918.

From: Commanding General, 1st Division,
To: Commanding General, 1st Field Artillery Brigade.
Subject: Commendation.

1. Upon relinquishing command of the First Division, the Commanding General desires to express to you and through you to the officers, noncommissioned officers and men of your command his deep admiration for your splendid Brigade which throughout this war has merited the complete confidence and deepest respect of this Division.

2. Having commanded the first regiment (Infantry) in line of this Division, the 1st Brigade and the First Division successively throughout this war, I have had ample opportunities to observe the work of the 1st Field Artillery Brigade in all its phases and campaigns. The Infantry of this Division has, from the start, had the most complete confidence in its Artillery, a confidence which has increased with each succeeding combat and operation until the signing of Armistice on the 11th day of November, 1918. To this confidence has been added an ever-increasing respect and affection until the close of the war has found the Infantry and Artillery of the First Division bound closely together, each with a thorough sympathy, respect and understanding of the other.

3. This document will convey to your command a testimonial from the Infantry of this Division to the effect that you have at all times merited the confidence of the Infantry—no higher praise can be given.

4. Your Brigade has been at all times conspicuous as a type of the military character which has made the record of the First Division during the war.

5. I request that you read this testimonial in person to your officers assembled and that you request them in turn to have it read in such a manner that everyone of the 1st Field Artillery Brigade may realize the profound respect and admiration of the Division Commander for your Brigade which so well typifies the character of the First Division of the American Expeditionary Forces.

[Signed]: FRANK PARKER,
Brigadier General, Commanding.

COMMENDATION

The following extract from a lecture given by Major General Ernest Hinds, Chief of Artillery, A.E.F., at Langres, France, December, 1918, is published for the information of the officers and enlisted men of the First Division:

"Our First Division was the only one which completed the entire schedule of training as originally planned. That Division rendered such conspicuous service as to win three citations in orders of the Commander-in-Chief, having one General Order devoted exclusively to the citation of courage, fortitude and self-sacrificing devotion to duty of its officers and men, in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, a record made by no other organization in the American Expeditionary Forces. While the achievements of this Division have been due in a large part, doubtless, to exceptionally able leadership, it is believed that it is due in a considerable degree to the thorough training given as a Division. To it do we not only render well-earned praise, but our enemies as well add theirs as the following tribute from a German officer captured on October 10th shows (see page 377, Commendations of First Division):

" 'I received orders to hold the ground at all costs. The American barrage advanced toward my position and the work of your artillery was marvelous. The barrage was so dense that it was impossible for us to move out of our dug-outs.

" 'Following the barrage closely were the troops of the First Division.

" 'We did not believe that within five years the Americans could develop a division such as this First Division. The work of its infantry and artillery is worthy of the best armies of the world.' "

(Memo 366, First Division).

General Orders:
No. 28.

Headquarters, First Division,
American Expeditionary Forces.
Montabaur, Germany, 18 March, 1919.

The Division Commander desires to express to the Division at large his proud appreciation of its conduct, appearance, and steady improve-

ment during the past four months. Particularly he acknowledges the splendid appearance of the Division at the review for the Commander-in-Chief on the 14th instant, and for the soldierly bearing of individuals and of units throughout the Division.

The Commander-in-Chief; the Commanding General, 3d Army; the Commanding General, 3d Corps; and numerous visitors, military and civilian, have spoken in words of highest praise regarding that ceremony. Officers of the Division have visited the reviews of other troops of the 3d Army and have reported that in comparison with them the review of the Division was most beautifully set and executed.

The Division Commander has noted in the areas of divisions on the other side of the Rhine the adoption of methods first put in effect in our own area. He appeals to the pride of the men and officers of the Division to maintain its high standard so that it shall stand first in all good things as in its numerical designation, and he extends to them all his most cordial thanks for the successful efforts which they have already made.

This order will be read at the first retreat formation following its receipt and will be posted on all bulletin boards.

By command of Major General McGlachlin:

STEPHEN O. FUQUA,
Colonel, General Staff,
Chief of Staff.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

France, March 26th, 1919.

Major General Edward F. McGlachlin, Jr.,
Commanding, First Division,
American E. F.

My dear General McGlachlin:

To the officers and men of the First Division, I wish to express my compliments upon their excellent appearance at the inspection and review on March 14th at Montabaur. The high morale of all ranks and the condition of the artillery and transportation were what one might expect to find in a command with such a splendid fighting record. The First Division has the distinction of having been the first combatant unit to arrive in France and the first to enter the fighting line. From that time until the present its work has been marked by a high state of excellence and efficiency.

After serving in the Somerviller and Ansauville Sectors, the Division entered the line near Montdidier, and on May 28th took Cantigny. This attack may be considered as the beginning of American offensive operations, and its success had much to do with the creation of the splendid spirit thereafter displayed by the American troops. In the Aisne-Marne offen-

sive, the Division participated in some of the most desperate fighting of the entire war, and helped to insure the success of the Allied attack. During the early part of August the Division moved to the Saizerais Sector, and shortly after took part in the St. Mihiel operation, making a deep advance through the Rupt de Mad, across the Vigneulles-St. Benoit road to Hattonchâtel. In the Meuse-Argonne battle the Division was twice thrown into the line—on October 1st, at which time it pushed forward in spite of heavy resistance, and on November 5th, when, after a march of 20 kilometers to reach the jumping-off line, it attacked the enemy and marched on Sedan.

Since the signing of the Armistice, the First Division, as a part of the Army of Occupation, has had the honor in safeguarding the results of its victories, and for its conduct in this work I have only praise and commendation. In view of the above record, each man in the Division should feel an especial pride in its accomplishments, and I want all ranks to know my appreciation of the achievements which stand to their credit, and of the admiration in which they are held by their fellows throughout the American Expeditionary Forces.

Sincerely yours,

[Signed]: JOHN J. PERSHING.

Through the medium of the Division newspaper, the *Bridgehead Sentinel*, the Commanding General, E. F. McGlachlin, Jr., delivered at different times the following messages:

The first appeared on the occasion of the Horse Show.

General McGlachlin to the First Division:

Men of the First Division:

Every man in the best company!

Every company in the best battalion!

Every battalion in the best regiment!

Every regiment in the best brigade!

All of us in the best division!

And our Division a part of the finest great soldier-body in the world.

That is the way I wish that we may feel.

To feel so, each of us must do his best, for then only can he be proud of himself and proud of his comrades.

Our Horse Show is held so that we may see the results of one another's efforts, benefit by what is good, take heed of what is bad. By it we shall select some, not necessarily all, of those who are to represent us in comparison with other divisions. The awards will indicate, in part, whether each of us does actually belong to the best organization. If we do we must continue to keep ahead. If we do not we must press on to overtake those who have done better. I would like to see the Division a winner in everything. It is quite possible to make its animal transport a continuous Horse

Show—to make the eye glad, the heart proud and other divisions envious. I know that you can do this, for I know well your courage and gallantry, your high fighting spirit, your splendid health and your firm determination.

[Signed]: E. F. McGlachlin, Jr.

The Second Message, April 20, 1919.

To the Division:

Undying fame is gained by and rests firmly with that division which, distinguished by courage and gallantry in action, by efficiency in operations, inflicts depressing losses on the foe, sustains its own with fortitude, absorbs replacements rapidly with maintenance of morale, is marked by unfaltering determination to win.

Though a division's fame may be glorious and widely established, it is quite possible for its reputation to decline. It cannot live in the past but must march straight in the present with a steady forward gaze.

As each of us shares in the benefits of this Division, each of us owes it the duty of maintaining its splendid traditions and of being worthy always of its wonderful accomplishments. As our comrades before have won its fame by unsurpassable heroism, it must be our unalterable purpose now to secure its reputation by soldierly conduct, high character, good carriage, splendid appearance and fine courtesy. It is only by being simple, thorough and direct, and, even in small things, by holding high standards of duty, by ever thinking of our honor and that of our Division, by unfailing love of our country that we may keep the First Division worthy of its imperishable fame already gained.

E. F. McGlachlin, Jr.,
Major General, U. S. Army,
Commanding.

The Third Message, May 3, 1919.

To the Division:

Two former classmates of mine, now large employers in civil life, told me that they sought men who have served in the Army because they found them to be more alert, obedient, loyal and physically able than those without military training. But they said they scrutinized the discharge certificates very carefully.

Before the war there were very few employers who knew the value of the discharge certificate as evidence of character. Now there are thousands who have actually prepared them and thoroughly know their importance. All commanders have been directed to display the Form for Honorable Discharge on bulletin boards.

I appeal to every man to keep his record clean. An examination of court-martial cases shows many instances of men who have long served without trial until a moment's weakness, discouragement or indifference

led to the departure from the high standards of discipline that the Division has always held and to some act which has placed a blot on their military records.

When it is considered that the discharge certificate which a great many will receive in a few months is not only a record of past service but is possibly the key to future success in the Army or out of it, care should be taken that no record of conviction or of disciplinary action shall mar its excellence.

The Division has done big things and we must live up to them in a big way. This requires firmness and courage but it is well worth the effort. Let the men of the First Division by their conduct reduce to nothing the necessity for court-martial and disciplinary action.

Keep your record clean.

E. F. McGlachlin, Jr.,
Major General, U. S. Army,
Commanding.

The Fourth Message, June 7, 1919.

To the Division:

German eyes look and see, Boche ears listen and hear, Hun lips tell all the half-truths and lies and only those truths calculated to accomplish their particular selfish objects.

Our enemy still attempts always to impose his ideas on the world.

Given every opportunity to avoid the war, he insists that he was not responsible.

Beaten by Allied arms under American impetus, he denies that he was defeated but claims that he was deceived.

Entering Belgium contrary to sacred promise, he avers, untruthfully, that a hostile nation did so first.

Determined at the beginning to force his will upon all peoples, not only for the power and grandeur and enrichment of Germany, but for the fatal improverishment of other nations, at the height of his successes he announced a pitiless policy of punishment of those who were fighting against him. Far beyond the requirements of military necessity, he killed American women and children through his underseas piracy, killed and maimed English women and children through bombardment of undefended places, destroyed French mines beyond repair for fifteen years and ruined and stole Belgian machinery for no purpose except to delay resumption of industry that his own might more greatly prosper.

Having through greed inflicted infinite losses upon us and our Allies he now whines and weeps and wrings his hands that he is called upon for reparation in kind, though not in measure, for his misdeeds. He cries out against the diminution of war-power imposed upon him to remove his serious menace to peace, not to punish him.

As during the war by bribery, corruption, spying, stealth, secret destruction, lies, theft, violence, murder, violation of women, slavery, cruelty to children and old men and women he made himself the horror of the world, now by his insolence, bluff, lies, appeals for sympathy he makes himself contemptible. Contemptible, his might is no longer to be feared though he is dangerous. He is dangerous because without conscience he conducts an organized unscrupulous campaign to deny his unmeasured crimes, to create mutual distrust between the Allies, to make us suspicious of each other, to plant in our minds seeds of doubt of our principles, our institutions and our President, to gain sympathy for his future imaginary distress.

In that organized campaign the people among whom, through necessity, we live play their parts. By little welcome favors, by insistence, by repetition, by making a friend here and another there they attempt to force their wedges of argument, disclaim, pleading, suspicion and distrust to break our conviction in the righteousness of our cause, the unworthiness of theirs.

There is nothing consistent between German public motive and American spirit and ideals. There is nothing in our soldierly duty requiring or authorizing us to convert our enemy to our beliefs. There is everything in our soldierly duty requiring us to keep faithfully our own beliefs, to be loyal to our Allies and to sustain our American traditions and morale.

Let us see everything, hear everything, of value to our cause, say nothing to our enemy. Let us present and maintain our honor, perform exactly our duty, devote ourselves loyally to our country.

E. F. McGlachlin, Jr.,
Major General, U. S. A., Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS
American Expeditionary Forces

Office of Commanding General

General Orders June 26, 1919.
No. 51.

1. The Corps Commander desires to congratulate the officers and men of the command upon the announced intentions of the Germans to sign the Peace Treaty, and hence the victorious termination of the great war, in which you have played so conspicuous a part.

2. The promptness and resolution of your recent concentration for a further advance was the final and conclusive proof to our enemies that you intended to see the work you had so well begun successfully concluded before you stopped. This was the deciding factor in causing them to realize that further resistance was hopeless, and that in spite of their protests their signature must be affixed to the peace terms of the Allies.

3. There remains for you, therefore, in the probably short interim before your return to the United States, by the orderliness of your behavior and the temperance of your conduct, to hold yourselves prepared for that return and leave untarnished, in the last days of your occupation of the Rhineland, the splendid reputation you have earned as soldiers on the battlefields and as men in the trying months of the long armistice.

4. Organization Commanders will read this order to their commands at the first practicable formation after its receipt.

J. L. Hines,
Major General, U. S. A.,
Commanding.

Official:
David O'Keefe,
Adjutant General.
Dist. "C."

Paris, June 17, 1919.

To Commanding General, First Division,
Montabaur, Germany.

It has come to my notice that there is a movement on the way to mark the graves and battlefields of the First Division. The Salvation Army has served the First Division during the war, from its earliest days in France and throughout its various engagements. Many of the boys we have known have made the supreme sacrifice and now lie buried on the battlefields of France. May I offer, on behalf of the Salvation Army, a contribution of 100,000 francs toward the object you have in mind. This amount comes from the surplus from the operations of our canteens. Your acceptance of this will give great pleasure to the Workers of the Salvation Army who have had the privilege of serving the First Division.

W. S. Barker,
Colonel, Salvation Army.

Montabaur, Germany, June 18, 1919.

Colonel W. S. Barker,
Salvation Army,
Paris, France.

The movement to mark the graves and battlefields of the First Division has been undertaken by it as a solemn obligation. The generous offer of the Salvation Army, presented in your telegram of June 17th, is gladly accepted and gratefully. It endears that organization even more fondly to the First Division which already holds it in most affectionate respect and admiration for its wholly unselfish and highly efficient service to America's fighting men during the war. The Division will administer its funds for the purpose, not as a military unit, but through the Society of the First Division, now numbering 17,000. The funds may, therefore, be properly placed to the credit of Lieut. Colonel B. R. Legge, Acting Secre-

tary-Treasurer of the Society, at the Bank of France, Nancy. The Salvation Army's splendid gift will be devoted solely to the purpose stated.

EDWARD F. MCGLACHLIN, JR.
Major General, Commanding,
First Division.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

General Order 2 July, 1919.
No. 62.

1. The following is published for the information of the Command:

Chaumont, 2 July, 1919.

From: Lieutenant General Hunter Liggett, U. S. Army.
To: Chief of Staff, Third Army.
Subject: Dissolution of the Third Army.

1. I am informed that orders will issue this date dissolving the Third Army and returning me to the United States.

2. I desire to record my official satisfaction and personal gratification at having commanded the splendid units constituting the Third Army and further my sincere regret at leaving the officers and men who have made the Third Army, upheld its standard, and who, by their reliability and steadfast attention to the duties devolved upon them, caused that Army and its accomplishments to pass into history with the proudest and fairest of records.

3. To the wonderful Military Machine which constitutes my Staff, I desire to give special thanks. The officers and men of that Staff, tried out in the earlier days in the A.E.F., constitute a picture of efficiency, ability, and loyalty which will always remain with me, and I face the final years of my active military career with the sincere thanks and the utmost satisfaction that I have known such men and have enjoyed them as friends and companions.

H. LIGGETT,
Lieut. General,
Commanding Third Army.

Official:
MALIN CRAIG,
Chief of Staff.

Headquarters First Division,
American Forces in Germany,
Montabaur, Germany, 9 July 1919.

General Orders
Number 59.

In its march to the Rhine, its occupation of the Coblenz Bridgehead, its preparation for further fighting, its concentration for rapid advance, the Division has called forth expressions of praise and admiration from

Corps and Army Commanders. It has sustained well its former reputation gained in battle.

With the ratification today of Peace by the German National Assembly at Weimar its immediate experience of war comes to a close.

Its rank and file have been simple, direct and thorough; gallant, determined and efficient; loyal, patriotic and temperate; good-humored, severe and just.

From now there will be rapid and great changes in its personnel. Before so many comrades leave us and at the real conclusion of the war the Commanding General thanks every officer and man for his services and for these splendid qualities which have shown to the world what a fine thing an American division may become.

The First Division is a living personality to inspire love and respect in all of us, whether we remain with it or pass to other duties and responsibilities in military or civil life.

E. F. McGlachlin, Jr.,
Major General, U. S. Army,
Commanding.

EXTRACT

From speech delivered by General Pershing at London, July 17, 1919.

You will recall that when our First Division entered the battle-line and fought the small though brilliant battle—the first as an independent command, at Cantigny, that the success which attended the attack not only set an example for future American divisions to follow, but really had an electrifying effect through the Allied lines and gave new hope to the armies.

"The Armistice stopped the First Division once; the signing of Peace stopped it a second time; German soldiers never stopped it."

Edwin L. James,
War Correspondent, *New York Times.*

REPUBLIC OF FRANCE

Paris, August 2, 1919.

Office of the President of the Council.

To the General Commanding the First Division

My Dear General:

Arrived the first in France, your Division is the last to leave our country. Be assured that we will faithfully guard its remembrance.

Those amongst your soldiers who have gone through all the experiences of the war will not forget with what warm emotion the French populace, two years ago, acclaimed the first contingents of the great American army.

And we, the French, will remember, always, that the first American soldiers, fallen in this war, repose in the soil of Lorraine at Bathelémont and that they belonged to your noble unit.

In order to do justice to the history of the First Division it would be necessary for me to trace again all the development of the battles of the last year of the war. It will suffice me to evoke the glorious name of Cantigny, to recall the offensive of July, where you collected as trophies 3300 prisoners and 79 guns, and those hard combats of the months of September and October between the Argonne and the Meuse where the First Division knew how to live at the height of its reputation.

You have paid for your successes with heavy sacrifices, and my grateful thoughts go out to all those who have fallen in the fight. I wish for the First Division a happy return to their homes and I hope that all who have fought under its flags will cherish a faithful memory for France.

Please accept, my dear General, the assurance of my most devoted sentiments.

For the President of the Council and by his Order:

The Commissaire Général for the French-American Affaires of War.

(Signature)

TARDIEU

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN FORCES IN GERMANY

19 August, 1919.

From: Commanding General, A. F. in G.

To: Commanding General, First Division.

Subject: Appreciation of Services of Division.

Upon the departure from my command of the First Division, I avail myself of this opportunity to address to you and the soldiers of your Division, these few words of commendation of your achievements while in the American Expeditionary Forces.

The first American Division to take a part in the great struggle, you are now the last to leave the Army of Occupation. During the two long years in Europe you have won undying fame and have earned great glory for the American Army.

Trained, tested and strengthened by the occupation of defensive sectors, you nevertheless took your part in stemming the Prussian tide that threatened to overthrow civilization, when you formed a veritable wall in the Montdidier-Noyon defensive to stop the German advance.

You executed with determination and valor the attack at Cantigny, and to you belongs the honor of having been the first American division to take the offensive against the enemy.

At Soissons, shoulder to shoulder with the best French troops, you proved that no troops were superior in assault to those of the United States;

and at St. Mihiel the defenses of the enemy fell easily before your terrific onslaught.

In the early days of the Meuse-Argonne operation, in spite of heavy losses, your attacks were irresistible, carrying all before them; and, at the end of that campaign, by brilliant maneuvers, by skillfully executed marches, and by bold assaults, you were seriously threatening the enemy when the Armistice sounded the death knell of the German Empire.

On the march to the Rhine and during the occupation of the Bridgehead at Coblenz, your fortitude, your cheerfulness and your esprit de corps have been proud tokens of your splendid morale and have been noted with pride by our Commander-in-Chief and by the Army Commanders.

Soldiers of the First Division: Your deeds are unsurpassed in our military history, and the brilliancy of your exploits is forever enduring. You have made immortal the name of your organization and you have glorified the memory of your fallen comrades.

[Signed]: Henry T. Allen,
Major General, U.S.A.

GOOD-BYE FIRST!

The last of the old Regular Army Divisions, the First, is leaving. They are leaving with a record so brilliant that it is impossible to add or detract. The work they have done, the history they have written and the marvelous achievements they have accomplished will stand as an everlasting monument to their memory. It remains for us who are to remain on the Rhine to uphold the glorious traditions of the old Regular Army, and to further advance the work which they have thus far so nobly accomplished.

The First Division was the first to come and the last to leave. There were no bands to escort them when they left God's Country some two years ago. They left as regulars do, because it was their business, their profession, and they had a job to finish. The puff of the engine and the grind of the wheels was all the good-bye they heard.

Some two years ago Battery "C" of the Sixth Field Artillery sent the first 75 shell toward the enemy lines. Since then their record has been a remarkable one. The work of the First at Cantigny, Soissons, St. Mihiel, Argonne and Sedan not only placed it in the front ranks of the combat divisions but it served to uphold the glorious traditions of he American regular Army.

The Division's stay in Germany is as notable as its fighting career, and the streets of Coblenz will no longer ring with that steady tread of these seasoned soldiers. Clean in sports and athletics, well-disciplined and clean-cut in appearance, this Division gained a reputation, and made many friends. From that Sunday morning on December first, when the Division crossed the Moselle into German territory, to the time of its departure, it has been a credit to the American Forces along the Rhine.

It is fitting and proper that *The Amaroc News* should say good-bye to friends, consequently it says "Good-bye" to *The Bridgehead Sentinel.* From the start this paper was bright and snappy, well-written and good in mechanical appearance. True to tradition, the First were pioneers in publishing a first-class army newspaper.

We desire to express the appreciation of the American Troops in Germany, especially at this time when the last solid regular division is leaving. It was with regret that we saw the Fourth, Second, and Third Divisions leave and it is with regret that we say good-bye to the last of this famous combination, the First.

We join hands with the entire force in Germany in bidding that soldier and gentleman, Major General E. F. McGlachlin, and the members of his command a last farewell.—*The Amaroc.*

WAR DEPARTMENT

Washington,
September 2, 1919.

The country greets the First Division upon its return.

This was the pioneer force of the American Army in France; it was the first in the trenches, first in battle; and it returns last of the great fighting army which carried the message of American power and American idealism to victory on European battlefields. With its return the history of the Expeditionary Forces is completed—a great and stirring history in which the First Division played a part distinguished by gallantry, endurance and success.

Newton D. Baker,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT
Office of the Chief of Staff

Washington
September 2, 1919.

The War Department sends greetings to the First Division on its arrival home after a career and with a record unsurpassed by any division in the American Expeditionary Force. This superb command contains the finest types of American manhood, men whose services have been of incalculable value to the Country. The record of this Division furnishes a splendid chapter in American history and will always be dear to the hearts of all Americans.

P. C. March,
General, Chief of Staff.

September 15, 1919.

My Dear General McGlachlin:

I have received from the President by telegram a message to the First Division, which he directs me to communicate. It is as follows:

"It is a matter of deep regret to me that I cannot be in Washington to review you and bid you a welcome in person.

"The whole Country has followed your record in the great war with pride. It is impossible justly to assess the achievements of one division where all acquitted themselves with such valor and distinction, but it is possible to see how each has won for itself a peculiar glory and I am sure that I speak for the whole Country when I praise you alike with my heart and with my judgment for the laurels you have added to the records of American steadfastness, valour, dash, and unconquerable capacity. We welcome you with praise and with thanksgiving that our beloved Country has produced such men, such champions of her own rights and of the rights of free men everywhere. It is an added pleasure that in welcoming you home we may at the same time welcome your gallant and distinguished commander. Your work is done, gallantly and nobly done. It now remains for us who gave you occasion to see that what you did is made forever complete by the concert of all the Nations who love peace and pursue justice.

"Woodrow Wilson."

In thus being the happy medium through which this message from the Commander-in-Chief is delivered, may I add my own grateful congratulations and good wishes.

Cordially yours,

Newton D. Baker,
Secretary of War.

Major General E. F. McGlachlin,
First Division Headquarters.

WASHINGTON D. C. SEPT. 19, 1919.

MAJ GENERAL EDWARD F McGLACHLIN, Jr.

COMMANDING FIRST DIVISION CAMP MEADE MD.
THE SECRETARY OF WAR DESIRES ME TO CONGRATULATE YOU ON THE SPLENDID SHOWING MADE BY THE FIRST DIVISION IN THE REVIEWS OF SEPTEMBER TENTH AND SEVENTEENTH IN NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON AND TO REQUEST THAT YOU THANK YOUR STAFF AND ALL THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF YOUR DIVISION FOR THE WILLING SPIRIT WHICH RESULTED IN THE COMPLETE SUCCESS OF BOTH DEMONSTRATIONS.

HARRIS
8:25 A Sept. 20.

Headquarters First Division
Camp Meade, Maryland,
20 September, 1919.

General Orders
No. 70.

To the Officers and Enlisted Men of the First Division

After serving with the First Division for ten months, the Commanding General parts company with it today to assume command of another division.

He thanks you, every one, for your loyalty, obedience, and high accomplishments under his command. He feels that he can add nothing to the testimony he has already borne, in addresses and in orders, to your admirable efficiency in combat, in the occupation of hostile territory and in the celebration of your home-coming. He believes you to be today the superior fighting division in the world.

Welded into a harmonious whole by your confidence and esteem, you are the glorious example of the highest possibilities of our American manhood in the machinery of war.

Within a few days you will be scattered throughout all of the States and possessions of the United States. You take with you his dearest love and gratitude and his warmest admiration.

He asks you who leave it to keep steadfast in your mutual affection and true to the heroic memories of your old Division. You veterans can be of immense help in its future efficiency by maintaining and showing your continued interest in it.

He asks you who remain with it to keep touch with those who depart, to be constant to the gallant example of our dead and to uphold the honor and fame of the First Division.

You can best honor it by conforming, in whatever walks of life, to its fine traditions and to the highest principles of American citizenship.

May God speed you always.

E. F. McGlachlin, Jr.,
Major General, U.S.A.,
Commanding.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

Washington, Sept. 23, 1919.

Commanding General, First Division, Camp Meade.

I desire to compliment you and your men on the remarkably fine showing of the First Division in New York and Washington. Despite the difficulties in taking over new animals and impedimenta at the last moment the material and transportation of the Division was in splendid shape.

The appearance of the men was as always magnificent and reflected the high state of discipline and morale for which the Division was celebrated on the battlefields of France. Please convey to all ranks my congratulations on this last appearance of the First Division in connection with the American Expeditionary Forces.

JOHN J. PERSHING.

PART IV

FIELD ORDERS

FIELD ORDERS

T. S., G. S.

P. B. M.

CONFIDENTIAL Headquarters American Expeditionary Forces,
France, October 8, 1917.

From: The Adjutant General,
To: The Commanding General, First Division,
Subject: Training of the Division.

1. A program of training for your Division has been sent you. An allowance of time has been made in the second period of this program for a tour of ten days at the front for each battalion of Infantry and Field Artillery in your command.

2. In order that the final arrangements might be made for this tour, which has already been discussed by the Commander-in-Chief with the Commanding General, Eastern Group, staff officers from these Headquarters, accompanied by a staff officer and an interpreter from your Division, visited Headquarters Eastern Group, Mirecourt, Thursday, October 4, 1917. At the conference which followed it was arranged that instructions would be sent by the Commanding General, Eastern Group, through his Corps Commander to the Commanding General, 18th French Division, advising the latter of the contemplated tour at the front by troops of your Division and directing him to make all the necessary arrangements with you to accomplish the result desired, including all matters pertaining to transportation.

3. You will designate accordingly one battalion in each regiment of Infantry and Field Artillery of your Division to constitute the first group for this instruction and will train them in advance for the duty contemplated. Upon receipt of information from the Commanding General, 18th French Division, that he has received instructions concerning the matter, you will arrange with him for a careful reconnaissance of the trenches to be occupied. The first reconnaissance will be made during the first period designated in the program of training by one-half the officers of the battalion of the 1st group and such other officers of your Division as you may designate. Appropriate arrangements will be made for reconnaissance by other groups at the proper time. Each company commander will be accompanied during the reconnaissance by two non-commissioned officers from his company. You will advise the Commander-in-Chief in advance of the date on which the first reconnaissance will begin in order that two staff officers from these Headquarters may accompany the staff officers of your Division.

4. Upon completion of the reconnaissance and in full co-operation with the Commanding General, 18th French Division, you will send, during the second period of training, one battalion of each regiment of Infantry and Field Artillery for a ten-day period of service in the trenches. A second and third group of battalions, identical with the first, will follow the first group, each for the same service and for the same period, the total time to be covered by this phase of training not to exceed that indicated in the "second period" in the program of training for your Division.

5. For the purpose of this tour in the trenches each Infantry battalion will be reinforced by two Stokes mortars and one 37-mm. gun, with the necessary personnel therefor. The Headquarters of each Infantry regiment, with its signal and sapper-pioneer sections, will accompany one of the battalions of the regiment to the front and remain, as observers, for one ten-day period, at the Headquarters of the French Regiment to which the battalion may be assigned. Similar arrangements will be made for the Headquarters of each Infantry regiment of the Division.

6. It is desired that the troops under your command shall serve during this tour as integral parts of regiments of the 18th French Division. The Infantry troops should move progressively from rear to front line trenches in such manner as to become familiar with all the phases of trench duty performed in rotation by French troops. The assignment of your troops to units of the 18th French Division, for the purpose of this tour, and the fronts to be occupied in co-operation with the French troops, will be arranged by you with the Commanding General, 18th French Division, in such manner as will be in complete harmony with his views in regards to security and co-operation along the whole front concerned, but in no case will a unit of your command greater than a battalion occupy a front line sector independently.

7. Responsibility and command will remain with the commanders of French units to which the units of your command may be attached. The units so attached will be commanded by their own officers. Policy will be dictated by the French commanders to which your commander will conform.

8. Before entering the trenches your troops will be made familiar with the actual trench orders pertaining to the sector to be occupied. As copies of Specimens of British Trench Orders have been received from the War Department by individual officers at these Headquarters it is assumed that some at least of the officers of your Division have received orders of this pamphlet.

460 copies of "Notes on the Construction and Equipment of Trenches."

460 copies of "Notes on Grenade Warfare," and

460 Copies of "Notes for Infantry Officers on Trench Warfare" have been sent you. The pamphlets are for your information merely. The

actual trench orders pertaining to sectors to be occupied by your troops will govern. Please acknowledge receipt.

By command of General Pershing:
[Signed]: B. A.

Hq. First Division, A. E. F.
11th October, 1917, 4:00 P. M.

SECRET
Field Orders
No. 1

1. The 18th French Division is taking over a sector of the front line.

2. For the purpose of training, specified units of the First Division, A.E.F., will successively be attached to organizations of the 18th French Division.

3. (*a*) Artillery.—One battalion from each regiment of Field Artillery will proceed by marching so as to arrive at —— on ——. The senior officer will command. Each battalion will be attached to a French regiment. After —— days at the front, these three battalions will be relieved by the three remaining battalions.

(*b*) Infantry.—One battalion from each Infantry Regiment will proceed by truck to —— on ——. The battalions of the 1st Brigade will be attached to one French regiment and the battalions of the 2d Brigade to a second French Regiment.

After —— days at the front, these battalions will be relieved by two more battalions from each brigade; and after a similar period, these battalions will be relieved by the remaining battalions.

(*c*) One Ambulance Company and one Field Hospital, both motorized, will proceed by marching so as to arrive at —— on ——.

(*d*) All units sent to the front will be attached to French higher units, and will serve under the orders and instructions of the Commanding Officers of those units.

(*e*) The headquarters of each Infantry and Artillery Regiment will be sent to the front for a period of —— days in order to observe the work of the corresponding French Headquarters and of their own battalions. They will not exercise any command.

(*f*) Infantry Battalion Commanders, Company Commanders, and two non-commissioned officers per company will be sent to the front sufficiently in advance of their respective units to reconnoiter the sectors to be occupied and to rejoin their commands at least two days before they leave for the front. In addition, battalion adjutants and one lieutenant per company will be sent to the front about three days in advance of their battalions to await the arrival of the same.

Artillery battalion commanders with their adjutants and one officer per battery will precede their organizations to the front by about two days.

4. Dumps of rations, rifle, revolver, and Stokes mortar ammunition will be established by the Division Quartermaster at ——, besides the French dumps. Other supplies, munitions, etc., will be obtained from the French dumps.

5. The Division Commander or the Brigade Commander will be at the Headquarters of the 18th French Division.

By command of Major General Sibert:
H. E. Ely,
Colonel, General Staff,
Chief of Staff.

Official:
Wm. M. Cruikshank,
Division Adjutant, Adjt. General.

Headquarters First Division,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, October 14, 1917.

SECRET
OPERATIONS SECTION

Field Orders No. 2.

1. In conformance with Field Orders No. 1, these Headquarters, the 1st Battalion of each infantry regiment with the special troops and material heretofore attached to it (less Regimental Detachment of Sapper Pioneers) will proceed to the front as indicated in Tables I and II hereto attached.

2. *Uniform and equipment.*—Equipment "A" (overcoat, poncho or raincoat, blouse) and the following additional articles:

1 blanket	1 helmet
1 pair shoes	2 gas masks (French and English)

Officers will be armed with pistols.

3. *Rations and forage.*—

(*a*) The troops moving by automobile truck will carry a lunch and supper and two days' reserve rations.

(*b*) The trains will carry:

1 day's garrison ration; 1 day's reserve rations (for entire command).

Rations for the train personnel to include October 20th. Forage to include October 21st (as much hay as practicable).

4. *Munitions.*—

Rifle and revolver: The prescribed allowance on the soldier and in the combat wagons.

37-mms. The amount which can be carried with one gun.

Stokes Mortar.—This ammunition will be shipped to a dump established by the Division Quartermaster at Rosières-aux-Salines.

Other munitions: Will be provided by the French authorities, including a special dump of 30 caliber rifle and 45 pistol ammunition.

5. *Dumps.*—The Division Quartermaster will establish a dump for rations, forage, Stokes mortar ammunition and such additional supplies as are not provided by the French at Rosières-aux-Salines.

NOTE: The 3 wagons of the regimental baggage and rations section are attached for service in connecting this dump with the distributing point the battalion wagons will draw from.

By command of Major General Sibert:
H. E. ELY,
Colonel, General Staff,
Chief of Staff.

Official
WM. M. CRUIKSHANK,
Adjutant General,
Division Adjutant.

Headquarters First Division,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, October 14, 1917.

OPERATIONS SECTION

TABLE I (Field Order No. 2)

Unit	*Starting point*	*Day*	*Hour*	*Destination*	*Route*
1st Bn. 16th Inf.	Baudigneeourt	Oct. 20th	7 A. M.	Bathelémont	As arranged
1st Bn. 18th Inf.	Houdelaincourt	ditto	ditto	Valhey	by
1st Bn. 26th Inf.	Boviolles	ditto	ditto	Serres	French
1st Bn. 28th Inf.	Trevaray	ditto	ditto	Maixe	authorities

NOTE: (*a*) Each battalion will be accompanied by its proper proportion of sanitary personnel.

(*b*) Machine guns with tripods, and Stokes trench mortars will be carried in the same transport with the troops.

(*c*) Table No. 2 gives for each battalion the movement of the vehicles, and animals with the personnel in charge of same.

OPERATIONS SECTION

Headquarters First Division,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, October 14, 1917.

TABLE II (Field Order No. 2)

MOVEMENTS OF BATTALION TRAINS

Date	*Rendezvous*	*Hour*	*Route*	*Cantonment*	*Remarks*
Oct. 17th	Rosières-en-Blois.	11:00 A. M.	Badonvilliers	1st Brig. Sevigny 2d Brig. Epiez.	(*a*) Trains will march in battalion groups at 1 kilometer distance.
Oct. 18th	Sevigny	8:30 A. M.	Pagny la Blanche Côte-Colombey Crépy-Goviller	Parey St. Cesire Houdelinont	(*b*) Upon reaching the cantonment each day the Commander of the Trains will inform by telephone the Hqrs. 18th French Div. at Sommerviller of their arrival. An orderly will be posted at the telephone at all times while the trains are in cantonment to receive orders from Headquarters.
Oct. 19th	Houdelinont	8:00 A. M.	Pulligny Flavigny Tonnony	Ville en Vermois	
Oct. 20th	Ville en Vermois	8:00 A. M.	St. Nicholas du Pont Sommerviller	1st Bn. 16th Inf. Valhey 1st Bn. 18th Inf. Einville 1st Bn. 26th Inf. Serres 1st Bn. 28th Inf. Maixe	

NOTE.—Organization of each battalion train will be as follows:

Vehicles	*Animals*	*Officers*	*Soldiers*
28 M. G. carts	28	1	30
1 one pounder cart	1	..	2
5 combat wagons	20	..	5
4 baggage and rations wagons	16	..	7[1]
4 rolling kitchens	16	..	4
3 regt. baggage and ration wagons	12	1	5[2]
1 water wagon	4	..	4
	8 horses Bn. Hq. 5 horses M.G. Co. 3 mules M.G. Co. 4 horses, sanitary		2

A lieutenant from the supply company of each regiment will be placed in charge of the battalion train, except that the Supply Officer of the 26th

[1] 1 cook and 2 kitchen police are included.

[2] Bn. Supply Sergeant is included.

Infantry will be detailed for this duty and will be in charge of the consolidated battalion trains during the march from the time of their arrival at Rosières-en-Blois.

Headquarters, First Division,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, October 23, 1917.

WARNING NOTICE

(Supplementary to Field Orders No. 1)

1. 2d Battalions of each infantry regiment will probably leave for the front November 1st.

2. Battalion Trains will probably leave for the front October 29th.

3. Arrangements, routes, destinations, etc., will probably be the same as for the 1st Battalions, with following exceptions:

1 officer from each company of 1st Battalions will be attached to 2d Battalions for tour at the front.

2 Stokes mortars and one crew with the 1st Battalions will be attached to the 2d Battalions for tour at the front.

The three regimental baggage and ration wagons now at the front will remain there and those additional wagons will not accompany the 2d Battalion trains to the front.

The rolling kitchens, marmites, braziers and musettes now in possession of the 1st Battalions of the regiments will remain there. The train of the battalions going to the front will take a rolling kitchen for use on the march, turning it over to the returning train of the 1st Battalions.

By command of Major General Sibert:

H. E. Ely,
Colonel, General Staff,
Chief of Staff.

Official:
Wm. M. Cruikshank,
Adjutant General,
Division Adjutant.

CONFIDENTIAL

OPERATIONS
SECTION

Headquarters First Division,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, January 7, 1918.

RELIEF OF ANSAUVILLE SUB-SECTOR

(Western Part of Royaumeix Sector)

Instructions No. 1.

Subject: Instructions for reconnaissance of Ansauville Sub-sector.

Map references—Commercy 52, Commercy 69; 1/80,000.

1. The First Division, A.E.F., will relieve, in the near future, the left Brigade of the Moroccan Division in the Ansauville Sub-sector (Western part of Royaumeix Sector).

II. Reconnaissance officers will precede the Division.

III. Points to which special attention will be given by the Infantry reconnaissance officers.

COLONELS

A.—*General knowledge of their zone*

The Colonels will effect, with the assistance of the corresponding French Colonels:

The reconnaissance of the terrain;

The study of the Plan of Defense of the regimental zone;

The interpreter assigned to each colonel will translate the most important documents concerning the zone.

During the studies contemplated above, colonels will give special attention:

1. To the detailed distribution of the French elements in the sector.

2. To elements not belonging to their regiments and stationed in their zone, especially to those placed under their orders;

3. To the shelters and cantonments at their disposition in their zone;

(Make sure that they correspond to the organization and strength of units. Consider with the French colonels what measures should be taken to shelter any fraction of organizations not already provided for—the Fourth Rifle Company for example.)

4. To the action contemplated in case of attack:

For the whole of the zone;

In each center of resistance.

5. To the works in process of construction, contemplated, or which would be useful at an early date.

6. To the working of the supply service:

Daily supply { in food / in water / in fuel

Ammunition supply

Engineering material supply

7. To information concerning Artillery:

Plan for barrage;

Plan for counter-preparation.

8. To the specialists (telephonists, machine gunners, etc.) Note especially the following:

Telephone { Posts assigned to the regiment

Visual signaling { Number of men and material assigned to each post.

Machine Guns { Emplacements of flanking, indirect firing and anti-aircraft machine guns; who controls every machine gun in the zone.

37-mm. guns—Emplacements.

Trench mortars—Emplacements.

Observatories	Sites of main observatories, personnel assigned to each observatory.
Pioneers	Location of working places. Number of men assigned to each.

9. Information concerning the enemy:

Habits.

Dangers of attacks, gas-attacks or raids.

Particularly dangerous points.

How bombardments are usually carried out; points especially bombarded; usual hours of bombardment.

Means used by Moroccan Division to repulse raids.

The study of the ground, together with that of the Plan of Defense, will require the French and American Colonels to discuss nearly all the questions concerning their zone.

It is of special interest to get detailed explanations, on the ground itself, as to what the French colonels and battalion commanders are required to do in case of an enemy attack on the whole or a part of the front of this zone.

B. *Information particularly concerning the relief*

While studying the sector as above outlined some questions concerning the relief will have already been dealt with. The details of the relief cannot be fixed *nor agreements entered into* until formal orders have been issued. However, the following *points concerning the relief should be kept in mind:*

THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF A UNIT BEING RELIEVED DETERMINES THE PRELIMINARY TACTICAL DISPOSITIONS AND ARRANGEMENTS OF THE RELIEVING UNIT, AND REMAINS IN COMMAND UNTIL RELIEF IS COMPLETED.

Route to be taken by the American troops when taking over positions;

Hour of departure from the final cantonments;

Number of French guides needed to lead the American fractions; places at which they should await the American units;

Relief of specialists:

Number of American specialists to be placed on each post at the beginning of the relief;

Arrival of the 2d, and, if necessary, of the 3d fraction, until the French personnel has been totally replaced by the American.

Battalion Commanders

Same directions as for the colonels, as regards their centers of resistance, giving special attention:

To the details of the distribution of troops in their centers, from a defensive point of view.

To the disposition contemplated in case of an enemy attack or heavy bombardment, action of counter-attacking fractions, falling back of some posts in case an enemy raid or attack should be expected, etc.

Translation of principal documents concerning each center of resistance will be made by the interpreter assigned to the Battalion Commander.

COMPANY COMMANDERS

Same general directions as for colonels, as regards their company areas.

MACHINE GUN COMMANDERS

Same general directions as for colonels as regards their sphere of action, including:

Emplacements and firing data for each battery or gun;

System of relief;

Communication between batteries or guns and posts of command.

IV. Artillery Reconnaissance officers will conform to the requirements of par. III in so far as it covers their duties. They will confer direct with corresponding French officers and will get in touch with French Infantry commanders to obtain any necessary information as regards liaison with the infantry.

By command of Major General Bullard:

CAMPBELL KING,
Lieut. Col., Gen. Staff,
Chief of Staff.

Distribution:

C. G. Div	1	C. O. 1st Brig. M.G. Bn	1
C. of S	1	C. G. 2d Brig	2
Op. Sec	5	C. O. 26th Inf	1
Int. Sec	1	C. O. 28th Inf	1
Admin. Sec	2	C. O. 2d Brig. M.G. Bn	1
Adjutant	1	C. G. 1st Arty. Brig	2
C. Q. M	1	C. O. 5th F. A	7
C. Surg	1	C. O. 6th F. A	9
C. E. O	1	C. G. 7th F. A	6
C. O. O	1	C. O. T. M. Btry	1
C. S. O	1	C. O. Div. M.G. Bn	1
G. O	1	War Diary	1
I. G	1	Capt. Crochet	1
C. O. Tn	1	Capt. Seligmann	1
C. G. 1st Brig	2	Moroccan Division	1
C. O. 16th Inf	12	Left Brig. Moroccan Division	1
C. O. 18th Inf	12		

G-3.
242.
Field Orders
No. 14

Headquarters First Division,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, April 25, 1918.

1. So much of Field Orders No. 13 as refers to the limits of the sector to be taken over by this Division and the details of the relief is rescinded.

2. *Sector of the First Division:*

(*a*) The Division will relieve:

The left Bn. 162d D.V.... { Quartier of the Farm Belle Assise.

The 3 Bns. on the right of the 45th D.I..... { Quartier Kenifera / Quartier Tetorian / Quartier Casablanca

(*b*) The Division will have:

On the right the 162d D.I.—P.C. Château de la Borde.

On the left the 42d D.I. (9th Corps) P.C. Ordetto Co-ords 44.50, 500 meters W. of d'Esclainvillers.

NOTE: The 42d D.I. will relieve the left Bn. of the 45th D.I.

(*c*) *Limits of Sector:*

Northern: Southern fringe of Bois de l'Aval, Northern corner of Bois St. Eloi, southern exit of Coullemelle (southern half of village is reserved for cantonments for First Division), Vesigneux, Paillart, Esquenoy (these 3 villages inclusive).

Southern: Courternanche, bend in road Bréteuil-Montdidier (1600 m. east of Belle Assise), Bois de la Longue Haie (northern half of First Division), Le Cordonnois (exclusive), Plainville (exclusive), (except western suburb for First Division) La Herelle, Ansauvillers, Wavinies (these 3 villages exclusive).

Rear zone: Bonvillers-Maisoncelle, Neuville St. Pierre, Thieux (same as shown on sketch attached to F. O. No. 13).

3. *Distribution of Elements:*

(*a*) The Division will employ in the sector:

1st Brigade P.C. Serévillers.

1 Bn.....Quartier Farm Belle Assise

16th Infantry on right—1 Bn.....Quartier Kenifera

P.C. Broyes

1 Bn..... { Hq. and 2 Cos. Broyes / 1 Co. Bois de Villers (Northern portion) / 1 Co. Serévillers / M.G. Co. (Broyes (½) (Bois de Villers (½)

18th Infantry on left

P. C. Villers Tournelle

1 Bn.....Quartier Tetorian

1 Bn.....Quartier Casablanca

1 Bn. { Hq., 2 Cos. and M.G. Co. } Villers Tournelle
1 Co. Hill 124 n.w. of Villers Tournelle
1 Co. Coullemelle

Limit between regiments: Northeastern corner of Bois de Cantigny, nose of ridge 1 km. west of Bois de Fontaine, Serévillers.

Artillery Brigade:

3 Bns. of 75-mm. (reinforced by 2 French Bns. 228th F.A.)
2 Bns. of 155-mm.
5th Bn. of Tanks (3 batteries Farm Visigneux)

Engineers:

1st Bn. 1 Co. at disposition of C.O. 16th Inf., Broyes
1 Co. ..... do ..... ½ Coullemelle
½ Villers Tournelle
1 Co. at disposition of Div. E.O., Broyes
(for work on Int. position)

Div. M. G. Bn.:

1 Co. (less 1 plat.)—La Longue Haie
1 Co. 400 M.S.E. of Villers Tournelle

Elements in Corps Reserve:

2d Bn. and M.G. Cos. of 2d Brigade
2d Bn. Engineers
1 Bn. 26th Inf. and 1 M.G. Co. Mesnil-St.-Firmin (less 1 Co. and 1 M.G. Co. at Morey)
1 Bn. 28th Inf. and 1 M.G. Co. Rocquencourt (less1 Co. at Coullemelle).
2d Bn. Engrs. { 1 Co. Rocquencourt; 1 Co. Mesnil-St.-Firmin; 1 Co. Chepoix.

(*b*) The remaining elements of the Division will be stationed in the rear zone:

Bonvillers-Maisoncelle-Neuville-St. Pierre-Thieux. The details of the stations in this zone will be announced later.

4. *Movements of the Relief:*

(*a*) All movements in the relief and into the rear zone must be completed by 10 A. M. on April 27th.

(*b*) *Infantry and Machine Guns:* (Battalions in the first line will be referred to hereafter as 1, 2, 3, and 4 from south to north).

Night of 23d–24th.

Reconnaisance by officers of Bn. 2 and M.G. Cos. of Bns. 1 and 3.

Night of 24th—25th.

Relief of Bns. 1 and 3.

Reconnaissance by officers of Bn. 4 and M.G. Cos. of Bns. 2 and 4. (Relief of left battalion of 45th D.I. by 9th Corps Troops.)

Night of 25th–26th.

(Relief of Bn. 2 and of M.G. Cos. of Bns. 1, 3, and 4.)

Night of 26th–27th.

Relief of Bn. 4, and M.G. Co. of Bn. 2.

Entry in sector of support and Corps reserve battalions and M.G. Cos.

(*c*) *Artillery:*

The relief of the artillery will be carried out by the Brigade Commander in conformity with Special Orders No. 47, 6th Corps, dated April 23d.

(*d*) *Engineer and Signal Corps:*

The entry of the Engineer and Signal Corps units into the sector will be arranged for by the Division Engineer and the Division Signal Officer, after agreement with the chief of those services of the 45th and 162d D.Is.

(*e*) *Sanitary Units:*

The establishments of the sanitary units in the sector will be arranged for by the Division Surgeon after agreement with the chief of that service with the 45th and 162d D.Is.

5. *Taking Over of Command:*

(*a*) Bns. 1 and 3—26th April at 10 A. M.

Bns. 2 and 4—27th April at 10 A. M.

(C.O.s. of Bns. 1, 2, and 3 will be installed at their P.C.'s on the morning following the entry into the line of their last rifle company. The commanders of corresponding French battalions will be relieved:

Bns. 1 and 3—26th April at 10 A. M.

Bn. 2—27th April at 10 A. M.

(*b*) The Division, Artillery Brigade, Infantry Brigade and Infantry regimental commanders will assume command on 27th April at 10 A. M.

The Division and Brigade commanders will be installed at their P.C.'s on 26th of April at 10 A. M.

6. *Special Report:*

The Commanding Generals, 1st Brigade and 1st Artillery Brigade, the Division Engineer Officer, the Division Surgeon and the C.O., Div. M.G. Bn., will submit to these headquarters *by 8 A. M. April 27th* a sketch showing dispositions of all units under their command at 10 A. M. that date. (Units down to company and battalions will be shown as disposed on the morning of 27th April.)

By command of Major General Bullard:

CAMPBELL KING,
Chief of Staff.

Distribution.

G-3 VERY SECRET

Headquarters First Division,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, May 20, 1918.

379.
Field Orders
No. 18.

OPERATION AGAINST CANTIGNY

1. An operation will be carried out by this Division on J day (to be announced later) having for its object the capture of Cantigny and the carrying of our front up to the general line. Co-ords 21.21.—corner of orchard 24.19 east of the groups of houses at Co-ord 26.13—Co-ord 25.09—then to our present line.

To the north of Co-ords 21.21 the attack will be pushed forward to the enemy's trench system in the head of the ravine in the region of Co-ords 19.25, which will be cleaned up.

According as to whether the 9th Corps decides to prolong our front of attack by carrying its line forward to the Cantigny-La Chapelle-St. Aignan road or will support the attack by artillery fire only, the elements which have to clean up the trenches in the region of Co-ords 19.25 will be finally established on the line Co-ords 21.21.—1827 or brought back to the line Co-ords 21.25—15.25. (The final objective for this portion of the line will be announced after agreement with the 9th Corps.)

The 28th Infantry is charged with the execution of the operation.

2. *Scheme of Maneuver—Zones of Action—Objectives* (see attached sketch):

The attack will be carried out by 3 battalions.

In the center, Bn. B supported by one group of tanks (12), will attack Cantigny from the west and north. The right of this battalion will advance straight through the village overcoming any resistance en route. The left of this battalion will march direct to its final objective, without regard to any fluctuations of the fighting in Cantigny. The support and reserve elements in the rear of Co. B/2 will have to execute a turn to the right (south) on the village of Cantigny for the primary purpose of covering the advance of the units operating to the north of Cantigny and then to overcome by outflanking or encircling maneuvers any resistance which may be found existing in the village.

On the left, Bn. C starting from the region north of the clump of trees, Co-ords 15.19, will establish itself on the assigned objectives in liaison on the left with the 152d D. I. and on the right with Bn. B.

On the right, Bn. A with 2 Cos. (A/2 and A/3), advancing east, will insure the cleaning up of the southern portion of Cantigny and the slopes and ravines to the south, continuing to their final objective. Co. A/1 starting from the eastern tip of the Bois de Cantigny will insure connection between Co. A/2 and the Bois de Cantigny.

The attack will be launched in the early morning (H hour to be determined later) after a short (1 hour) but very violent artillery preparation.

3. *Machine Guns, 37-mm. Guns, Stokes Mortars:*

Each attacking battalion will be accompanied by a machine gun company.

A later order will fix the number of Stokes mortars to be attached to the 28th Infantry for this operation. Each company will be provided with the necessary means to overcome machine guns which may be encountered.

Machine gun batteries for indirect fire will be established to co-operate with the artillery in the neutralization of zones of observatories and machine guns during the attack and to sweep the approaches for possible hostile counter-attacks launched after the capture of the final objective. Later orders will be issued on this subject.

4. Artillery (see plan of Employment):

The divisional artillery is charged with the following missions:

(*a*) *Before the Attack:*

Preliminary preparation: During the last few days preceding the attack the slow and methodical fire of destruction already begun on Cantigny will be completed by the long heavy artillery (220's and 280's) placed at the disposal of the Division. Attempts will be made to destroy the principal caves of the village (see sketch of May 9th). In order to avoid disclosing our intentions the firing directed on Cantigny will be supplemented by similar destructions carried out on other portions of the front such as: Château 500 meters west of Fontaine sous Montdidier, Fontaine sous Montdidier, hostile batteries, etc.

Immediate preparations: On J day from H— 1 hr. to H hour violent preparation of trench mortar, howitzer and light artillery will be carried out on the zone of attack and on points selected for diversions.

(*b*) *During the Attack:*

Rolling barrage preceding the advance.

Neutralization fire on ground commanding the zone of attack:

Northern portion of park of Château 500 meters west of Fontaine sous Montdidier;

Crest Co-ords 29.06—Grove Co-ords 31.10;

Region of Elevation 104;

Ridge of Bois de Lalval;

Ridge 600 meters southeast of La Folie Farm;

Bois de Voyeux and northern end of plateau south of Fontaine sous Montdidier.

Interdiction fire on probable routes for counter-attacks:

Western end of Bois de Framicourt;

Western exit of Fontaine sous Montdidier.

(*c*) *After the Attack:*

During the first moments after arrival of the infantry on the final objective, the artillery will maintain its barrage neutralization and interdiction fire as during attack.

Later on, eventual fire of counter-preparation and interdiction in case counter-attacks are expected.

5. *Counter-Battery:*

The Corps artillery is charged with the neutralization of enemy batteries. It will open fire at H minus 2 hrs. or H minus 3 hrs. and will continue its neutralization fire until the end of the operation. Throughout the whole of J day and the following days it will be ready to intervene in case of violent enemy artillery reaction on the conquered position.

6. *Tanks:*

1 Group of tanks (12) will support the attack. It will operate from the north of Cantigny in liaison with Bn. B. The use of the tanks will be covered in later instructions.

7. *Aviation:*

Infantry Planes; During the operation 1 (or 2) infantry planes will follow the progress of the attack and will determine the staking out of the line. Lines will be staked out by the infantry upon reaching the final objective at H plus 45 mins., and at every demand of the infantry planes.

Command Balloons: The Division balloon will insure, in addition to the eventual missions of the artillery with which it may be charged, the mission of "Command balloon." It will transmit to the Division all information received: the location of the line staked; all optical communications from P.C.'s, etc.

Miscellaneous Missions (fighting, observation of battlefield, artillery):

The missions of the fighting planes will be regulated by the Corps.

The battlefield must be actively observed on J day and the probable assembly zones for counter-attack elements:

Bois de Lalval, Bois de Framicourt and ravine between these two woods.

Plateau east and south of Elevation 104.

Ravine of Fontaine sous Montdidier.

The missions of the artillery planes will be arranged by agreement between the Chief of the Corps Aeronautical Service and the Commanding General, Artillery Brigade.

8. *Engineers:*

½ section of sappers and pioneers from Co. "A," 1st Engineers, supplied with mobile charge, will be assigned to each of the companies charged with cleaning up Cantigny (Cos. A/3, B/1 and B/4).

9. *Flame-Throwers* (Elements Schiltz):

½ platoon of flame-throwers will be distributed among Cos. A/3, B/1 and B/4.

10. *Time Tables* (see sketch of artillery barrages).

H minus 2 hr. (or 3 hr.). Start of neutralization fire on hostile artillery.

H minus 1 hr. Start of preparation and diversion fire.

H minus 3 mins. Start of 75-mm. barrage.

H hr. Start of the attack. Lifting of barrage and advance of infantry at the rate of 100 meters in 2 minutes up to the final objective for the left (northern) units and up to the line X, X′, X″ and X‴ for the center and right units.

From the line X, X′, X″ and X‴ the rate of advance of the barrage and of the infantry will be 100 meters in 4 minutes up to the final objective. The change of rate of advance of the barrage on the above X line will necessitate a short infantry halt (about 2 minutes) on that line.

H plus 35 minutes (approximately). The infantry will reach the final objective.

H plus 45 mins. Staking out of the final objective attained by the infantry.

H plus 45 mins. to H plus 1 hr. 15 mins. Continuation of barrage and neutralization fire to cover the organization of the conquered terrain.

H plus 1 hr. 15 mins. The artillery will commence to decrease its rate of barrage and neutralization fire and will finally cease firing, remaining ready to act on demand.

11. *Special Instruction for the Infantry:*

The first wave of infantry will follow the barrage as closely as possible.

The infantry will direct its march by reference points distinctly visible on the ground. In addition, officers and section chiefs will be provided with compasses and in case other means fail will conduct the advance on their objectives by compass bearings.

12. *Post of Command: Observation Stations.*

	Initial P. C.	*Subsequent P. C.*
C. O. 28th Infantry	Bois des Glands de Villers	————
C. O. Bn. A	Vicinity of quarry Co-ords 12.14.	Vicinity of sunken road S. W. of Cantigny.
C. O. Bn. B	East of Bois St. Eloi near Co-ords 12.16.	Northern position of Cantigny.
C. O. Bn. C.	Vicinity of Co-ords 11.18	Clump of trees at Co-ords 12.15.

Division Command Observation Post: N. W. Corner of Bois de Cantigny.

13. *Additional Instructions:*

Issued:

Plan of movements preparatory to operation (see Memo G-3, 385.)

Plan of training of troops (see Memo G-3, 392.)

Plan of offensive organization of the ground. Instructions No. 31, G-3, 365 as modified by Memorandum, G-3, 393.

To be issued:

Annex 1. Preliminary dispositions.

Annex 2. Artillery Barrage Table.

Annex 3. Organization of conquered position.

Annex 4. Equipment of troops for attack.

Annex 5. Plan of employment of artillery.
Annex 6. Machine guns, Stokes mortars and 37-mm. guns.
Annex 7. Tanks.
Annex 8. Aviation.
Annex 9. Plan of liaison.
Annex 10. Plan of communication, supplies and evacuation.

By Command of Major General Bullard:
CAMPBELL KING,
Chief of Staff.

G-3
694

Headquarters First Division,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, July 16, 1918.

Field Orders
No. 27.

Map References: 1/20,000 (furnished by G-3 to combatant units).
1/20,000 with zones (furnished by G-2 to most interested units).
1/80,000 Soissons.

1. The 10th Army attacks in direction of Fère-en-Tardenois.

2. The 20th Corps participates in this attack.

3. The First Division participates in this attack under orders of 20th Corps. It has on its right the 1st Moroccan Division, on its left another French Division of the 1st Corps.

4. The zone of action of the Division is limited as follows:

Southern Limits—Reservoir 1500 meters southeast of Mortefontaine—north edge of Bois Vauberon—Ru de St. Aignan ou de Retz—(stream bed to road crossing south of Cœuvres)—elevation point 162—old trenches and wire running west—east to crossing of road 400 meters north of La Glaux Fme. (trench included)—along same trench system to crossing of road 300 meters north of Cravançon Fme. (trench included)—road crossing 500 meters northeast of Chaudun (trench system excluded).

Northern Limits—Fme. de Pouy (included)—along trench to Laversine (included)—wood at head of ravine 1200 meters north-east of Cutry (included) — Raperie (included) — Mont Plaisir Fme. (included)—Paris to Soissons road 2000 meters northeast of Cravançon Fme.

Objectives:

1st: Road running east of north through La Glaux Fme.—Tilleul de la Glaux.

2d: Eastern side of ravine east of Mont Plaisir Fme.—eastern edge of Missy-aux-Bois—eastern edge of Cravançon Fme.

3d: Paris to Soissons road at northern sector limits—eastern edge of Chaudun.

5. The attack will be on J day at H hour, to be announced later. There will be no artillery preparation. The attack will be covered by a rolling barrage and dense artillery covering fire.

6. The 1st objective will be organized as soon as taken, and held by units of first line battalions with machine guns to further the advance.

The second objective will be organized and held in like manner by remainder of 1st line battalions.

2d line battalions will pass through 1st line battalions at 2d objective and will take and hold 3d objective, pushing out reconnoitering parties to feel the enemy and if possible continuing the advance.

7. Interior limits between Brigades—north edge of Vauberon Fme.—north edge of Le Murger Fme.—north edge of Min Saulon—south edge of Cutry-Tilleul de la Glaux—north edge of Missy-aux-Bois—head of ravine southwest of Ploisy.

Interior limits between regiments in brigades indicated on map furnished by G-2 to most interested units, approximately middle of brigade zones.

8. *Infantry:*

Normal formation; brigades abreast, regiments abreast and echeloned in depth with 1st, 2d and 3d line battalions. Interior 3d line battalions brigade reserve. Exterior 3d line battalions, Division Reserve.

Original emplacements of battalions: 1st and 2d line battalions on east side of Ru de Retz. The wooded ravine north of Cutry will not be used for emplacement of troops as it is full of yperite and badly shelled.

3d line battalions on west side of ravine east of Riverseau Fme. and ravine of Ru de Retz. Both ravines are badly shelled. At H hour reserves will move forward, picking unshelled passages across ravines, and take position east of jumping-off line. After departure of the 2d line battalions from 2d objective, 3d line battalions will move forward and take station just east of road Glaux Fme. to Tilleuil de la Glaux. Combat troops will maintain liaison to the flank.

9. *Artillery:*

The Divisional artillery, as reinforced, will protect the movement.

Reinforcements:

253d R.A.C.P.

1 sub-groupement (105's) to be furnished later by General commanding 20th Corps Artillery.

The 75-mm. batteries will furnish a rolling barrage to cover advance to 1st objective and consolidation. The cadence of the barrage will be 100 meters in three minutes. It will halt for fifteen minutes beyond 1st objective.

After 15 minutes all available artillery will cover the advance of the infantry to the 2d objective at the initial cadence. It will rest in front of the 2d objective for 45 minutes, and then cover advance at initial cadence to 3d objective and cease.

The 75-mm. batteries, being unable to cover the movement to the 2d objective, will move forward to positions where they will be able to protect further advance of their infantry. One battalion of Divisional 75-mm. will be assigned to act with the Infantry in each regimental zone.

The 155-mm. will pay special attention to the ravine north of Missy-aux-Bois, but otherwise will endeavor especially to protect the advance of the 1st Brigade, which has the most important position.

10. *Tanks:*

1 groupement (4 groups of 3 batteries of 4 tanks) will be used with the infantry. Further orders will issue.

11. *Engineers:*

1 company will be put at disposition of each Commanding General, Infantry Brigades, and reported to him.

4 companies under command of Commanding Officer, 1st Engineers, will be Division Reserve in valley west of Mortefontaine, liaison officer at Division P.C.

12. *Machine Guns:*

1st Machine Gun Battalion in Division Reserve en route in ravine north and east of Mortefontaine, liaison officer at Division P.C. All other machine guns attached to battalions.

13. *Special Orders for Infantry Battalion Commanders in Division Reserve* will conform to normal attack formation and follow in regimental zones, liaison officers at Division P.C.

14. *Posts of Command:*

Unit	*Initial*	*Final*
20th C.A. and Arty. of C.A.	Retheuil	Montgobert
3d Corps, A.E.F.	Taillefontaine	Advance representative at Montgobert
1st Div. F.A. Brig.	Mortefontaine	Cœuvres
1st Div. Moroccan	Vivières	St. Pierre Aigle
1st Inf. Brig.	Dug-out on trail 400 meters southeast of Le Murger Fme.	To be determined and reported later—along Trench de la Glaux
2d Inf. Brig.	Dug-out on trail 600 m. east of Riverseau Fme.	To be determined and reported later — along line Cutry-Raperie

15. *Liaison:*

Axis of liaison—Mortefontaine-Cœuvres road, thence Trench de la Glaux.

Orders will be issued later.

16. *Supply and Evacuation:*

Orders will be issued from G-1.

17. *General Instructions:*

Our front line runs from Fme. de la Glaux at Co-ord. 0115 to Tranchée l'Armée at Co-ord. 0840.

Troops will be so placed that the first wave will cross the front line at H hour.

Surprise is the essential factor in this operation. There must be no preliminary reglage from new positions. There must be no indiscreet exposure of personnel or indiscreet telephone conversations.

Shell holes west of jumping-off trenches have been yperited and must be avoided. Ru de Retz has been yperited and must not be forded. Troops forming up east of Ru de Retz must be in position by 1:50 A. M., if possible, as the ravines are shelled nightly at that hour. There is good water, spring, south of church in Cutry.

By command of Major General Summerall:

CAMPBELL KING,
Chief of Staff.

G-3.
717.
Field Orders
No. 28

Headquarters First Division,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, July 19, 1918.

1. The 10th Army attacks this morning at 4 A. M.

2. The Moroccan Division on our right holds a position somewhere close to the railroad. The 153d Division on our left holds a position somewhere on the Paris-Soissons road.

3. In liaison with flanking divisions the First Division will take and hold the line Buzancy (exclusive) to Berzy le Sec (exclusive). This line will be consolidated to resist counter-attack and cover the left flank of the Corps.

4. Interior limits between Brigades—South end of pond south of Aconin Fme.

5. *Infantry:*

The position of our infantry is: 2d Brigade has attained 2d objective; 1st Brigade has attained final objective prescribed for yesterday.

Same distribution of troops as for yesterday. The battalion in Division Reserve will not move. Rate of march 100 meters in 3 minutes. The 2d Brigade will move forward along its axis of yesterday until it attains the line of the 1st Brigade. Both Brigades will then move forward on line to the final objective and consolidate.

6. *Artillery:*

There will be no artillery preparation. Our artillery start a rolling barrage as at safe distance before yesterday's third objective. This barrage will stand for 45 minutes, and then advance at a rate of 100 meters every 3 minutes. It will respond to infantry rocket signals as follows:

Demand for artillery barrage—six white stars.

Let us progress (lengthen the fire)—caterpillar rocket.

The rolling barrage will move to cover the final objective and consolidation thereon. Protective fire on sensitive points in advance of infantry movement.

7. *Tanks:*

Tanks will act with infantry. The infantry should march behind the tanks while they continue to march straight ahead. If the tanks are halted the infantry will pass them and fight by themselves.

8. *Liaison:*

Axis of liaison—interior limits between brigades.

9. *Division P.C.:* Quarry 500 meters west of Cœuvres.

10. *Special Instruction:*

The battalion of the 28th Infantry in the Division Reserve is put at the disposal of the Commanding General, 2d Brigade. It will move at his orders. The battalion of 18th Infantry in Division Reserve will remain at Dommiers. Liaison officer will be sent to Division P.C. Availing itself of such help as it may get from the tanks and the rolling barrage, our infantry must advance and take and hold the final objective.

By command of Major General Summerall:

CAMPBELL KING,
Chief of Staff.

G-3
721

Headquarters First Division,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, July 20, 1918.

Memorandum for Commanding Generals, Infantry Brigades.

Subject: Attack on Bercy-le-Sec and straightening of line.

1. The Corps has ordered this Division to take and hold Berzy-le-Sec.

2. The attack will be delivered at 2:00 P. M. for the purpose of taking this town and the heights to the north. At the same time the positions of both Brigades will be straightened so as to form the Division on the general front, Berzy-le-Sec-Buzancy.

3. Close liaisons with the 153d Division on the left and the Moroccan Division on the right must be maintained at all times.

4. *Troops:*

Infantry:

2d Battalion 18th Inf. Division Reserve, S. W. of Ploisy ravine on Missy-Ploisy road is put under the orders of the Commanding General, 2d Brigade, for use in the taking of Berzy-le-Sec.

Artillery;

The artillery will deliver strong and powerful preparations for two (2) hours before the assault. A barrage will stand from 1:15 to 2:00 P. M. on line 8415–8406 (W. of Berzy). At 2:00 P. M. it will advance at the

rate of a hundred meters every four minutes to line 9215–9806 (E. of Berzy). The barrage will stand there one hour.

Aviation:

A plane will fly over the field and stake out the infantry positions.

Panels must be displayed when called for by one six-star rocket when shown by aeroplane. If the position of the infantry is definitely known it can always be protected by artillery.

5. After the advance today each Brigade Commander will draw out of the first line and constitute a brigade reserve of at least one battalion composed of troops who have suffered least.

By command of Major General Summerall:

CAMPBELL KING,
Chief of Staff.

G-3
Field Orders
No. 29.

Headquarters First Division,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, July 20, 1918.

1. The 10th Army attacks tomorrow morning at 4:45 A. M.

2. The Moroccan Division, on our right, holds Bois Gearard. It will be relieved tonight by a new division. The 153d Division, on our left, holds trenches in the vicinity of Farme de Mt. de Courmelles. It will be relieved tonight by the 69th Division.

3. In liaison with flanking divisions, the 1st Division will attack in the zones indicated on map attached.

4. Interior liaison between brigades and regiments—see map attached.

5. *Infantry:*

The position of our infantry is as indicated by blue lines on attached map. If there are any elements in advance of these lines they should be withdrawn during the night to avoid artillery fire. Same distribution of troops as in F. O. No. 28. The 2d Battalion, 18th Infantry, will be in Division Reserve and will not be moved until further orders. All other elements in Division Reserve will not move until further orders. Rate of march: 100 meters in 3 mins. Halt at 1st objective 1 hour. (Note for 1st Brigade.) Left protected by artillery fire.

Special Instructions for 1st Brigade:

It will follow the rolling barrage and advance to first objective in liaison with the French Division on its right. The barrage will stand in front of the first objective for one hour. After the first objective there will be no rolling barrage. The colonels commanding regimental zones will conform their advance on the advance of neighboring divisions so as to maintain constant liaison at the boundaries of their zones.

Special Instructions for 2d Brigade (note for 1st, 2d Brigades and 153d):

It will not be accompanied by a rolling barrage. A powerful artillery fire for destruction will, however, be effected on Berzy-le-Sec, and neigh-

boring ravines. At 8:30 A. M. this fire will lift and the Brigades will advance and occupy the ground outflanked by neighboring troops, establishing liaison at the 1st objective with troops on its flank. After the advance of the 69th Division and the 1st Brigade has completely disengaged its front, the 2d Brigade will pass into Division Reserve. It will be re-formed in equivalent regimental zones of the 1st Brigade and conform to the movements of that Brigade at 2 kilometers distance.

Regimental commanders will command in the zones from right to left as follows: 18th Infantry; 16th Infantry; 26th Infantry; and the 28th Infantry. All reorganizations possible without exhausting or exposing troops will be effected tonight. A complete reorganization, however, will not be attempted, and each Regimental commander will command all troops not specifically excepted now in his zone.

6. *Artillery:*

There will be no artillery preparations. The artillery will fire a rolling barrage for the 1st Brigade. On arrival of troops at first objective standing barrage will be fired in front of first objective for one hour to protect consolidation. It will respond to infantry signals as follows:

Demand for Artillery Barrage—6 white stars.

Let us progress; lengthen the fire—Caterpillar rocket.

7. *Liaison:*

Competent liaison will be maintained on zone limits throughout.

8. *Aviation:*

Spad 42 will furnish artillery planes for counter-battery work, and an Infantry plane which will follow the infantry advance and stake out the lines at the first objective or on demand. Infantry must respond to aviation signal for staking out, which is six white stars.

9. *Division P. C.:*

Provisionally—Quarry 500 meters west of Cœuvres.

10. *Special Instructions for Division Reserve:*

Division Reserve will remain in place until further orders. Enemy artillery may be active tomorrow. 155's will be used for counter-battery in liaison with aviation.

By command of Major General Summerall:

CAMPBELL KING,
Chief of Staff.

Distribution:

1st Inf. Brig.	5	G-2	1
2d Inf. Brig.	5	G-3	1
Arty. Brig.	5	20th C. A.	1
1st M.G. Bn.	1	Division on right	1
D. E. O.	1	C. of S.	1
D. S. O.	1	Spad 42	1
G-1	1		

G-3 SECRET
760

Headquarters First Division,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, August 3, 1918.

Field Orders
No. 32.

Map reference 1/80,000: Commercy-Nancy.

1. This Division will relieve the 2d Moroccan Division in this sector of Saizerais commencing tomorrow, August 4, 1918.

2. The Division will be disposed in the sector after relief approximately as follows:

Infantry:

Brigades side by side { 1st Brig. on left, P.C. Martincourt.
2d Brig. on right, P.C. Griscourt.

Each brigade having its regiments side by side will have:
2 battalions on the position of surveillance,
2 battalions on the position of resistance,
1 battalion in support of position of resistance and close to that position,
1 battalion in Army Reserve, close to the barrage position (Francheville and Ville-St.-Étienne).

P.C.'s of regiments {
1st Brig. { 16th Inf.: St. Jacques
18th Inf.: Camp de Jone Fontaine
2d Brig. { 28th Inf.: Camp de Jone Fontaine
26th Inf.: Carrières de Jezainville

Artillery;

75's { 6 Btrys. of Division Artillery
3 Btrys. Groups of 247th French Artillery
155's—2 Bns. 5th F. A.

3. (*a*) It is of the utmost importance that the relief be concealed from aerial observation. To this end all circulation must be restricted as far as possible. All relief movements in the advance zone must be made at night. Circulation of small groups must follow defiladed routes. Relief in the first line must be made without noise.

(*b*) The relief of the Engineer Units, Division Machine Gun Battalion, Sanitary Units, etc., will be made approximately at the same time as the infantry. Further orders on this subject will be issued.

(*c*) The colonel commanding the artillery of the 32d C. A. is charged with arranging the artillery relief. Further orders will issue.

4. The following preliminary movements will be made:

Preliminary Movements of the Units of the First Division

Organization	*3d August*	*4th August*	*5th August*
16th Infantry			
1 Bn.	Avrainville		
1 Bn.		Avrainville	
1 Bn. and Hqrs.		Francheville	
18th Infantry			
1 Bn.	Saizerais		
1 Bn. and Hqrs.		Saizerais	
1 Bn.			Francheville
26th Infantry			
1 Bn.	Camp des Antonistes		
1 Bn.		Camp des Antonistes	
1 Bn. and Hqrs.		Ville St. Étienne	
28th Infantry			
1 Bn.	Rogeville-Gezoncourt		
1 Bn.		Rogeville-Gezoncourt	
1 Bn. and Hqrs.			Ville St. Étienne

NOTES:

All movements for August 3d were ordered by G-3, 758, Memorandum, subject change of station of 1 battalion of each Inf. regiment August 3d, 1918.

All prescriptions of G-3, 758, for the movement of units by marching and in trucks on August 3d will apply, except as regards time of the start of the movement, to the units making the same march on August 4th.

All units moving from present cantonments to Francheville and Ville-St.-Étienne will make the movement by marching. The machine guns and ammunition of battalions moving by truck will accompany the troops. Machine gun carts, battalion ration and combat wagons, rolling kitchens and water-carts will be concentrated under battalion officer and conform to the march of battalion and conform to the movement of the battalion, although not following auto route.

Brigade commanders will regulate the time of departure of all units marching so as to prevent congestion on the roads in the vicinity of brigade cantonments. All march units should, in principal, start before departure of units in trucks and should follow the most direct routes to their new cantonments, avoiding as much as possible the Grande Routes, used for Motor Transportation.

Trucks for the movement of the 26th Infantry to Camp des Antonistes will be furnished by G-1. These trucks will report to the C.O. 26th Infantry at Camp de l'Evêque at 8:00 A. M. August 4th.

Trucks for the movement of the 28th Infantry to Rogeville and Gezoncourt will be furnished by G-1. Trucks will be reported to the C.O. 28th Infantry at Camp de l'Evêque at 8:00 A. M. August 4th.

5. *Preliminary Reconnaissance:*

Commanding officers, infantry regiments, regimental adjutants and regimental operations or intelligence officers will report on August 4th to the P.C.'s enumerated in Par. 2. Commanding Generals, 1st and 2d Brigades, will report on August 4th at Griscourt to obtain from the colonel commanding the Divisional Infantry of the 2d Moroccan Division the necessary information relative to taking over the command. Their staffs will accompany them to make the necessary reconnaissance and to prepare installation of P.C.'s provided in Par. 2.

6. *Taking over of Command:*

Commanding officers of regiments will take command in their regimental zones August 6th at 8:00 A. M.

Commanding generals, infantry brigades, will take command in their sub-sectors August 7th at 8:00 A. M.

The Commanding General, 1st Division, will take command in the Saizerais Sector August 7th at 8:00. The P.C. of the First Division will continue to function at Gondreville until August 7th at 8:00 A. M.

7. Detailed orders for the relief will issue later.

By command of Major General Summerall:

CAMPBELL KING,
Chief of Staff.

C. G.	1	2d D. M.	1
C. of S.	1	32d C. A.	1
G-1	2	1st Inf. Brig.	2
G-2	1	16th Inf.	5
G-3	5	18th Inf.	5
Adj.	1	2d Brig.	2
Q. M.	1	26th Inf.	5
Surgeon	1	28th Inf.	5
D.S.O.	1	Arty. Brig.	2
D.E.O.	1	5th F.A.	1
D.O.O.	1	6th F.A.	1
D.G.O.	1	7th F. A.	1
Insp.	1	P.M. Baty.	1
A.P.M.	1	1st M.G. Bn.	1
French Mission	1	2d Bn. S.C.	1
Hq. Troop	1	Engrs.	1
4th Corps	1	Trains	2
G-3 G.H.Q.	1		

G-3

VERY SECRET

Headquarters First Division,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, September 5, 1918.

Field Orders
No. 35.

Map References: Commercy 1/80,000
Nancy 1/80,000

1. This Division will relieve a portion of the 89th Division now in sector between the following boundaries:

Eastern.—Boucq (excl.)—LeNeuf Étang (incl.)—Mandres (excl.)—Beaumont (incl.)—Seicheprey (excl).

Western.—Vertuzey (incl.)—Jouy (incl.)—Boueonville (incl.).

The troops of the 89th Division holding the line of surveillance will not be relieved until further orders. These troops will pass, after the passage of command, under command of the First Division.

2. Relief will commence on the night of September 6th–7th, and be completed on the following night. Infantry units will be relieved on the first night; machine gun units of the 89th Division will be released at midnight on the second night. The troops to be relieved comprise one Battalion 356th Infantry (Regimental P.C.) (Camp Gerard Sas) and attached Machine Guns.

3. *Details of Relief:*

Night of September 6th–7th.

One battalion each from the 26th, 28th, 16th and 18th Infantry in order from right to left will relieve in positions the companies of the battalion of the 356th Infantry running from right to left. Elements of relieving battalions not actually concerned in the relief will bivouac in regimental zones as indicated on attached map (furnished most interested parties only). Relieving battalions leave present cantonments at 9:00 P. M. The battalions designated by regimental commanders should be the battalions designed for ultimate occupation of the front line.

The battalion commanders concerned will immediately send forward reconnaissance parties to report to the Commanding Officer, 356th Infantry, Camp Gerard Sas, who will furnish the necessary guides to direct them on the companies which they relieve.

The following roads will be available for the relief:

1st Brigade—Aulnois—Cornieville—Rangeval—Tuillerie—east of Le Neuf Étang to fork east of Étang de Gerard Sas—Raulecourt.

2d Brigade—Trondes—Boucq—road north and east to point 255 (west of Étang Neuf), thence road through Bois de Boucq to road fork northwest of Étang Brunehaut—thence along road east of Neuf Étang de Mandres to west of leading road to Rambucourt from Le Faux Bois Nauginsard.

Roads indicated are lined in blue on map herewith (furnished to most interested parties only).

The following bivouacking areas are available for elements of battalions not actually relieving companies:

26th Infantry—that part of the Le Faux Bois Nauginsard lying east of road designated for 2d Brigade.

28th Infantry—that part of Le Faux Bois Nauginsard lying west of road designated for 2d Brigade.

16th Infantry—that part of Le Joli lying east of road indicated for 1st Brigade.

18th Infantry—Bois Brulé and Les Embanies, lying west of road indicated for 1st Brigade.

Attached machine gun companies will accompany battalions.

An officer from Division headquarters will visit Headquarters 89th Division; Headquarters, 178th Infantry Brigade; Headquarters, 356th Infantry and its battalions directly concerned, to take over copies of orders, plan of defense, maps, plan of works, plan of operations and statement of reports to be made. Battalion commanders making relief will take over similar papers from the companies they directly relieve, and will receipt for all property turned over.

The following officers will remain at their stations for 12 hours after turning over command:

Regimental Headquarters—The Lieut. Colonel and Adjutant and Intelligence Officer.

Battalion Headquarters—The Battalion Adjutant and one company commander.

Each Company—One officer or non-commissioned officer.

Each Platoon—One non-commissioned officer or acting non-commissioned officer.

Units relieved will turn over to relieving units information relative to lines of gas alert; zones and areas polluted by gas. Careful attention must be paid to concealment from all enemy observation. All movements must be conducted between (9:00 and 4:30 A. M.)

Details of Relief:

Night of September 7th-8th.

The movement of this Division into sector will be completed. The leading infantry battalions will evacuate their bivouacs in present position and will occupy positions along the St. Dizier-Metz road, with the objective of protecting artillery units which will begin to move into position on that night. These battalions will be covered by advanced elements still in sector of the 356th Infantry. They will occupy positions and bivouacs as follows:

26th Infantry—Beaumont; 28th Infantry—Beaumont Quarries; 16th Infantry—Rambucourt; 18th Infantry, Bouconville. This movement

will start at 9:00 P. M. Promptly on occupying the positions battalion commanders will establish liaison with neighboring units. Every effort must be made to secure complete concealment of the men from view before daylight. All transportation will be left in bivouacs evacuated. The battalion of the 26th Infantry with the P.C. at Beaumont will be held ready to reinforce the advanced elements of the 356th Infantry in case of an attack or to counter-attack.

The remaining battalions of infantry will evacuate their present cantonments from 9:00 P. M. and move up into bivouacs in the Forêt de la Reine, along roads and into regimental bivouac areas indicated above. Regimental Headquarters and Headquarters companies will conform to this movement. Supply companies and rear echelons will be grouped, 1st Brigade at Cornieville, 2d Brigade at Vertuzy. The Commanding Generals, 1st and 2d Infantry Brigades, will so regulate hours of departure as to prevent congestion on the roads assigned to the use of their brigade.

Headquarters, 2d Infantry Brigade, will move to Camp Gerard Sas. Headquarters, 1st Infantry Brigade, will remain at Cornieville until further orders.

The 1st Machine Gun Battalion will evacuate present billets at 9:00 P. M. and move to the woods north of Rangeval and south of Neuf Étang.

The Commanding General, 1st F. A. Brigade, the Division Engineer Officer, the Division Signal Officer, the Division Surgeon and Commanding Officer, Military Police, will arrange with corresponding officers of the 89th Division the details of the relief under their supervision within the zones being relieved and make the transfer of the zone property and stores.

Elements of their command not actually relieving elements of the 89th Division will, on the night of September 7th–8th, be concentrated as follows, movement to begin at 9:00 P. M.:

1st Regt. Engineers—Jouy sous les Côtes;
2d Field Bn. S.C.—Cornieville;
Hq. Train and M.P.—Cornieville;
Sanitary Train—Aulnois sous Vertuzy and neighboring woods.

5. *Passage of Command:*

The command of all elements concerned in relief will pass on completion of relief.

Commanding Generals, Infantry Brigades and Commanding Officers, Infantry Regiments, will assume command in the zones occupied by troops of their command on completion of entry into sector night of September 7th–8th.

P.C. First Division will close at Pagny sur Meuse at 9:00 A. M., September 8th, and open at Rangeval same date and hour.

By command of Major General Summerall:

CAMPBELL KING,
Chief of Staff.

Distribution:	*Maps*			*Maps*	
C.G., 1st Div.	1		1st Brig.	2	1
C. of S.	1		16th Inf.	5	4
G-1	12	1	18th Inf.	5	4
G-2	1		2d Brig.	2	1
G-3	5	1	26th Inf.	5	4
Adjt.	1		28th Inf.	5	4
Hq. Troop	1		Art. Brig.	2	4
Div. Surgeon	1		5th F. A.	1	
DSO	1		6th F.A.	1	
DEO	1		7th F.A.	1	
French Mission	1		1st M.G. Bn.	1	
G-3, GHQ	1		DMGO	1	
G-3, 4th A.C.	1		1st Engrs.	3	
G-3, 1st Armt.	1		Trains and MP.	5	
G-3, 89th Div.	1		2d Field Bn. SC.	1	

G-3

VERY SECRET

940

Field Orders

No. 36.

Maps: 1/80,000

1/20,000 Sketch, furnished most interested parties.

Headquarters First Division,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, September 9, 1918.

1. *Intention of the High Command:*

(*a*) The First Army attacks at H hour on D day (to be given later) to reduce the St. Mihiel Salient by two simultaneous attacks. One from the south with the 4th Corps on the left and the 1st Corps on the right, and one from the west by the 5th Corps.

(*b*) On the left of the 4th Corps the 2d Colonial Corps (French) will attack at H plus 1 hour and advance to eastern edge of Le Tombois—eastern edge of the Le Ponce-Le Joli Bois. On the second day it will advance northwestward to the line—eastern edge of Le Tombois—Hill 240 (1 km. northwest of Mont Sec)—Bois de la Maillette-Étang de Champrez. Upon indications of an enemy withdrawal it will join up the southern and western attacks on the Army objective between Hattonville and La Chaufors.

2. *Mission and Zone of Action of the Division:*

(*a*) *Mission.*

The First Division participates in the attack as the left division of the 4th Corps. The Division has the mission of covering its own advance as well as the advance of the divisions on its right. It has on the right the 42d Division. It has on its left the 39th D.I. (French).

The Division will assemble for the attack during the night of D—1/D with all elements south of the line: Height 242 (72.22)—thence to Height 240.3 on road (65.19)—thence along the road to Height 239.3 (53.17)—thence road west limit of Division Zone.

The 42d Division will attack toward the heights overlooking the Madine River within its sector. The First Division will assist this blow by promptly taking Richecourt and Lahayville, taking or turning Quart de Reserve and capturing heights south of the Madine River.

(*b*) *Objectives: Zone of action of the Division: Zone of action of Brigades and Regiments* (see attached map):

3. *Formation and Use of Troops:*

(*a*) *Infantry:*

Normal formation: 2d Brigade on the right—1st Brigade on the left: Infantry Regiments from right to left—26th, 28th, 16th, 18th. 28th and 16th Infantry normal formation, echeloned in depth with the 1st, 2d and 3d line battalions. 18th Infantry, 2 battalions in first line—one battalion in the 3d or reserve line. Commanding Officer, 18th Infantry, will withdraw one second line company from his right first line battalion for Regimental Reserve. One second line company from the left 1st line battalion, 18th Infantry, is detached from the regiment for special duty with tanks and will form with the tanks on the left bank of the Rupt de Mad. Interior third line battalions—Brigade Reserve; exterior third line battalions—Division Reserve.

Brigades and regiments will go forward in their prescribed zones following the barrage—rate 100 meters in four minutes. There will be halts on each objective as follows:

1st Objective: 20 minutes. During this period the barrage will stand on enemy first line trenches northwest of bank of Rupt de Mad as far south as the eastern edge of Richecourt, for the destructive fire on the enemy trenches and to permit placing of bridges at points farthest from the barrage (shown in red on the attached sketch). From Richecourt north and west the barrage will form a box to cover troops advancing on the west bank of the Rupt de Mad and to give maneuvering ground for the tanks.

2d Objective: 20 minutes. The barrage will stand at 200 meters beyond the 2d objective to permit re-formation of troops after passing through the enemy's position.

3d Objective: The barrage will stand 200 meters in front of the 3d objective until H plus 6 hours.

4th Objective: The barrage will stand 200 meters in front of the 4th objective to cover consolidation.

First line battalions will then take all objectives to include the 3d objective. The right first line battalion of the 18th Infantry will also take its 4th objective. On advance to the 4th objective the 2d line battalions in the 2d Brigade and the 16th Infantry will pass the 1st line battalions

in their regimental zone and take the 4th objective. In case the leading battalions lose the barrage they will work their way forward in their regimental zone by their own means.

The most difficult mission of the 1st Brigade is to cover the left flank of the advance. To this end the left front line battalion of the 18th Infantry is formed on the left bank of the Rupt de Mad and has the special mission of covering the left flank of the Division up to the final objective of that battalion.

The battalions in the Division Reserve will conform to normal attack formations and follow by bounds. First bound for battalion of the 18th Infantry in Division Reserve—in regimental zone to position in valley 1½ km. north of Rambucourt. Movement to be initiated at H hour. Battalion of the 26th Infantry in Division Reserve will remain in place until further orders. Liaison officers from infantry battalions in the Division Reserve will be at Division P.C. from H minus one hour.

The objective given on the attached sketch will be the limit of the infantry advance. In front of these limits the artillery barrage will fall. The objectives will be occupied according to the nature of the ground but the patrols in all cases will be pushed out to the limits indicated.

(*b*) *Machine Guns:*

Regimental and Brigade machine gun companies attached to infantry battalions will remain under orders of the infantry battalion commander and conform to the movements of the infantry battalion.

The 7th M.G. Battalion (3d Division) is placed in reserve, under orders of the Commanding General, 1st Brigade. It will be in position immediately south of Rambucourt prepared to advance at H minus 1 hour. The P.C. of the C.O., 7th M.G. Battalion, will be with the Commanding General, 1st Brigade, from H minus 1 hour.

The 1st Machine Gun Battalion is the Division Reserve. It will occupy position in reserve immediately south of Beaumont at H minus 1 hour. Liaison officer will be at Division P.C. from H minus 1 hour.

(*c*) *Artillery:*

There will be no fire for the destruction before H hour.

The Divisional Artillery, however, will prepare a plan for destructive fire of 14 hours prior to H hour, to be used if necessary.

The following artillery units, not divisional, are attached for this operation:

58th F.A. Brigade, less one battalion 155's.
One regiment 75-mm. 3d F.A. Brigade.
Two Batteries 8-inch, 44th C.A.C.

75-mm. batteries will furnish rolling barrage to cover the advance to the 2d objective, and will protect the left flank of the advance from machine gun fire by combing the ground for several hundred yards to the flank. No artillery fire will be delivered within 100 meters of the eastern limit of

the zone of this Division. No gas shells will be fired on the zone of the neighboring divisions. No gas shells will be fired in the zone of this division in the vicinities which troops are scheduled to occupy within four hours.

On reaching the limit of accurate range, batteries will move forward progressively to positions where they will be able to protect further advance of the infantry. This progress will cause the moving forward of some batteries before the infantry has reached the 3d objective. The advance of the infantry, however, to this objective will be covered by barrage delivered by the most advanced batteries. The customary battalions or larger units of 75-mm. will be assigned to act direct with the infantry in each regimental zone. Preliminary orders regarding accompanying platoons have already been given.

The barrage will be increased in depth, batteries delivering reinforcing barrage firing 200 meters in advance of batteries delivering normal rolling barrage. An extensive use of smoke shells will be made. The heavy batteries will pay special attention to destructive fire on woods lying in the zone of the Division and will maintain neutralizing fire on Mont Sec and on the large camps in the Bois de Gargantua.

The rolling barrage will be laid down on the enemy first line trenches at H hour, and will stand until the arrival of the infantry within 200 meters, as figured from infantry time table. Artillery will avoid firing on the bridges across the Rupt de Mad.

(*d*) *Tanks:*

One battalion of small American tanks, 49 fighting tanks (as reinforced) is attached to the Division for operation. Five tanks will operate on the east bank of the Rupt de Mad with the object of destroying enemy defense in front of Richecourt. These tanks will be in position to move out with the right front line battalion, 18th Infantry, from the jumping-off line at H hour. The remainder of the battalion will take initial position on the west bank of the Rupt de Mad in the vicinity of Xivray-Marvoisin. At H hour the tanks will advance in the zone of the left front line battalion, 18th Infantry, accompanied by attached Engineers, and one company 18th Infantry, especially attached as tank guards. On crossing the Ranaux Ran one company of tanks operating on the west bank of the Rupt de Mad will turn to the east and enter Richecourt. As soon as the barrage lifts from in front of the 1st objective this company will move N.E. on the N.W. bank of the Rupt de Mad and between the enemy defenses on either bank to assist in the advance of the infantry. The remainder of the tanks will proceed to the east and while the barrage stands in front of the 2d objective will move into position to accompany the infantry in its advance on the 3d objective.

Tanks will be accompanied by details from 1st Engineers, and by one company drawn from the left front line battalion, 18th Infantry. When the tanks are unable to proceed farther tank details from this company

will advance with infantry in whose zone they find themselves to the 4th objective. On the 4th objective this company will be assembled and reported to its regimental commander in regimental reserve.

(*e*) *Engineers:*

The Divisional Engineers, as reinforced, will facilitate the progress of the Division. Attached units:

2 companies, 51st Pioneer Infantry (labor troops).

The Division Engineer Officer will make necessary assignment of details to facilitate the progress of the Division. These details will include Bangalore torpedo and wire cutting details with infantry platoons; prescribed details to facilitate the advance of the tanks; bridge details for the passage of the Rupt de Mad and Madine rivers; details to rebuild permanent bridges, and necessary road construction work and dump details.

Liaison officer from the 1st Regiment Engineers will be at the Division P.C. from H minus 1 hour.

(*f*) *Gas and Flame Troops:*

Two platoons, Co. A, 1st Gas Regiment (8 mortars) are attached to the Division for operation. Four of these mortars will take preliminary station with the left front line battalion of the 18th Infantry and will advance to position where it can cover by smoke the progress of our troops along the Rupt de Mad. Four other mortars will similarly advance, two each with the front line battalions of the 16th and 28th Infantry. On the advance of the infantry from the 1st objective these platoons will accompany the infantry battalions and assist the advance by fire on machine gun nests as far as the facilities of the ammunition supply permit. Liaison agents from each platoon will be with battalion commanders in whose zone they work. The commanding officer of the 2 platoons will be at Brigade P.C. of the 1st Infantry Brigade at H minus 1 hour.

(*g*) *Aviation:*

The following aviation is attached to the Division for operation:

8th Observation Squadron;
9th Balloon Company.

The Observation Squadron will furnish planes as follows: Infantry plane to follow advance of infantry and report on its front line. Artillery planes to direct fire of divisional artillery. A special tank plane to signal to the artillery targets especially holding up tanks.

These planes will fly from H hour plus 4 hours, making suitable reliefs. From H plus 4 hours one plane will be maintained in the air and further orders will be given. Liaison officer will be at Division P.C.

The Balloon Company will maintain observation during the hours when visibility is possible, and will keep the command constantly informed as to the situation.

(*h*) *Cavalry:*

Troops D, F, and H, 2d Cavalry, are attached to the First Division for the operation. This detachment will be held subject to Division orders.

It will take position with its head in the rear of the battalion of the 26th Infantry in Division Reserve west of Mandres, at H minus 1 hour. A liaison officer will be at Division P.C. from H minus 1 hour.

4. *Post of Command:*

Unit	*Initial*
4th Army Corps	Menil la Tour
1st Div. and Div. Art.	Beaumont
42d Division	Ansauville
39th D.I.	Commercy
(. . .) Regt. D.I. Participating on left flank of this Division	Broussey
2d Infantry Brigade	P.C. near Seicheprey, just east of Boyau de Rambucourt.
	P.C. at crossing of road and trench systems 500 meters south of Seicheprey.

Subsequent P.C.'s will follow the axis of liaison.

5. *Liaison:*

Division axis of liaison—Beaumont—west of Seicheprey—Lahayville—western edge of Bois Rate—crest 1 km. N.E. of Bois Rate—Nonsard.

Combat liaison will be maintained at all times by all units.

6. *Communications, Supply and Evacuation:*

Orders will be issued from G-1.

7. *General Instructions:*

(*a*) H hour is the hour at which the infantry reaches the jumping-off line. All troops will be in place by H minus 1 hour. No troop movements of any kind will take place north of Toul between 4:30 A. M. and 6:00 P. M. on any day prior to D day.

(*b*) First line battalion commanders will push forward covering detachments in their zone to cover the formation of their battalions at the jumping-off place. A soon as those covering detachments have passed the covering troops of the 89th Division on the outpost positions the latter will be released and will report to their division.

(*c*) Surprise is the essential feature of this operation. The placing of troops in position must be done without any betrayal by sights or sounds. From H hour troops must make every effort to follow the barrage and go through the enemy defenses in time to exploit the initial success. The success of the operation will depend on the swift passage of all obstacles, wire, wired woods and streams, which are the enemy's strongest defenses.

(*d*) Strong reconnaissances will be pushed out from the 1st day's objective (4th objective) when attained. Zones of exploitation are indicated by arrow heads in the attached sketch. No exploitation, however, will be attempted in the Bois de Gargantua until Nonsard is taken.

(*e*) On the 2d day the Army may direct an advance to the general line Vieville, inclusive, Hattonville, inclusive, rear edge of Chaufour Bois. This line is known as the Army's objective. When taken it will be immediately consolidated.

(*f*) The following annexes will be prepared in connection with this Field Order:

Annex to Par. 5—Plan of Liaison.

Annex to Par. 6—Plan of Communication, Supply Evacuation.

By command of Major General Summerall.

Distribution.
(continued)

G-3.
Field Orders
No. 37

Headquarters First Division,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, September 13, 1918.

Map references: Commercy 1/80,000.

1. The 1st Army will immediately continue to advance to the Army objective.

2. This Division will immediately occupy the line Étang de Champrez, west edge of Bois Belle Ozière, west edge of Bois de Nonsard, west edge of Bois de Vigneulles, Étang de Vigneulles. This line will be immediately organized for defense. Interior limits between brigades—Vigneulles-Nonsard road (to 1st Brigade). Commanding Generals, Infantry Brigades, will make these dispositions within their brigades to insure the occupation of this line. The detachment in advance of this line will be immediately withdrawn by Commanding Generals of Brigades. The Commanding Generals of 2d Infantry Brigade will establish liaison with the elements of the 42d Division.

The Brigade of the 3d Division attached to this Division and in Division Reserve will be relieved from this duty at 5:00 H. September 14th and will move at once to position previously occupied on Beaumont ridge, reporting on arrival to Commanding General 3d Division for duty.

The 2 battalions of the 42d Division attached to this Division as Division Reserve are released immediately and will report to the Commanding General 42d Division for duty.

The provisional Squadron 2d Cavalry attached to this Division is released at 5:00 H. Sept. 14th and will report to the Commanding General 4th Corps for duty.

3. As soon as the 2d Colonial Corps (French) is on the Army objective, in liaison with the 42d Division, this Division will be established in the area Nonsard, Bois de la Belle Ozière, Étang de Pannes. Further orders will issue on this subject.

By command of Major General Summerall:

Campbell King,
Chief of Staff.

Distribution:

C.G. Div.	1	C.G., 2d Brig.	1
C. of S	1	C.G. Arty	1
G-1	1	C.O. 1st M.G. Bn.	1
G-2	1	C. G. Att. Brig. 3d Div.	1
G-3	File	C.G. 3d Div.	1
D.E.O.	1	C.G. 42d Div.	1
D.S.O.	1	C.O. Prov. 2d Cav.	1
C.G., 1st Brig.	1	4th Corps	1

G-3 SECRET AND PERSONAL Headquarters First Division,
1032 American Expeditionary Forces,
France, September 30, 1918.

Field Orders
No. 43.

Maps: 1/20,000 special map (issued to most interested parties only).

1. *Intention of the High Command:*

The 1st Army will continue its attack tomorrow, October 1st, to the combined Army 1st Phase Line (in our sector general line of Chéhéry-Fléville-Côte de Maldah).

2. *Mission of the Division, Zones of Action and Objectives:*

(*a*) This Division, as the right division of the 1st Corps, will pass through the 35th Division and take the combined Army objective, maintaining liaison with the 28th Division on the left and the 91st Division (5th Corps) on the right.

(*b*) The 1st Brigade will attack on the left, the 2d Brigade on the right. Regiments from left to right will be the 16th Infantry (frontage of 600 meters), 18th Infantry, 28th Infantry, 26th Infantry. For interior limits between brigades and regiments see attached sketch.

(*c*) For objectives see attached sketch.

3. *Use of Troops:*

(*a*) *Infantry:*

Normal formation will be used. Exterior third line battalions in divisional reserve, interior third line battalions in brigade reserve. One company from 1st and 2d Battalions of the left regiment (16th Inf.) will be designated by the C. O. 16th Inf. for combat patrol duty up the valley of the Aire River.

The infantry brigades will be assembled by 24:00 hours (midnight) on the Charpentry-Éclisefontaine road (see attached sketch). The 1st brigade will move forward from the assembly line progressively from H minus 1 hr. and the 2d Brigade from H minus 30 minutes, so as to pass the jumping-off line at H hour. The infantry will pass through the 35th Division and will stop on the present line held by the 35th Division.

(*b*) *Artillery:*

The artillery will put down a barrage in depth 200 meters in front of the jumping-off line at H minus 15 minutes. The 155's will pay particular attention to the woods lying between the jumping-off line and the 1st objective from H minus 15 minutes.

At H hour this barrage will lift and advance at the rate of 100 meters in three minutes.

The barrage will halt 30 minutes 200 meters in front of the 1st objective and will then cease. The infantry will thereafter advance without artillery barrage, supported by artillery fire on sensitive points.

(*c*) *Machine Guns:*

Machine gun companies attached to the 1st and 2d line infantry battalions will accompany their battalions by bounds, keeping in close liaison with the infantry battalion commanders.

Machine gun companies of the 3d line battalions, including Division Reserve battalions, will be placed under orders of brigade commanders and used to fill in gaps and protect the flanks of the brigades.

(*d*) *Division Reserves:*

The infantry battalions in the Division Reserve will conform to the movements of their respective regiments, and follow in normal formations in regimental zones. Liaison officers will report to G-3 these Headquarters by H minus 1 hour.

The 1st Machine Gun Battalion will remain in place southeast of Varennes on the Varennes-Avocourt road. Liaison officers will report to G-3 these headquarters by H minus 1 hour.

(*e*) *Tanks:*

Tanks, if available, will precede the infantry.

5. *Post of Command:*

1st Division—Cheppy.
1st Brigade—Charpentry.
2d Brigade—Véry.
1st Corps—Southern edge of woods on Les Côtes de Forimont.
28th Division—La Forge.
91st Division—Épinonville.

6. *General Instructions:*

Infantry regiments will advance within the limits of their respective zones following the artillery barrage as it is provided, thereafter without it. There will be a halt of 30 minutes for reformation on the 1st and 2d objectives. The 3d objective will be organized in depth for defense.

By command of Major General Summerall:

J. N. Greely,
Chief of Staff.

ADDENDUM

It now develops that elements of the 35th Division are on Rau de Mayache in the zone of the 26th Infantry. Therefore, the artillery barrage in front of the sector of the 26th Infantry will not be placed south of the Rau de Mayache. 26th Infantry must advance to the Rau de Mayache without barrage.

G-3 PERSONAL AND SECRET Headquarters First Division,
1034 American Expeditionary Forces,
Field Orders France, September 30, 1918.
No. 44.

Map reference: Sketch 1/20,000, attached F. O. 43.

1. The First Division will relieve the 35th Division, less the Artillery Brigade and Sanitary Trains of the 35th Division, and part of the 327th Infantry of the 82d Division on the night of September 30, 1918–October 1, 1918.

2. *Details of the Relief:*

The leading battalions of the First Division with their head on the Charpentry-Éclisefontaine road at midnight will advance to the line: L'Espérance—Chaudron Fme.—Sérieux Farm—Boleaux Bois, designated as jumping-off line in sketch attached to F.O. 43. These battalions to arrive on the so-called jumping-off line not later than 3:00 A. M. October 1, 1918.

Upon arrival of the leading elements of the First Division upon this line, elements of the 35th Division and the 327th Infantry stand relieved. There will be no formal taking over as in a regular sector relief. The 2d line battalions will organize along the Charpentry-Éclisefontaine road. Third line battalions will be placed in the valley of Véry. All organizations will organize properly in depth for defense and dig in.

3. Boundaries between brigades and regiments as per map attached to F. O. 43.

4. Elements of the 35th Division upon being relieved will be grouped in the region Varennes-Cheppy to await orders from the Commanding General, 35th Division.

Elements of the 327th Infantry upon being relieved will report to the Commanding General, 82d Division.

5. Contact with the 82d Division on the left and with the 91st Division on the right will be established by mixed posts of the 16th Infantry on the left and of the 26th Infantry on the right, both on the line of surveillance and the support line.

6. Commanding General, First Division, Commanding Generals, Infantry Brigades, and Commanding Officers of regiments will assume command of their respective sectors, sub-sectors and zones at 3:00 A. M. October 1, 1918.

7. The D.S.O., D.M.G.O. and Commanding Officers, Service of Supplies, will take over from corresponding officers of the 35th Division at once.

8. Staking out has been requested by the aviation at 8:00 A. M. October 1st. Brigade Commanders will submit as soon as possible to the Division sketches showing the location of all troops in their sub-sectors.

9. Field Order 43 is annulled.

By command of Major General Summerall:

J. N. GREELY,
Chief of Staff.

G-3 SECRET AND PERSONAL
Copy No. 9

Headquarters First Division,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, October 2, 1918.

Field Orders
No. 47.

Maps: 1/20,000 issued to most interested parties only.

1. *Intention of the High Command:*

(*a*) The enemy has been driven back by the British, French, Belgian and American Armies.

The 1st Army has captured more than 9000 prisoners and 100 guns, and has destroyed more than 40 enemy planes since the battle started.

The 4th French Army continues its advances.

The 1st Army will continue the attack on D day at H hour (to be announced later).

(*b*) The 1st Army Corps will resume the attack on its present front on D day at H hour. The Corps objective is the line:

Hill 1 km. southeast Sommeranee-Fléville (exclusive);
Hill 180 (inclusive).

2. *Mission of the Division, Zones of Action and Objective:*

(*a*) This Division as the right division of the 1st Corps will advance and take the Corps objective without reference to the advance of the division on our right (91st Div., 5th Corps) and on the left (28th Div.). The Division will be prepared to advance to be covered by later orders. The Division will assist the 91st Division of the 5th Corps in reducing the Bois de Money and Le Petit Bois.

(*b*) The 1st Infantry Brigade will attack on the left; the 2d Brigade on the right. Regiments from left to right will be: 16th Inf., 18th Inf., 28th Inf., 26th Inf. For interior limits between brigades and regiments, see attached sketch.

(*c*) For objectives, see attached sketch.

3. *Use of Troops:*

(*a*) *Infantry:*

Normal formations will be used. Exterior third line battalions in Division Reserve—interior third line battalions in Brigade Reserve. One company from first and second line battalions of the left regiment (16th Inf.) will be designated by the C. O. 16th Inf. for combat patrol duty up the valley of the Aire River. The companies of the 16th Inf. designated for patrol duty will insure liaison with the right regiment of the 28th Division and will clear woods at the Fme. de Granges of all hostile machine guns. The 16th Inf., in advancing along the broad plateau west of Exermont, will advance with wide intervals and distances between all elements in order to avoid enemy artillery fire from the heights to the north and northwest.

The 26th Infantry will assist the 91st Division in taking the Bois de Money and Le Petit Bois by having strong combat patrols on its right flank, advancing straight ahead in the zone of the 26th Infantry to insure the flanking out of the enemy in these positions.

The jumping-off line in the attached sketch is a line 200 meters in front of which the barrage starts at H minus 5 mins. The leading battalions will not form up on this jumping-off line, but will throw out a screen to cover their advance and to mark the jumping-off line. This screen will be in place by midnight of D day. The leading elements will cross the jumping-off line at H hour. As soon as the artillery barrage lifts from the front of the Corps objective, strong combat patrols will be pushed to the front to maintain contact with the enemy.

(*b*) *Artillery:*

The artillery will put down a deep barrage 200 meters in front of the jumping-off line at H minus 5 minutes. At H hour this barrage will lift, advancing at the rate of 100 meters in four minutes. The barrage will halt 30 minutes 200 meters in front of the first and second objectives. A standing barrage will be put down 200 meters in front of the Corps objective for 20 minutes and will then cease.

No. 5 shell (Lethal Gas) will be used freely on favorable targets and under favorable weather conditions. Fire with these gas shells will cease the following periods of time before the area is to be occupied by our troops:

Wooded areas and deep ravines.....3 hours
Open areas.....1 hour

The artillery will move forward by echelons to protect the attack as it progresses.

Two pieces of 75's will be placed under the command of each leading Infantry Battalion Commander for use as forward guns.

(*c*) *Machine Guns:*

Machine gun companies attached to first and second line infantry battalions will accompany their battalion by bounds, keeping in close liaison with the infantry battalion commanders.

Machine gun companies of the third line battalions, including Division Reserve Battalions, will be placed under orders of the brigade commanders and used to fill the gaps and protect the flanks of the brigades.

(*d*) *Division Reserves:*

The battalion of the 16th Infantry in Division Reserve will advance at H plus 1 hour 30 minutes to the Charpentry-Éclisefontaine road, where it will halt and await orders. Liaison officer will report to G-3 by H minus 1 hour.

The battalion of the 26th Infantry in Division Reserve will conform to the movement of the 26th Infantry and follow in normal formation in regimental zone. Liaison officer will report to G-3 by H minus 1 hour.

1st Machine Gun Battalion will remain in place ready to move at a moment's notice. Liaison officer will report to G-3 by H minus 1 hour.

(*e*) *Tanks:*

Two companies of tanks (6 platoons—30 tanks) are at the disposal of this Division. They will be deployed across the Division front with one platoon generally in front of one regiment of infantry and two supporting platoons generally deployed at the right and left of their respective brigade axis. In addition, one company—two platoons, or three if the tanks are available—will accompany the third echelons of infantry to assist in mopping up.

The particular mission of the tanks is to attack strong points and machine gun nests, and to assist the advance of the infantry. The tanks in reserve will assist the infantry in mopping up.

When the tanks attached to the 16th Infantry on the left reach the northern edge of the Bois de Montrebeau, they will move by the right flank into the zone of the 18th Infantry and will assist the 18th Infantry from that time on.

(*f*) *Air Service:*

Observation Squadron No. 1 is attached to this Division and will have one infantry command plane in the air at all times, which will call for the staking out of the line on various objectives, and two artillery planes in the air at all times to designate target for artillery.

Balloon Co. No. 2 is attached to this Division and will maintain liaison with the artillery and with G-3 at all times.

(*g*) *Gas Troops:*

Company C, 1st Gas Regiment, will assist the advance of the infantry by placing a smoke screen along the southern edge of the Bois de Montrebeau from H minus 5 mins. to H plus 30 mins.

(*h*) *Cavalry:*

Provisional Squadron, 2d Cav., attached to this Division will remain in place ready to move on thirty minutes notice. Liaison officer will report to G-3 by H minus 1 hour.

(*i*) *Engineers:*

1st Engineers will be in Division Reserve 1 km. southeast of Véry ready to move at H minus 1 hour. Liaison officer will report to G-3 from H minus 1 hour.

4. *Liaison* (see appendix No. 1):

Axis of Liaison—Cheppy-Charpentry-Chaudron Fme.-Exermont-Sommerance-Alliepont.

5. *Supplies, Communication and Evacuation* (see appendix No. 2):

Orders will be issued from G-1.

6. *Post of Command:*

1st Division—Cheppy.
Divisional Artillery—Cheppy.
1st Brigade—Charpentry.
2d Brigade—Véry.
1st Corps—Southern edge of woods on Les Côtes de Farimont.
28th Division—La Forges.
91st Division—Épinonville.

7. *General Instructions:*

The infantry is again cautioned to stake out the front line when called for by airplane. Commanding officers will impress upon their troops that this staking out is vital for their own safety.

Attention is called to the employment by the enemy of 77's in his advance line.

The infantry will be deployed in depth and this depth will be employed, not to thicken the advance line, but to pass through advance line or to maneuver to the flank.

Infantry brigade, regimental and battalion commanders will particularly guard against mixing of units by constant reinforcement of the front lines.

When serious resistance is encountered by the leading battalions, flanking methods will be employed and full use made of the forward 75-mm. guns, 37-mm., Stokes mortars and machine guns.

Artillery information officers will accompany advance battalion commanders to insure close liaison between the infantry lines and the supporting artillery.

By command of Major General Summerall:

J. N. Greely,
Chief of Staff.

G-3 SECRET
1033

Headquarters First Division,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, Sept. 30, 1918.

Memorandum. PLAN OF LIAISON

Subject: Addenda to Annex I, F. O. 47.

1. Annex I, F.O. 47, Memorandum G-3, 999, will hold with the following changes and additions:

2. Paragraph 3, *Axis of Liaison:*

From Cheppy to Charpentry—3 circuits along the Buanthe River.

From Cheppy to Véry—2 circuits along the branch of the Buanthe River.

From Véry to Charpentry—2 circuits.

From Charpentry forward—5 circuits laid along Min de Baulny-Cemetery-Chaudron Farm-Exermont. Two of these will be command—one observation line—one artillery—one service. APPENDIX "A" omitted.

3. *P. C's:*

(*a*) *Location:*

First Division Headquarters at Cheppy.
First Infantry Brigade—Charpentry.
Second Infantry Brigade—Véry.
First Artillery Brigade—Cheppy.

4. *Panels.* See appendix "C," "Plan of Liaison."

(*a*) *Infantry.* See page 69, "Liaison for all arms."
The 1st Division is the First Division of the Corps.
The First Infantry Brigade is the Second Brigade of the Division. The Second Infantry Brigade in the 1st Brigade of the Division.

5. *Codes and Ciphers:*

(*a*) T. S. F. and T. P. S. Operations:
Map co-ordinates Key 326.

(*b*) *Aeroplane:*
Map co-ordinates Key 326.

6. *Dumps:*

Signal Corps dump at Charpentry.

7. *Tank Signals:*

(*a*) One yellow and one blue flag at same time—I am ditched, dig me out.

(*b*) One yellow flag—Broken down engine trouble. If either of above are seen by infantry, send runner and report to supporting tanks.

(*c*) One red pennant—Platoon commander's tank.

(*d*) One red and white diagonal pennant—Company commander's tank.

(*e*) One red and one yellow pennant—Tank signals to each other.

There is no radio established on these tanks.

8. *Air Service:*

	Call Letters	*Wave length*
Balloon 2	W Q 3	350 meters
Infantry Aeroplane		210 meters
Artillery Aeroplanes		120–150

9. *Adjacent Systems:*

	Call Letters	*Wave length*
P. C. 28th Division (on left)	RA	270 meters
55th Inf. Brigade	M24	
109th Inf. Regiment	M7	

By command of Major General Summerall:

J. N. Greely,
Chief of Staff.

G-3 SECRET
1053

Headquarters First Division,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, October 3, 1918.

Appendix to Par. 3 (1) F.O. No. 47.

PLAN FOR ENGINEERS (OPERATIONS AND SUPPLIES)

Troops

The 1st Engineer Regiment and Engineer Train and such part of the three companies of the 53d Pioneer Infantry as may be assigned, will be available for engineer work.

Preparatory Work

(*a*) Repair and maintenance of roads in the divisional sector.
(*b*) Construction of second bridge at Véry and repair of bridge at Cheppy.
(*c*) General construction, such as prison cages, ammunition dumps, improvement of water points, etc.
(*d*) Engineer reconnaissance of roads leading forward, dumps of captured engineer material, etc.
(*e*) Establishment of dumps of engineer stores.

Use of Engineers During Attack

The most important work to be done by the engineers during the attack is the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges leading to the front. For this purpose the 1st Battalion, 1st Engineers, will be assigned to the most advanced road and bridge work and make early engineer reconnaissance in rear of the advance to obtain the necessary engineer information for this work; they will prepare the roads so far as to take at least divisional artillery; they will furnish an engineer officer with the necessary runners, to report to the Commanding Officer, 1st Artillery Brigade, for the purpose of making the necessary engineer reconnaissance to obtain information as to engineer work required for moving the artillery forward.

They will furnish necessary detail to investigate and disarm any enemy mines and traps.

The 2d Battalion, 1st Engineers, reinforced by such of the 53d Pioneer Infantry as may be assigned, will maintain roads and bridges from Cheppy forward, preparing them so as to take at least divisional wagon transport, and, as the advance progresses, will take over, from the 1st Battalion, the maintenance and improvement of the roads forward.

Duties of Engineers After the Attack

After the objectives have been taken, such portion of the engineer troops as can be spared from urgent roadwork will be utilized in consolidating the captured positions. This work will be performed by the infantry garrison in these positions under the direction of the engineers and with the tools and material furnished from advance engineer dumps.

Roads

The following two roads will be repaired and made passable:

(1) National Route No. 46 from Varennes through Fléville.

(2) The road Cheppy-Véry-Charpentry-Chaudron Fme.-Exermont-Fléville (road fork at Co-ord. F 0629)-Sommerance.

Bridges

Bridge material will be prepared for artillery bridges over the Rau d'Exermont on both of the above roads and material will be prepared for bridging the tank traps in the National Route between Rau d'Exermont and Fléville. Foot bridges for the infantry will not be required unless the crossing of the Aire River is contemplated, in which case the engineers will provide the means of crossing.

Engineer Supplies

An advance dump of engineer tools and supplies will be established in the vicinity of Charpentry as soon as practicable after H hour. There is at present a considerable Corps dump of engineer materials at Varennes and a small captured German dump at Cheppy.

Water Supply

Local water supply is fairly satisfactory both as to quantity and quality and will be used subject to test by medical officer. As a precautionary measure all drinking water should be chlorined or boiled. An engineer officer will be designated as Water Supply Officer, whose duty will be to locate water points, arrange for their improvement and place signs on nearby roads indicating their location, and at the water points to show the determined quality of the water and any restrictions or rules as to its use. Water carts must be kept from blocking at the water points. Water supply troops of the 1st Army will follow up the Divisions and Corps in improving and extending the natural water supply and installing special mobile purification plants for filtration, purification and sterilization. Signs will be posted showing their locations, which will generally be at streams.

Organization water carts must be accompanied by necessary personnel for operating hand pumps, as this will be necessary in many cases.

All horse watering parties should be in charge of an officer or non-commissioned officer who will be responsible for orderly and expeditious watering; such parties must also have necessary personnel for operating hand pumps.

Water points are under the control of the Army Water Supply Service. Representatives of this service, including water guards, will wear on their left arm the letters "W.S." on white cloth to be supplied by Water Supply Service.

By command of Major General Summerall:

J. N. GREELY,
Chief of Staff.

Same distribution as on F.O. No. 47.

G-3 SECRET AND PERSONAL Headquarters First Division,
1067 American Expeditionary Forces,
France, October 4, 1918.

Field Orders
No. 48.

Maps: 1/20,000 Special Map

1. The First American Army continues its attack to the combined Army 1st objective.

2. *Mission, Zones of Action and Objectives:*

(*a*) The mission of this Division is to continue the attack to the combined Army 1st objective within the divisional limits.

(*b*) Zones of Action—continuation of zones as laid down in Field Order No. 47.

(*c*) For objectives, see attached sketch.

3. *Troops:*

(*a*) *Infantry:*

To 1st Objective—The 2d Brigade and the 18th Infantry will advance to the 1st objective, employing the battalions at present in the first line. The 16th Infantry will hold its present line.

To 2d Objective—The 2d Brigade and the 18th Infantry will advance to the 2d objective. The 16th Infantry will hold its present line. The third line battalions of the 2d Brigade will pass through the front line battalions and take the 2d objective.

To 3d Objective—The infantry will advance to the 3d objective (the present Corps objective), which the infantry will organize and await further orders.

The infantry will halt for two hours on the 1st and 2d objectives in order to re-form and inform the higher command of the progress made.

During the advance from the 1st to the 2d objective the Commanding Officer, 26th Infantry, will detail two companies to attack, hold and organize the western edge of the Bois de Moncy to protect the right flank of the Division.

The battalion 26th Infantry in Division Reserve is turned over to the Commanding Officer, 26th Infantry, for this operation.

(*b*) *Artillery:*

To 1st Objective:

Preliminary Preparation:

The artillery will put down heavy concentrations in the zone between the present front line and the 1st objective at H minus 15 minutes.

Barrage:

A rolling barrage in depth will be placed 200 meters in front of the present front lines at H hour at the rate of 100 meters in four minutes.

To 2d Objective:

Preliminary Preparation:

During the two-hour halt of the infantry on the 1st objective the artillery will put down heavy concentrations in the zone between the 1st and 2d objectives, and in the western edge of the Bois de Moncy.

Barrage:

Same as for the advance to the 1st objective.

To 3d Objective:

Same prescriptions for the preliminary preparation fire and barrage as for advance to the 1st objective.

(*c*) *Reserves:*

The battalion 16th Infantry in Division Reserve will remain in place.

The battalion 26th Infantry in Division Reserve is given to the Commanding Officer, 26th Infantry, under the conditions laid down in paragraph 3 (*a*).

The 1st Machine Gun Battalion will remain in place.

(*d*) *Tanks:*

All available tanks will assist the advance of the 2d Brigade. They will pay especial attention to the trenches east of the Bois de Boyou and edge of the woods north of Hill 212.

4. No change from Field Order 47 for units not specifically mentioned above. No change in G-1 orders.

5. Further orders will issue for the advance from the 3d objective (Corps objective).

6. *H hour is 6.30 hours October 5, 1918.*

By command of Major General Summerall:

J. N. Greely,
Chief of Staff.

	Copy No.		*Copy No.*
C.G.	1	1st Engrs.	47–49
C.S.	2	C.O. Trains	50
G-1	3–10	1st M.G. Bn.	51
G-3	11–15	G-3 1st A.C.	52
D.E.O.	16	28th Div.	53
Div. Surg.	17	32d Div.	54
C.G. 1st Brig.	18–19	1st Army	55
16th Inf.	20–24	French Mission	56
18th Inf.	25–29	C.O. 2d Cav.	57
2d Brig.	30–31	1st Gas Regt.	58
26th Inf.	32–36	1st Obs. Sqdn.	59
28th Inf.	37–41	2d Balloon	60
1st F.A. Brig.	42–46	326th Bn. Tanks	61

G-3 SECRET AND PERSONAL Headquarters First Division,
1068 American Expeditionary Forces,
France, October 4, 1918.

Memorandum.
Subject: Annex to F.O. 48.

Special Instructions for Commanding General, 2d Inf. Brig.

1. The purpose of the first phase of the operations ordered in F.O. 48 is to bring the 2d Brigade up on a line with the 1st Brigade. When this purpose is attained the line of the 2d Brigade will be approximately: crest of Hill 240—northern edge of woods just north of Hill 212.

2. To attain this objective the Commanding General, 2d Infantry Brigade, will utilize the two front line battalions in each regimental zone. These battalions will be reorganized and re-formed during the night of October 4th–5th, and will be used as assaulting and support battalions, respectively, for the advance to the 1st objective.

3. Until the arrival of the first line battalions at the 1st objective, 3d line battalions will remain in Brigade and Division Reserve as heretofore. On arrival of the first line battalions at the 1st objective, the Commanding General, 2d Infantry Brigade, will utilize the reserve battalion to pass through the line held by the first line battalions in each regimental zone. These reserve battalions will become the first line battalions and will take all succeeding objectives. The former first line battalions will follow in normal formation as second line battalions or support battalions under the orders of the regimental commanders. The former second line battalions will halt in place and become third line battalions as Brigade and Division Reserves. Interior battalion in Brigade Reserve: exterior Battalion in Division Reserve. Liaison officer from the battalion in Division Reserve

will report to Division P.C. immediately on passage by the new first line battalion.

By command of Major General Summerall:
J. N. Greely,
Chief of Staff.

Distribution:
Same as F.O. 48.

G-3 SECRET AND PERSONAL
1081

Headquarters First Division,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, October 8, 1918.

Field Orders,
No. 49.

Maps: 1/20,000—Special Map issued to most interested parties only.

1. *Intention of the High Command:*

(*a*) The 1st American Army will continue the attack.

(*b*) The 5th Army Corps attacks the heights east and west of Romagne on D day at H hour.

2. *Mission of the Division, Zones of Action and Objectives:*

(*a*) This Division, with the 181st Infantry Brigade attached, as the left Division of the 5th Army Corps, while strongly covering its front north of Hill 240, will attack in the direction of Hill 263 in Le Petit Bois and will assist the 32d Division by cleaning up Le Petit Bois and Bois de la Romagne, north of Hill 263.

(*b*) The 1st Infantry Brigade will attack on the left; the 2d Infantry Brigade, with the 1st Bn. 1st Engineers and 1 Company 1st M.G. Bn. attached, will attack on the right; 361st Infantry will hold on the right. Further orders will issue as to the employment of the 361st Infantry.

Regiments from left to right will be: 16th Infantry, less 1st Bn., 18th Infantry with 1st Bn. 16th Inf. attached, 28th Infantry, 26th Infantry, 1st Bn. 1st Engineers, 361st Infantry.

For interior limits between brigades and regiments, see attached map.

(*c*) For objectives, see attached map.

3. *Use of Troops:*

(*a*) *Infantry:*

The attack will be divided into three operations:

1st Operation:

The 1st Bn. 16th Infantry will make the principal attack as far as the first objective, and has for its mission the taking of Hill 272 (1 km. northwest of Fme. d'Ariétal). The battalion will pass through the front line battalion of the 28th Infantry within its zone of action.

The other elements of the 1st Brigade will slightly advance their lines, maintaining close liaison with all elements.

The 2d Brigade will attack with its least fatigued battalions, the battalions at present in Brigade and Division Reserve being available for this purpose. The 2d Brigade will maintain close liaison with the 1st Brigade on the left and the 1st Bn. 1st Engineers on the right.

The 1st Bn. 1st Engineers will be the pivot of the attack and clean up the Bois de Money within its zone of action.

The leading elements of the assaulting battalions of the 1st Brigade will cross the present front lines at H hour and advance at the rate of 100 meters in three minutes in the valley between Hill 240 and Hill 272. At H plus 15 minutes the advance will slow down to 100 meters in six minutes.

The leading elements of the assaulting battalions of the 2d Brigade and the left element of the 1st Bn. 1st Engineers will cross the present front lines and advance at the rate of 100 meters in six minutes (this at H plus 22 minutes).

Upon reaching the 1st objective the 1st Brigade will halt and maintain liaison with the 2d Brigade in its advance to the 2d objective. The 2d Brigade and the 1st Bn. 1st Engineers will halt for two hours and at H plus 3 hours will continue the advance to the 2d objective.

The advance of the exploitation lines will commence upon orders of the Division Commander.

The present front line battalion of the 2d Brigade will be re-formed in their regimental zones, the 28th Infantry in the vicinity of Fme. St. Germain, the 26th Infantry in the vicinity of Fme. d'Ariétal.

At H hour, Infantry Brigade Commanders will organize a line of resistance against possible enemy counter-attacks along the line:

Ridge west of Hill 240; Hill 240; northern edge of woods north of Hill 212.

This line will be organized in depth, particular attention being given to the proper placing of the machine guns.

Second Operation:

The advance of the 1st Bn. 16th Infantry to the 2d objective.

The 1st Bn. 16th Infantry will begin its advance to the 2d objective at H plus 290 minutes (H plus 4 hours 50 minutes) following rolling barrage at the rate of 100 meters in six minutes. When the 2d objective is reached the position will be immediately organized in depth for defense. Close liaison will be maintained with the 18th Infantry on the left and the 28th Infantry on the right.

Third Operation:

Advance of the 1st Brigade, less the 1st Bn. 16th Infantry, to 2d objective.

The 1st Brigade, less the 1st Bn. 16th Infantry, will begin its advance to the second objective H plus 380 minutes (H plus 6 hours 20 minutes) following a rolling barrage at the rate of 100 meters in six minutes. Upon reaching the 2d objective, the 1st Brigade will organize the position in

depth for defense, maintaining close liaison with the units on its right and left.

(*b*) *Artillery:*

On D-1, the divisional artillery will put down heavy concentrations on the enemy positions and works.

At H minus 3 minutes the artillery will put down a standing barrage 200 meters in front of present front lines. The barrage in front of the 1st Brigade will lift at H hour and advance at the rate of 100 meters in 3 minutes until H plus 15 minutes, when it will slow down to 100 meters in six minutes. The barrage in front of the 2d Brigade and 1st Bn. 1st Engineers will lift at H plus 22 minutes and advance at the rate of 100 meters in six minutes.

When the 2d Brigade reaches the 1st objective, the artillery will fire heavy concentrations in the zone of the 2d Brigade between the 1st objective and the 2d objective for two hours. At H plus three hours a rolling barrage will be placed 200 meters in front of the 1st objective, 2d Brigade zone, which will advance at the rate of 100 meters in six minutes.

The barrage in front of the 2d Brigade will begin to slow down when the infantry reaches its 2d objective and will cease thirty minutes after the infantry has reached the 2d objective.

From H plus 260 minutes to H plus 290 minutes the artillery will fire concentrations between the 1st and 2d objectives in the zone of the 1st Bn. 16th Infantry.

At H plus 290 minutes the artillery will place a barrage 200 meters in front of the 1st objective of the 1st Bn. 16th Infantry, which will advance at the rate of 100 meters in six minutes. This barrage will begin to slow down when the infantry reaches the 2d objective and will cease thirty minutes after the infantry has reached its 2d objective.

From H plus 350 minutes to H plus 380 minutes the artillery will fire concentrations between the 1st and 2d objectives in the zone of the 1st Brigade, less the 1st Bn. 16th Infantry.

At H plus 380 minutes the artillery will place a barrage 200 meters in front of this zone which will advance at the rate of 100 meters in six minutes. This barrage will begin to slow down when the infantry reaches the 2d objective and will cease thirty minutes after the infantry has reached the 2d objective.

(*c*) *Machine Guns:*

See Appendix I.

(*d*) *Division Reserve:*

The 362d Infantry in Division Reserve will be alerted in place Bouleaux Bois at H hour.

The 2d Bn. 1st Engineers, in Division Reserve, will be alerted in place in the vicinity of Sérieux Fme. at H hour.

The 1st M.G. Bn., less 1 Company, will return to its present station upon completion of the mission assigned it in Appendix I.

The Bn. 26th Infantry, in Division Reserve, will be alerted in place at H hour.

(*e*) *Air Service:*

Same prescriptions as F.O. No. 47.

(*f*) *Gas Troops:*

Company C, 1st Gas Regiment, will take up position on Hill 240 on the night of D minus one hour and fire concentrations of thermite on the woods south and east of Hill 176 and the trenches east of Hill 176 from H minus 15 minutes to H hour.

(*g*) *Cavalry:*

The Commanding Officer, Provisional Squadron, 2d Cavalry, will send suitable mounted patrols, each commanded by an officer, to report to the Commanding General, 1st and 2d Infantry Brigades, for liaison work to the front and rear and laterally.

(*h*) *Liaison:*

Same as for F. O. No. 47.

The D. S. O. will arrange to have projector stations on Hill 240 and Hill 269 connecting with a relay of stations to the Division P.C. These stations will be used by brigade, regimental and battalion commanders for sending short messages to the rear.

5. *Supply, Communication and Evacuation:*

Same as for F. O. No. 47.

6. *Posts of Command:*

1st Division: Cheppy.
Divisional Artillery: Cheppy.
1st Brigade: Dug-out 500 meters north of Baulny.
2d Brigade: Neuville le Comte Fme.
181st Brigade: Éclisefontaine.
5th Army Corps: Verrières-en-Hesse Fme.

7. *Staking Out:*

The Infantry Command plane will call for a staking out while the infantry is resting upon its 1st objective, and front line troops must be warned to display their panels.

By command of Major General Summerall:

J. N. Greely,
Chief of Staff.

Distribution:

C.G. 1		1	C.G.F.A. Brig.	5	35–39
C.S. 1		2	C.O. 1st M.G.	1	40
G-1.2		3– 4	C.O. 1st Engrs.	1	43
G-2.1		5	C.O. 1st Bn. 1st Engrs.	1	41–42
G-3.5		6–10	C.G. 181st Inf. Brig.	1	44
C.G. 1st Brig.	2	11–12	C.O. 361st Inf.	5	45–49
C.O. 16th Inf.	5	13–16	C.O. 362d Inf.	5	50–54
C.O. 18th Inf.	5	17–22	C.G. 5th Army Corps	1	55
C.O. 2d Inf. Brig.	2	23–24	C.G. 32d Div.	1	56
26th Inf. C.O.	5	25–29	C.G. 82d Div.	1	57
28th Inf. C.O.	5	30–34			

Headquarters First Division,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, October 8, 1918.

Memorandum:

Subject: D day and H hour.

1. *In re* F.O. No 49, D day is October 9th; H hour is 8:30 hours.

By command of Major General Summerall:

J. N. Greely,
Chief of Staff.

Distribution:

Same as F.O. 49.

G-3 SECRET AND PERSONAL
1094

Headquarters First Division,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, October 9, 1918.

Field Orders
No. 50.

Maps: 1/20,000 Tracing.

1. *Intention of High Command:*

The 5th Army will continue the attack.

2. *Mission of the Division, Zones of Action and Objectives:*

(*a*) The Division will exploit its successes to the line Sommerance-Tuillerie Fme.

(*b*) For zones of action and objectives, see attached sketch.

3. *Use of Troops:*

(*a*) *Infantry:*

Each regiment will push out patrols from front line company at 7:00 hours in its zone of action. If no resistance is encountered, the infantry will immediately advance and occupy the best possible defensive position.

Patrols will advance to each successive line of exploitation and if the terrain is found to be unoccupied the infantry will advance and occupy the line.

Close liaison will be established and maintained between all units.

If resistance is encountered, artillery assistance will be demanded, and after artillery preparations patrols will again go forward to keep contact with the enemy.

Garrison of surety will be left on Hill 269 and Hill 263.

(*b*) *Artillery:*

The 124th F.A. will support the 181st Inf. Brigade.
The 7th F.A. will support the 2d Inf. Brigade.
The 6th F.A. will support the 1st Inf. Brigade.
The 219th French Artillery and the 5th F.A. will be used to support all the above regiments of infantry.

(*c*) No change for other units from Field Order No. 49.

4. No change in liaison plans.

5. No change in administrative details.

6. Brigade commanders will submit to these Headquarters by 15:00 hours the location of all units in their commands as of 12 noon.

7. Brigade commanders will submit to these Headquarters by 10:00 hours strength of all units in their command.

8. A more complete report of strength will be rendered with the report required by Paragraph 6.

By command of Major General Summerall:
J. N. Greely,
Chief of Staff.

G-3 SECRET AND PERSONAL
1097

Headquarters First Division,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, October 10, 1918.
22:30 hrs.

Field Orders
No. 52.

Maps: 1/20,000 tracing

1. *Intention of the High Command:*

The 5th Corps will continue the attack at 7:00 hours, October 11, 1918.

2. *Mission, Zones of Action and Objectives:*

(*a*) This Division will continue the attack in its zones, pushing forward with the utmost vigor and without waiting for adjacent divisions.

(*b*) For zones of action and objectives, see attached tracing.

3. *Use of Troops:*

(*a*) *Infantry:*

At 7:00 hours each front line company will push out patrols on its front to first line of exploitation (see attached sketch).

If resistance is encountered from the enemy trench system south of Landres et St. Georges, the patrols will retire and the artillery will place heavy destruction fire upon the trench system. After the artillery preparations are completed the patrols will again advance and if resistance is still encountered more artillery preparation will be demanded. If necessary the Division Commander will order a rolling barrage to be put down and an assault by the infantry to take the trench system.

If no resistance is encountered the patrols, followed at 500 meters by the infantry battalions, will advance from one exploitation line to next, maintaining close liaison to the front and rear and laterally The advancing infantry battalions will take up positions favorable for defense at each advance. Echelonment in depth will be maintained by all elements.

In conformance with Field Orders 69, 5th Army Corps, the 181st Infantry Brigade is attached to the 32d Division to be used at the discretion of the Commanding General, 32d Division. The Commanding General, 181st Infantry Brigade, will report at once to the Commanding General, 32d Division, for orders.

(*b*) *Artillery:*

The 7th F.A. will support the 2d Brigade.

The 6th F.A. will support the 1st Brigade.

The 5th F.A. and the 219th French Artillery will support both infantry brigades.

During the night of October 10th–11th, artillery will fire harassing fire on sensitive points in the enemy lines, paying particular attention to the trench system south of Landres et St. Georges. From 4:00 hours to 6:30 hours, October 11th, the artillery will fire preparation fire on this trench system.

(*c*) *Division Reserves:*

The 2d Bn., 1st Engineers, is put at the disposal of the Commanding General, 2d Brigade. The 1st Bn., 1st Engineers, will pass into Division Reserve. It will remain in place.

(*d*) No change for units not mentioned above.

4. No change in axis of liaison.

5. No change in administrative details.

6. No change in posts of command.

By command of Major General Summerall:

J. N. Greely,
Chief of Staff

G-3 SECRET AND PERSONAL
1180

Headquarters First Division,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, November 5, 1918.

Field Orders
No. 61.
Map: 1/20,000 Reaucourt-Stenay.

1. The enemy is still retreating west of the Meuse.

The 2d Division, on our right, will hold the heights east of the Meuse, opposite Beaumont.

The right division of the 1st Corps is on our left. The 5th Army Corps will seize and hold the heights east of the Meuse, extending its left to include Mouzon.

2. Our Division will advance through the 80th Division in the direction of Yoneq-Mouzon and will seize a crossing at Mouzon.

3. (*a*) The 2d Infantry Brigade Sector:

Eastern Boundary: Beaumont (exclusive)—Bois de l'Hospice (inclusive)—Villemontry.

Western Boundary: Cross roads of the Yoneq-Mouzon road with the La Bagnolle-Beaumont road—the Yoneq-Mouzon road—and Mouzon (exclusive).

The 2d Brigade will attack on a front of two battalions with one battalion in support and one regiment in reserve, in the vicinity of the woods west of La Thibaudine Farm.

(*b*) The 1st Infantry Brigade *Sector:*

Eastern Boundary: West of the 2d Brigade. *Western Boundary:* La Bagnolle—western edge of Bois d'Yoneq—Hill 297—Hill between Bois Gerfaux and Bois de Pourron—Hill 275 (1 km. N.W. of Pourron—Le Poncay Fme.

This brigade (less interior right battalion, 3d line) will attack with regiments side by side in the usual formation.

(*c*) The Divisional Reserve will consist of the interior right battalion of the 3d line, 1st Brigade, and the 1st M.G. Battalion, and will be held in the Bois de Gd. Dieulet, just north of Le Gros Faux.

(*d*) The 1st Engineers will remain in its present location, vicinity of Sommauthe.

(*e*) The Artillery will be in position at H hour and will be ready to give artillery support when requested by infantry brigade commanders.

(*w*) Combat patrols will maintain contact with neighboring units.

(*x*) Details of arrangement for accompanying guns will be made between battalions and artillery commanders concerned.

(*y*) Axis of liaison—Ravine de Yoneq to Yoneq, thence the Yoneq-Mouzon road.

(*z*) D day, 6th November; H hour, 5 hours 30 minutes.

4. Field Trains will remain at their present assembly points until further orders.

5. Battle P.C. of the Division will open at cross roads Le Gros Faux at 5 hours, November 6th.

Brigade P.C.'s to be selected and reported.

By command of Brigadier General Parker:

J. N. Greely,
Chief of Staff.

SECRET AND PERSONAL

Field Orders
No. 62.

Headquarters First Division,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, November 6, 1918.

Scale: Mézières—1/80,000.

1. No further information of the enemy. The First Army advances on Sedan, the 5th Corps on the right and the 1st Corps on the left.

2. Our Division will constitute the advance troops and seize Sedan.

3. (*a*) The Division will advance in five (5) columns numbered from east to west.

Column 1: 1 Battalion of the 16th Infantry.

Route—Autrecourt—through the valley of the Meuse via Remilly-Wadelincourt.

Column 2: 16th Infantry (less 1 battalion); 1 company 1st Engineers.

Route—Pourron–Autrecourt–Raucourt–Haracourt–Thélonne–Noyers.

Column 3: 18th Infantry (less 1 battalion).

Route—Pourron–Autrecourt–Raucourt–Maisoncelle–Bulson–Chaumont, thence north.

Column 4: 28th Infantry—1 company Engineers.

Route—Stonne–Chemery–Chéhéry–Frenois.

Column 5: 26th Infantry.

Route—Stonne–Chemery–Omicourt–Hannge–St. Martin.

(*b*) *Divisional Reserve:*

1 battalion 18th Infantry;
1st Machine Gun Battalion;
1st Engineers (less two companies).

Route: La Besace-Raucourt, from which point it will follow Column No. 2 at a distance of about one kilometer.

(*c*) The 6th Field Artillery will follow close on the 18th Infantry. The Fifth Field Artillery will follow in three columns, one battalion in each column, Nos. 2, 3, and 4.

(*x*) Column No. 1, will leave small details to guard captured bridges over the Meuse along its route.

4. The Field Artillery and Sanitary Trains will move under orders to be issued by G-1.

5. The Division P.C. will close at its present location at 20:00 hours this date and march via La Besace-Raucourt-Maisoncelle-Bulson-Chaumont.

By command of Brigadier General Parker:

J. N. Greely,
Chief of Staff.

Distribution "C"

GERMAN DIVISIONS IDENTIFIED ON THE 5th CORPS FRONT SINCE SEPTEMBER 26, 1918, IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER OF IDENTIFICATION, WITH DATES OF WITHDRAWAL AND SECTOR OCCUPIED

1st Gd. Division.—In line on left of the Corps front on September 26th, occupying a sector extending from the Bois de Cheppy inclusive to the west beyond the Corps front. Prisoners were taken of but two regiments of this division: 1st Ft. Gd. Rgt. and 2d Ft. Gd. Rgt. This division was one of those which sustained the first shock of our offensive and was withdrawn within the next few days.

117th Div.—In line opposite Corps front, September 26th, occupying a sector from the Bois de Cheppy exclusive, to Haucourt exclusive; sustained brunt of our attack and was withdrawn within the next few days; remained at rest in close support; elements of one Regiment (157th Rgt.) were encountered south of Remonville November 2d, during the progress of our attack of November 1st; the whole division was, however, identified in line later on the front of the 3d Corps on our right, where it remained until the armistice went into effect.

7th Res. Div.—In line on extreme right of Corps front, September 26th, occupying a sector from Haucourt inclusive to the east beyond the Corps front. Prisoners of the 66th Res. Rgt. were taken on the first day of the operation by our right division; no further contact with this division.

5th Gd. Div.—In close support September 26th. Due to the progress of our attack found itself in line on left of Corps, September 27th, around and to the west of Épinonville. Contact with two regiments of this division only, the 3d Ft. Gd. Rgt. and the 20th Rgt. Relief of this division by the 52d Division was begun in the night of September 29th–30th (statement of prisoners).

37th Div.—Identified in line September 27th north of Montfaucon; retreated to N.W. and occupied sector E of Fléville; withdrawn about October 12th–13th.

45th Res. Div.—Elements thrown in as reinforcements on Corps front for short periods of time on two occasions; 212th Res. Rgt. identified at

Éclisefontaine September 28th, reinforcing 5th Gd. Div.; withdrawn within next few days; 211th Res. Rgt. identified on Hill 269 October 8th, reinforcing 52d Div.; withdrawn at once.

5th Bav. Res. Div.—Identified on right of Corps front September 29th by prisoners of the 7th Bav. Res. Rgt. captured north of Nantillois and by prisoners of the 12th Bav. Res. Rgt. captured in the Bois de Septsarges on the same day. No further contact with this division.

52d Div.—According to prisoners' statements, entered line September 29th, relieving 5th Gd. Div. It was first identified by this Corps at Tronsol Farm, October 3d. Withdrawn between October 12th and 14th; returned into line October 28th, relieving 41st Div. and occupying sector from Hill 253 to Landres-St. Georges inclusive last; identification November 2d; withdrawn before November 8th (captured document).

53d Res. Div.—Identified in line September 29th by prisoners of the 243d Res. Rgt. captured south of Gesnes. No further identifications from this division, which was later identified by prisoners as in line to the S.W. opposite the front of the 1st Corps.

115th Div.—Identified in line September 29th, occupying sector from north of Gesnes to eastern edge of the Bois de Cunel; withdrawn between October 10th and 12th; elements thrown in line three days later (October 15th) in region N.W. of Romagne but withdrawn again at once; lay in close support in region Inor-Pouilly-Moulins; re-entered line November 1st, in region of Remonville, in very weakened condition; last identified in line November 4th; withdrawn (captured document) before November 8th.

236th Div.—Identified in line October 3d, occupying sector from the Bois de Cunel inclusive eastward beyond the Corps front; withdrawn about October 16th; returned into line night of November 3d–4th, in position from Vaux-en-Dieulet to east of Beaumont, covering the withdrawal of the enemy's main forces across the Meuse; withdrawn to region of Autreville within next few days; prisoners of the 457th Rgt. captured near Autreville, morning of November 11th, state that their regiment was covering the withdrawal of the rest of the division, begun the night before.

228th Div.—Identified in the line in region south of Cunel, October 9th, by prisoners of the 207th Res. Rgt. and the 48th Rgt.; last identified by prisoners of the 48th Rgt. captured near Cunel on October 10th; withdrawn east of the Meuse about October 12th. The 3d Rgt. of this division never came west of the Meuse.

41st Div.—Identified in line October 9th, holding Côte de Maldah; retreated to region of Landres-St. Georges; relieved by 52d Div. October 28th–31st; elements thrown back into line almost at once, identified by prisoners November 3d N. E. of Nouart; last identified in line November 5th.

28th Div.—Identified in line on Corps front October 9th. Elements were brought over as reinforcements from front of the 3d Corps on our right, where the 28th Div. had been in line for some time. Prisoners of the 19th Rgt. were captured on Hill 269, October 9th, and of the 110th Rgt. between Romagne and Cunel on October 11th; withdrawn October 12th into close support in the region of Stenay. Identified once more in line opposite Corps on our right, October 26th. In the attack of November 1st, our troops came in contact with elements of the Division; prisoners of the 109th and 40th Rgts. being captured November 1st and 2d north and northeast of Bois de Bantheville. These were the last identifications from this division on our Corps front.

123d Div.—Identified in line October 11th south of Cunel; held sector between Romagne and Cunel; last identified by this Corps, October 21st.

3d Gd. Div.—Identified in line October 14th, region N. W. of Romagne; last identified in line, October 16th.

13th Div.—Identified in line October 16th, reinforcing 41st Div. at La Musarde Farm and Côte de Chatillon; later held slopes immediately N.W. of Bois de Bantheville and the region of the Bois de Bantheville; withdrawn night of October 29th–30th into close support. As our attack of November 1st developed, elements of the 13th Division were encountered northwest of Nouart; last identification, November 3d.

88th Div.—Identified in line November 1st, having relieved the 13th Division in the sector north of the Bois de Bantheville, in the night of October 29th–30th. Retreated east of the Meuse, November 3d–4th, and remained in line until the armistice went into effect, holding positions on the east bank of the Meuse in the region Pouilly-Autreville-Bois d'Alma-Gisors; last identification, morning of November 11th.

15th Bav. Div.—Identified in line on extreme left of Corps front, November 1st. Prisoners of all three regiments captured November 1st and 2d west of St. Georges. No further contact.

31st Div.—As our advance of November 1st progressed, prisoners of the 166th and 174th Rgts. were taken in the vicinity of Imecourt. Participated in general retreat across the Meuse and took up positions on east bank of Meuse from Bois de Flaviers inclusive, northward to Mouzon, exclusive. Last identification, morning of November 11th. (Prisoners of 166th and 174th Rgts.)

27th Div.—Identified November 1st, in the Bois de Barricourt. Retreated across Meuse and took up positions in and around Inor. Remained in line until armistice went into effect. Last identification, morning of November 11th.

10th Div.—Identified November 5th south and east of Beaumont holding line Yoncq-Beaumont. Withdrawn (captured document) before November 8th.

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